

# Glossary and transcription for Arabic & Persian terms

Compiler: Michael W. Thomas, Queensland

Revised 9 April 2024

## Contents

Introduction .....	1	<i>Elative word forms</i> .....	298	Caliphs (first 28 caliphs) .....	303
Romanisation of Arabic .....	1	<i>Hybrid words/names</i> .....	298	<i>The Rightly-guided</i> .....	303
<i>Standardisation</i> .....	2	<i>Numbers</i> .....	298	<i>The Umayyad</i> .....	304
<i>Bahá'í transcription</i> .....	2	<i>Plurals</i> .....	298	<i>The Abbaside</i> .....	304
Accuracy .....	2	<i>Underdots</i> .....	298	<i>Font information</i> .....	304
Information sources .....	3	<i>Underscores</i> .....	298	Imams and deputies .....	304
List arrangement .....	3	<i>Vowel sounds</i> .....	298	The 12 Imams .....	304
Searching the list .....	3	Bahá'í .....	298	<i>Twelfth Imám</i> .....	304
Phonetic or common spelling .....	3	<i>Apostles of Bahá'u'lláh</i> .....	298	<i>Deputies of the 12th Imám</i> .....	304
<b>Alphabetical list</b> .....	<b>3</b>	<i>Bearers of the throne of God (8)</i> ..	299	Meccan pilgrim meeting points .....	304
Prefixes, suffixes and links .....	3	<i>Hands of the Cause of God</i> .....	300	Qur'án suras .....	305
<i>Links</i> .....	3	<i>Letters of the Living (18×)</i> .....	300	Qur'anic "names" of God .....	306
<i>Prefixes</i> .....	3	<i>Principles</i> .....	300	Special characters .....	308
<i>Suffixes</i> .....	3	<i>Shrine of the Báb</i> .....	301	<i>Non-printing characters</i> .....	308
Arabic and Persian .....	297	<i>Travels of Bahá'u'lláh</i> .....	302	<i>Unusual characters</i> .....	308
<i>Letters, transcription &amp; abjad</i> .....	297	Calendars .....	302	Traditional Qur'anic/Sufi concepts ...	308
<i>'Ayn &amp; hamza consonants</i> .....	297	<i>Badí'-Bahá'í calendar</i> .....	302	Word transcription macros .....	309
<i>Capitalisation</i> .....	297	<i>Gregorian</i> .....	303		
		<i>Islamic</i> .....	303		
		<i>Persian solar</i> .....	303		

## A B C Ch D Dh E F G Gh H I J K Kh L M N P Q R S Sh T Th U V W Y Z Zh

### Introduction

This document lists the Latin script transcription forms of many of the Arabic (Ar.) and Persian (Pers.) (including some of Turkic (T.) origin) names and words used in the Bahá'í Writings, books by Bahá'ís and the Qur'án as a GUIDE to their transcription. The full names of some people are listed, but for others the listing for each individual name will have to be checked. Some root words have been added as a guide to the meaning of their derivatives.

Some glossary terms, and information on them, can be found in the Glossary of *This Decisive Hour: Messages from Shoghi Effendi to the American Bahá'ís 1932-1946*.

### Romanisation of Arabic

Although there has been no agreement as to a standard method of rendering Arabic words into the Latin alphabet, there are basically two philosophies with regard to the process of Romanization: various diacritics and non-standard Latin characters are used to represent Arabic *graphemes*<sup>1</sup> or *phonemes*<sup>2</sup> that do not exist in the Latin alphabet.

Romanisation is often termed "transliteration", but this is not always technically correct. Transliteration is the direct representation of foreign letters using Latin symbols, while more useful systems for Romanisation of Arabic, in particular, are transcription systems in which Latin symbols are used to represent the sound of Arabic letters. Technically, transliteration is concerned primarily with accurately representing the *graphemes* of another script, whilst transcription is concerned primarily with representing its *phonemes*. In addition, transliteration is concerned with scripts, whilst transcription (from one language to another) is concerned with writing systems (the way a script is applied to a particular language). As an example, مناصرة الحروف العربية is transcribed as munázaratu'l-ḥurúfi'l-'arabiyah, indicating the pronunciation, and transliterated as mnaẓrĥ alḥrwf al'rbyĥ.

Transliteration shows only the characters as they appear in the Arabic text, giving no indication of pronunciation. Also since Arabic and Persian normally does not include short vowels, then no vowels are represented in the Romanized script.

Transcription uses diacritical marks to represent Arabic characters without equivalent letters in the Latin alphabet. It indicates the short vowels "a", "i" and "u" that are not usually included in normal Arabic text but were included in the Qur'anic text to prevent misinterpretation. Long vowels are represented by adding an acute or a macron (a straight bar above a letter) to the vowel. Transcription of Qur'anic (classical) or Modern Standard Arabic text (see "Romanisation of Arabic" | "Standardisation" section), whether fully vowelled or not, is the most useful for a non-Arabic speaker. When Arabic text does not include the short vowels, it can be read by speakers of various Arabic dialects who will pronounce it according to their own vernacular.

Another issue is the representation of the Arabic definite article, which is always spelled the same way in written Arabic but has numerous pronunciations in the spoken language depending on context, in particular whether the following letter is a "sun" letter (see the "Arabic and Persian" | "Letters, transcription & abjad values" section). Likewise, the pronunciation of short vowels may be modified according to preceding consonants or may vary from place to place according to local dialects. This accounts for variations such as Moslem for Muslim; and Mohammed or Mohamed for Muḥammad.

Shoghi Effendi introduced a system of transcription of Arabic letters to Roman letters that is an adaptation of the system recommended by the Tenth International Congress of Orientalists held in September 1894 at Geneva. Refer to *Muḥammad and the Course of Islám*, pp. xiii-xvi for more details. The Persian language used by Bahá'ís can reflect various dialects. However, the Persian used by Shoghi Effendi reflected the Iṣfahání dialect (described in the list as Iṣfahání Persian or Bahá'í Persian) used by his grandmother, Munírih Khánum, and taught to her

<sup>1</sup> The smallest meaningful contrastive unit in a writing system.

<sup>2</sup> Any of the perceptually distinct units of sound in a specified language that distinguish one word from another.

children and grandchildren. This is reflected in Shoghi Effendi's use of Persian forms of Arabic words where "w" is replaced by "v", and the last one or two letters (especially after a tá' marbúṭa) are replaced by "ah", "ih", "yah" and "yih". Shoghi Effendi also uses hybrid "words", such as in *The Promised Day Is Come*, where the singular form of a word (and sometimes a plural form) is "converted" to a "plural" by adding an English "s" instead of using the correct plural form of the Arabic or Persian word. Paragraph 229 (pp. 91–2) of *The Promised Day Is Come* is an atypical example where a large number of hybrid "words" have been used.

### **Standardisation**

Modern Standard Arabic is a standardised form of Arabic used for written and formal spoken communications. It incorporates a large vocabulary derived from classical Arabic (al-'Arabíyah al-Fuṣḥá), which is derived from the Arabic used in the Qur'án. 'Uṭmán ibn 'Affán standardised the pronunciation of Qur'anic Arabic by adding short vowel marks (see *Tashkíl*) based on the Ḥijází dialect. The Qur'án normally includes special recitation guide marks (see Qur'án). Punctuation did not exist in classical Arabic (or Persian)—it is a modern innovation.

"Standard" Persian is the official language of Iran and Tajikistan, and one of the two official languages of Afghanistan. It is a set of spoken and written formal varieties used by the educated persophones of several nations around the world.

In Iran, the Academy of Persian Language and Literature acts as the official authority on the language, and contributes to linguistic research on Persian and other languages of Iran. Hence, the "Standard Persian" that is the official language of Iran encompasses various linguistic norms (consisting of prescribed usage), and it is based on the Ṭíhrání dialect. Obviously, there will be some differences between the official Iranian Persian and that based on the Iṣfahání dialect learnt by Shoghi Effendi.

The two other "standard" varieties of Persian, the official language used in Tajikistan and Afghanistan, are based on the Kabuli, and Bukharan varieties, respectively.

### **Bahá'í transcription**

On another page [The complete list of terms is to be found in many volumes of *The Bahá'í World*] is given the list of the best known and most current Bahá'í terms, and other Oriental names and expressions, all properly and accurately [there are errors] transliterated [transcribed], the faithful spelling of which by all the Western friends will avoid confusion in future, and insure in this matter a uniformity which is greatly needed at present in all Bahá'í literature.<sup>1</sup>

Regarding the transliteration [transcription] of Persian and Arabic words the House of Justice requests that the method adopted by the beloved Guardian, and which is described in the various volumes of *The Bahá'í World*, be followed, as it permits all languages which use the Roman alphabet to transliterate [transcript] such terms in the same way throughout the Bahá'í world.<sup>2</sup>

Whatever "house styles" Publishing Trusts and other Bahá'í publishers may adopt, transliteration [transcription] of oriental terms into languages using the Roman alphabet must at present be according to the system chosen by the Guardian and described in volumes of *The Bahá'í World*.<sup>3</sup>

We agree ... to use the ending -a when the word is in an Arabic context and -ih when it is in a Persian one.

... since the purpose of the accent is merely to indicate a long vowel, we see no objection to permitting Bahá'í orientalists to use the horizontal accent [macron] (or indeed a circumflex or any other accent) in their scholarly works if they so wish, although, as stated above, we prefer the acute accent and this should be retained for general Bahá'í usage.

The [final] hamza is dropped in Persian but not in Arabic. Thus, Qayyúm'l-Asmá', being an Arabic form, needs a hamza at the end, but the Persian form, Qayyúm-i-Asmá does not require it.<sup>4</sup>

The terms "Guardian" and "Universal House of Justice" are explained in the alphabetical list below.

### **Accuracy**

Any variations in transcription by the authors listed under the **Information sources** heading, and information from all other Bahá'í authors have been subjected to the following progressive checks:

- a) Consistency with transcription rules as used by Shoghi Effendi, and similar words.
- b) An internet search of transcribed forms of the words.
- c) An internet search for the original Arabic of the words that are then manually transcribed.
- d) A search for the words in dictionaries such as *The Hans Wehr Dictionary of Modern Written Arabic* and *A comprehensive Persian-English Dictionary* by Francis Steingass.
- e) Consulting knowledgeable Arabic and/or Persian speaking Bahá'ís. However, this information needs to be cross checked with the above sources.

Entries in this document are amended when new information is found, and new ones are added when new names and words are found in relevant publications. Hence, it is recommended that you use the latest available Word copy from [www.misellanie.com/transcription/index.html](http://www.misellanie.com/transcription/index.html) or [https://bahai-library.com/glossary\\_arabic\\_persian\\_transcription](https://bahai-library.com/glossary_arabic_persian_transcription).

My thanks go to Romane Takkenberg ([www.misellanie.com](http://www.misellanie.com)) for noting inconsistencies in the list while converting, and regularly updating, this list to HTML on his web page.

Corrections, additions and suggested improvements to the list are welcomed. Contact [jonahwinters@gmail.com](mailto:jonahwinters@gmail.com) or [romane@misellanie.com](mailto:romane@misellanie.com).

<sup>1</sup> Shoghi Effendi, postscript to a letter dated 12 March 1923, *Bahá'í Administration*, p. 43.

<sup>2</sup> From a letter written on behalf of the Universal House of Justice to the National Spiritual Assembly of Panama, 16 July 1979.

<sup>3</sup> The Universal House of Justice, 21 July 1998, *Messages from the Universal House of Justice 1963–1986*, p. 187.

<sup>4</sup> The Universal House of Justice letter to an individual dated 20 October 1978, paras 5.2, 5.5 & 5.9.

## Information sources

Some sources of information are given in brackets. The most reliable sources of information are to be found in documents issued by the Universal House of Justice; and books by Shoghi Effendi, Hasan Balyuzi and Adib Taherzadeh (caution: there are some errors in all published documents). Entries are checked using digital copies of Arabic (*Hans Wehr*, also a printed copy) and Persian (Steingass) dictionaries. If these sources lack the required information, then information is sought from the internet and a few knowledgeable individuals.

## List arrangement

The first column of the following list contains forms (correct and incorrect) of the words/names without acute accents, initial 'Ayns or underdots. This makes it possible to make a simple search for a word without having any knowledge of the correct transcription, and it is used to make an alphabetical sort (the sorting used by Word is not the desired order) of the list itself.

## Searching the list

It is easier to search for words if you:

- Remove all accents and underdots.
- Remove the definite article ("al-", "u'l-", etc.; refer to the entry for "al-" and the description of the sun letters in the *Arabic letters and abjad values* section at the end of this list.)
- Remove final letters such as "ah", "yah" and "yyah" (usually Persian forms); "ih", "yih" and "yyih" (forms representing an Iṣfahání dialect or Shoghi Effendi's "Persian Bahá'í variation"); and "h" and "t" that often represent a *tá' marbúṭa* (refer to the *tá' marbúṭa* entry).
- Replace "o" and "e" by "u" and "i" respectively. Then replace double vowels (representing á, í, ú) with a, i and u respectively. Also try replacing "v" (Persian) with "w". In some cases "u" following a vowel should also be replaced by "w" or "y".
- Use the following table for the replacement of transliterated (translit.) Persian letters with single or double (diaeresis below) underdots with the letters in the letter(s) in the transcription (transcr.) column. The transliterated letter z may represent ḏ, dh, z or ẓ.

Translit.	Transcr.	Plain text	Translit.	Transcr.	Plain text
ṣ	<u>th</u>	th	ẓ	ḏ	d
ṭ	ṭ	t	z	z	z
ẓ	ẓ	z	z	<u>dh</u>	dh

## Phonetic or common spelling

Words in brackets in the third column may indicate an old-style phonetical spelling found in some older publications. Others are variations of place names found in books or on maps—these can be useful to determine correct transcription or to locate the places when searching Google maps. Emphasis is given to what is described as Modern Standard Arabic.

## Glossary and Roman transcribed forms of Arabic & Persian terms

<i>Plain text</i>	<i>Transcribed text</i>	<i>Word meanings &amp; comments</i>
<b>Prefixes, suffixes and links</b>		
<b>Links</b>		
-i-, y-i- (-e, -yi-, y-e, -ye, -i)	-i-, y-i-	Persian (iḏáfa) -i- ("-e") sound inserted in pronunciation (not represented in Persian script) at the end of one word to indicate that the following word stands in a possessive or adjectival relation to it; equivalent to "of" in English. If the noun ends in a long vowel (not a "y") or a silent h, the link y-i- ("y-e-") is used, e.g. <u>Ághá</u> y-i-Karand (formal) and <u>Ághá</u> Karand (informal). See iḏáfa entry.
<b>Prefixes</b>		
Ma-	Ma-	prefix creating nouns of place. e.g. <u>kh</u> hubz, "bread" → <u>ma</u> <u>kh</u> baz, "bakery"; <u>dar</u> as, "to study" → <u>ma</u> drasah, "school".
Mi-	Mi	prefix used to create instrument nouns. e.g. <u>fata</u> ḥ, "to open" → <u>mi</u> <u>fata</u> ḥ, "key (instrument for opening)"; <u>waza</u> n, "to weigh" → <u>mi</u> <u>z</u> án, "scales (instrument of weighing)".
Mu-	Mu-	as pronoun prefix for Forms II and above—he who or those who. e.g. <u>ḥa</u> md, "praise" → <u>Mu</u> ḥammad, "someone who prays".
<b>Suffixes</b>		
dan	-dán	Pers. (suffix and prefix) denoting what holds or contains anything (i.e. container/box); know thou; (in compound) knowing, intelligent.
ha	"-há"	Pers. most common form of pluralization for Persian nouns. See above Persian section under Plurals heading.
hood	-hood	1. A condition or state of being the thing or being in the role denoted by the word it is suffixed to, usually a noun, e.g. childhood. 2. A group sharing a specified condition or state, e.g. brotherhood.
istan	-istán	home or place
parast, -parastan	-parast, pl. -parastán	Pers. a non-joining suffix roughly equivalent to "ist",

		frequently denoting a worshiper or follower of, but often with unpredictable meanings. Example: <i>átish-parast</i> , a fire-worshipper; a physician.
ship	-ship	English suffix of nouns denoting condition, character, office, skill, etc.
stan	-stán	Pers. “place of” or “country”
un, an, in, át	-un, -an, -in; m. pl. -ún, -án, -ín; f. pl. -át	subjective/nominative, objective/accusative and possessive/genitive singular noun case endings (respectively) where they exist. See <i>i’ráb</i> .
yy, yya ( <i>iya</i> ), yyih	-yy, fem. -yya[h or t], Pers. -yyih	<i>nisba</i> , a suffix used to form adjectives in Arabic grammar. Sometimes <i>íya</i> is used. Often denotes either a group of people who follow a certain person, or a group with a certain ideological system. The feminine <i>nisbah</i> is often used as a noun relating to concepts, most frequently to ones ending in “ism”, with the m. (سِي) and fem. (سِيَة) <i>nisbah</i> being used as adjectival forms of the concept-noun (e.g. “ist”) depending on agreement. Thus <i>al-ishtirákiyyah</i> “socialism”, and <i>ishtirákiyy</i> (m.) and <i>ishtirákiyyah</i> (fem.) socialist.
Tabas	Ṭabas	(formerly Golshan or Gulshán) city (33.605594, 56.931505) in South Khurásán Province, Iran. 260 km NE of Yazd. Given the name <i>Jadhba</i> by Bahá’u’lláh.
<b>A</b>		
A’ila, ‘A’ilat, ‘Awa’il A’ish, A’isha	‘Á’ila, pl. ‘A’ilát, ‘Awá’il ‘Á’ish, ‘Á’isha[h or t], Pers. also ‘Á’ishih	family, household living comfortably. ‘Á’isha bint Abú Bakr, third wife of Muḥammad. Also spelt <i>Aisha</i> [h or t], ‘A’ishih, <i>Aisyah</i> , <i>Ayesha</i> or <i>Ayisha</i> .
A’la, Ulya ( <i>Olya</i> ), Ulan, A’alin, A’lahu	A’lá, fem. ‘Ulyá, pl. ‘Ulan, A’álin	higher, highest; upper, uppermost; ‘Álin the highest portion of something; heights, peaks (figuratively). A’láhu further up, above.
A’lam, ‘Alma’ A’rabi, A’rab	A’lam, fem. ‘Almá’ A’rábí, pl. A’ráb	more or most learned an Arab of the desert, a Bedouin. This is not the “a’rabs” ( <i>i’ráb</i> ) in DND and MIS 1923–1957.
A’raj, ‘Arja, ‘Urj, ‘Urjan A’sam, ‘Asma’, ‘Usm A’war, ‘Aura’. ‘Ur A’yan Thabita	A’raj, fem. ‘Arjá, pl. ‘Urj, ‘Urján A’sam, fem. ‘Ašmá’, pl. ‘Ušm A’war, fem. ‘Aurá’, pl. ‘Úr A’yán Thábita	lame, limping;—jack (in a deck of cards) having a white foot (animal); excellent, valuable, precious one-eyed literally “fixed gentlemen, essences or entities”. A term most likely created by Ibn ‘Arabí (the “eternal archetypes”) based on “fixed object”, “eternal constant” and “eternal object”. The immutable entities or fixed prototypes or established essences or potentialities. The fixed entities are the images of the Divine Names and Qualities.. See ‘Ayn.
A’zam, (see Azim)	A’zam, f. ‘Uzmá, pl. A’ázim	greater, bigger; more significant, more important; greatest, major, supreme; most significant, paramount. Comparative form of ‘azuma’ (to make great). <i>al-A’zam Wáhid</i> “The Most Exalted One” is a title of the Báb.
A’zami Ab Ab, Aban	A’zamí Áb Áb, pl. Ábán	<i>Ghulám Ḥusayn A’zamí</i> Pers. father (in parts of Iran). Pers. water; river; largesse, gift, price. Ábán is the 8th month of the Persian solar year and 10th day of every month. Áb anbár (“cistern”) a traditional underground reservoir or cistern of drinking water in Persia. Usually underground to support the weight of water, topped with a dome and towers with wind catchers/breakers (Pers. <i>bádgír</i> ).
Ab, Abu, Aba, Abi, Aba’	Ab, pl. Ábá’	a father (also ecclesiastical); ancestor, forefather. Abú’l- (father of; Abú, Abá and Abí ( <i>iḏáfa</i> or partial names, nominative, accusative and genitive respectively) must be followed by another name); e.g. <i>abú’l bašhar</i> , the father of man, Adam.
Aba, A’bi’a, Aba’a, ‘Aba’at	‘Abá’ (Pers. also ‘Abá), pl. A’bi’a	(fem. ‘abá’a[h or t], also ‘abáya[h or t], pl. ‘abá’át). loose outer garment, cloak, mantle. English <i>aba</i> or <i>abba</i> .
Aba-Basir	‘Abá-Bašír	Áqá Naqd-‘Alí, blind martyr from Zanján, given the name <i>Abú-Bašír</i> (father of insight) by Bahá’u’lláh
Abad	Abad, fem. Abada[h or t]	(pl. Ábád) Ar. endless, eternal, eternity without end; <i>abadan</i> always, forever; ever, (with negative) never (in the future). Pers. populous, thriving, prosperous, developed, inhabited; a city, building; cultivated, peopled, full of buildings and inhabitants; replenished, well filled

		(treasury); an open plain; good, elegant, fair, beautiful, convenient; salutation, congratulation; praise, eulogium, well done! <i>ábád</i> suffix used in compound Persian names of towns and inhabited areas, e.g. Alláhábád (“Abode of God”). <i>Ábádah</i> (Abadeh) is a city (31.163094, 52.6483765) in Fars Province, Iran. The city is 170 km north of Shiraz and 200 km SSE <i>Işfahán</i> . cf. <i>azal</i> .
Abada, ‘Ibada, ‘Ubuda, ‘Ubadiya	‘Abada (‘Ibada, ‘Ubúda, ‘Ubádíya)	to serve, worship (a god), adore, venerate (someone, a god or human being), idolize, deify (someone); Form II to enslave, enthrall, subjugate, subject (someone); to improve, develop, make serviceable, make passable for traffic (a road); Form V to devote oneself to the service of God; Form X to enslave, enthrall, subjugate (someone)
Abadan	Ábádán	Pers. nearly synonymous with but more emphatic than <i>ábád</i> , and never used in forming compounds. City (30.369238, 48.275891) in Iran to the north of Kuwait City, Kuwait.
Abadi	Ábádí, pl. Ábádiyán	Pers. pleasantness; a follower of <i>Ábád</i> or <i>Mahábád</i> , the first prophet sent to Persia, and alleged author of the <i>Dasátír</i> .
Abadih’i Abahab, ‘Adhabat, A’dhiba	Ábádih’í ‘ <i>Adháb</i> , pl. ‘ <i>Adhábát</i> , A’ <i>dhíba</i>	Layla Ábádih’í, Mírzá <i>Husayn Khán Ábádih’í</i> pain, torment, suffering, agony, torture; punishment, chastisement, castigation
Abarkuh (Abarqu, Abarquh, Abargu)	Abarkúh (Abar-Kúh)	city (31.129471, 53.282411) and capital of Abarkuh County, Yazd Province. 133 km SW of Yazd and 182 km NNW of Shiraz. Many variations of spelling.
Abasa, ‘Abs, ‘Ubs	‘Abasa (‘Abs, ‘Ubs)	to frown, knit one’s brows; to glower, lower, scowl, look sternly
Abayd (Abaid), Bayda’, Bid, Bidan	Abayd, fem. Baydá’, pl. Bíd	( <i>Abayze</i> , <i>Bayze</i> ) white; bright; clean, shiny, polished; blameless, noble, sincere (character); empty, blank (sheet of paper);—pl. <i>al-bíđán</i> the white race; <i>bayád al-bíđ</i> white of egg, albumen. <i>ad-dár al-Baydá’</i> “the white house”, Casablanca.
Abaziya (Abazi, Abazih)	Abázíya[h or t]	the Republic of Abkhazia (capital <i>Sukhumi</i> ), is a partially recognized state in the South Caucasus, on the Black Sea, north of Georgia. The <i>Abaza</i> family in Egypt originally came from <i>Abaza</i> , Russia. They were known as the “family of the pashas”. <i>Abázih Páshá</i> was a governor of ‘ <i>Akká</i> during the time of <i>Bahá’u’lláh</i> , but <i>Bahá’u’lláh</i> would not meet him.
Abbas Abad, Abbas-Abad, Abbasabad Abbas	‘Abbás Ábád, ‘Abbás-Ábád, ‘Abbásábád ‘Abbás	villages in Iran: Caspian Sea coast and a part of <i>Tíhrán</i> . the lion, also stern looking, formidable, stentorian. Derived from ‘ <i>abasa</i> , originally meaning a furious lion, hence with a lion’s characteristics. <i>al-‘Abbás ibn ‘Abd al-Muṭṭalib</i> ; c.568—c.653) was paternal uncle and companion of <i>Muḥammad</i> , just three years older than his nephew. A wealthy merchant who protected <i>Muḥammad</i> while He was in Mecca, but only became a convert after the Battle of <i>Baḍr</i> in 624. His descendants founded the Abbasid Caliphate ( <i>al-Khiláfah al-‘Abbásíyah</i> ) in 750. His son, ‘ <i>Abd Alláh ibn ‘Abbás</i> (c. 619–687), also known simply as <i>Ibn ‘Abbás</i> , was an early Qur’anic scholar and a nephew of <i>Maymúnah ibnat al-Ḥáarith al-Hilálíyah</i> (c. 594–673)—she married <i>Muhammad</i> .
Abbas-‘Ali Abbasi, Abbasiyyun, Abbasiyan	‘Abbás-‘Alí ‘Abbásí, pl. ‘Abbásiyyún, Per. ‘Abbásiyán	<i>Hájí Mullá ‘Abbás-‘Alí</i> Abbaside, descendant of <i>al-‘Abbás</i> , uncle of <i>Muḥammad</i> . ‘ <i>Abbásiyyán</i> , the princes of the house of ‘ <i>Abbás</i> , the Abbasides.
Abbas-i-Nuri	‘Abbás-i-Nurí	<i>Mírzá ‘Abbás-i-Nurí</i> or <i>Mírzá Buzurg-i-Vazír</i> , <i>Bahá’u’lláh</i> ’s father
Abbasiya, ‘Abbasiyya	‘Abbásiya[h or t], Pers. ‘Abbásiyya[h or t]	<i>al-Khiláfah al-‘Abbásíyah</i> , Abbasid (Abbaside) Caliphs (750–861). <i>al-‘Abbásiya[h]</i> , formerly <i>al-Yahúdíya[h]</i> , former Palestinian village, now Israeli city of <i>Yehud</i> .
Abbas-Quli Khan-i-Larijani Abbúd	‘Abbás-Qulí <i>Khán</i> -i-Laríjání ‘Abbúd	sniper who killed <i>Mullá Husayn</i> , 1 February 1849. devoted or obedient worshipper of God. Derived from ‘ <i>abada</i> . <i>Ilyás ‘Abbúd</i> was a Christian merchant of ‘ <i>Akká</i> . His house in ‘ <i>Akká</i> (32.921563, 35.067297) is joined on the eastern side to the smaller house of ‘ <i>Údí Khammár</i> . The common wall has been opened. Both are now known as the House of ‘ <i>Abbúd</i> .

Abd Allah, 'Abdu'llah Abd an-Nabi	'Abd Alláh, 'Abdu'lláh 'Abd an-Nabí	(Abdallah, Abdillah, Abdullah, Abdollah) "Servant of God" <u>Shaykh</u> 'Abd an-Nabí (d. 1583) served as <i>şadr aş-şudúr</i> (1566 and 1579), the head officer in charge of <i>madad-i ma'aşh</i> grants (revenue of tax-free lands given in charity to religious or worthy individuals) and of the appointment of judges throughout the Mughal empire.
Abd Manaf (Abdu Manaf), Abd-i-Manaf Abd, 'Abid, 'Ubdan, 'Ibad	'Abd Manáf, Pers. 'Abd-i-Manáf 'Abd, pl. 'Abíd, 'Ubdán, 'Ibád	name of an Arab tribe slave, serf; bondsman, servant, worshipper (as a servant of God);—(pl. 'ibád) servant (of God), human being, man. al-'ibád humanity, mankind. Names as plurals ("worshippers") of 'Abd: 'Abdín, 'Abadín, 'Abidín ("Abdin, 'Abadin, 'Abidin"). (fem. of 'Abd) woman slave, slave girl, bondwoman
Abda, 'Abdat Abda'	'Abda[h or t], pl. 'Abdát Abda'	more amazing, more exceptional; of even greater originality. See Badí'
Abdar	Ábdár	Pers. watery, moist, juicy; of a good water (as a diamond or a sword); a keeper of water, a servant whose office is to keep water cool (hence water-carrier or butler); keen, sharp; glancing, dazzling, resplendent; flowing (verse); a sociable and convivial man; a man of understanding, reflection or wealth; a species of plant resembling the fibres of a palm-tree "Servant in attendance" "the Servant of Remembrance"—a designation of the Báb
Abd-i-Hadir Abdu'dh-Dhikr Abdu'l-'Ali Abdu'l-'Aliy-i-Harati Abdu'l-'Azim Abdu'l-'Azim-i-Khu'i Abdu'l-'Aziz Abdu'l-... ("Abdil", "Abdul", etc.)	'Abd-i-Hádir 'Abdu' <u>dh</u> -Dhikr 'Abdu'l-'Alí 'Abdu'l-'Alíy-i-Harátí 'Abdu'l-'Azím 'Abdu'l-'Azím-i-Khu'í 'Abdu'l-'Azíz 'Abdu'l-...	(1830–1876) Sultán of the Ottoman Empire this is <b>not</b> a name or word, it is an <i>idáfa</i> or <b>partial</b> name [Abdu (slave or servant) + 'l (the) = slave or servant of the ...] followed by the <b>second</b> part of the name (e.g. of God, 'Abd Alláh or 'Abdu'lláh). The same applies where the "l" is replaced by a sun letter reflecting the first letter of the <b>second</b> part of the name if it starts with one of the sun letters (e.g. 'Abdu's-Salám). "servant of the only one", a title of Mírzá Hádí <u>Shírází</u> , who served Bahá'u'lláh in 'Akká Mírzá 'Abdu'l-Baghi, father of Mírzá Aḥmad Suhráb (known as Mirza Ahmad Sohrab) "the Servant of Glory" (i.e. servant of Bahá). 'Abbás Afandí ("Effendi") (23 May 1844–28 November 1921). He initialled his correspondence, Tablets, etc., with the letters ع ع ('Ayn 'Ayn, A.A.). After the theft of His Seal, he signed with His name. Following the passing of Bahá'u'lláh he asked to be known as 'Abdu'l-Bahá. Wife Munírih <u>Khánum</u> . 4 daughters: Dīyá'íyyih (mother of Shoghi Effendi), Ṭúbá, Rúḥá and Munavvar. The Shrine of 'Abdu'l-Bahá (under construction, 2020–2022) is a low dome with gently sloping sides within a 170 m circle of gardens on the NW side of the Riḍván Garden to the east of 'Akká. "servant of the everlasting"
Abdu'l-Ahad	'Abdu'l-Aḥad	
Abdu'l-Baghi	'Abdu'l-Baghi	
Abdu'l-Baha	'Abdu'l-Bahá	
Abdu'l-Baqi Abdu'l-Baqir Abdu'l-Fattah Abdu'l-Ghaffar Abdu'l-Ghani Baydun Abdu'l-Ghani Abdu'l-Hadi Abdu'l-Hamid	'Abdu'l-Báqí 'Abdu'l-Báqir 'Abdu'l-Fattáh 'Abdu'l-Ghaffár 'Abdu'l-Ghaní Bayḍún 'Abdu'l-Ghaní 'Abdu'l-Hádí 'Abdu'l-Ḥamíd	"Servant of the Conqueror" (not Faṭṭáh) (MF)
Abdu'l-Haqq Abdu'l-Husayn Abdu'l-Husayn-i-Ayati	'Abdu'l-Ḥaqq 'Abdu'l-Ḥusayn 'Abdu'l-Ḥusayn-i-Áyatí	'Abdu'l-Ḥamíd <u>Khán</u> (1842–1918), Sultán of the Ottoman Empire. Nephew and successor of 'Abdu'l-'Azíz (both responsible for 'Abdu'l-Bahá's 40 year imprisonment). Known as the "Great Assassin".
Abdu'l-Husayn-i-Shushtari Abdu'l-Jalil Abdu'l-Javad Abdu'l-Karim	'Abdu'l-Ḥusayn-i- <u>Shushtarí</u> 'Abdu'l-Jalíl 'Abdu'l-Javád 'Abdu'l-Karím	'Abdu'l-Ḥusayn-i-Áyatí (1871–1953) (known as Ávárih). Iranian who converted back to Islam.

Abdu'l-Karim-i-Iravani	'Abdu'l-Karím-i-Íravání	
Abdu'l-Karim-i-Qazvini	'Abdu'l-Karím-i-Qazvíní	
Abdu'l-Karim-i-Tihirani	'Abdu'l-Karím-i-Ṭihrání	
Abdu'l-Khaliq	'Abdu'l- <u>Kh</u> áliq	"Servant of the Creator"
Abdu'l-Khaliq-i-Isfahani	'Abdu'l- <u>Kh</u> áliq-i-Ísfahání	he cut his throat when Ṭáhirih put aside her veil at the conference of Badašht
Abdu'l-Khaliq-i-Yazdi	'Abdu'l- <u>Kh</u> áliq-i-Yazdí	
Abdu'llah ibn Abd al-Muttalib	'Abdu'lláh ibn Abd al-Muṭṭalib	father of the Prophet Muḥammad (b. 546)
Abdu'llah ibn Ubayy	'Abdu'lláh ibn Ubayy ibn Salúl	a powerful Medinite chief and a bitter opponent of Muḥammad, whose hopes of sovereignty were defeated when the Medinites asked Muḥammad to rule over them. He was the leader of the Hypocrites (munáfiqún) who secretly resisted Muḥammad at Medina.
Abdu'llah Khan-i-Turkaman	'Abdu'lláh <u>Kh</u> án-i-Turkamán	a commander of forces attacking at <u>Shaykh</u> Ṭabarsí (he was killed during the conflict)
Abdu'llah Pasha	'Abdu'lláh Páshá	his house in 'Akká is now a Bahá'í centre. Grid coordinates 32.923799, 35.068098
Abdu'llah Yusuf 'Ali	'Abdu'lláh Yúsuf 'Alí	(1872-1952) Indian barrister and translator of the Qur'an: <i>The Meaning of the Holy Qur'an</i> .
Abdu'llah-i-Ghawgha'	'Abdu'lláh-i- <u>Gh</u> awghá'	
Abdu'llah-i-Qazvini	'Abdu'lláh-i-Qazvíní	
Abdu'l-Majid	'Abdu'l-Majíd	Sulṭán of the Ottoman Empire (1823–1861)
Abdu'l-Majid-i-Nishaburi	'Abdu'l-Majíd-i-Níshábúrí	
Abdu'l-Majid-i-Shirazi	'Abdu'l-Majíd-i- <u>Sh</u> írází	
Abdu'l-Malik	'Abdu'l-Malik	fifth Umayyad Caliph
Abdu'l-Muhammad	'Abdu'l-Muḥammad	
Abdu'l-Qadir	'Abdu'l-Qádir	BKG 124
Abdu'l-Vahhab-i-Qazvini	'Abdu'l-Vahháb-i-Qazvíní	
Abdu'l-Vahhab-i-Sha'rani	'Abdu'l-Vahháb-i- <u>Sh</u> a'rání	
Abdu'l-Vahhab-i-Shirazi	'Abdu'l-Vahháb-i- <u>Sh</u> írází	Pers. Mírzá 'Abdu'l-Vahhab-i- <u>Sh</u> írází, martyred in Ṭihrán
Abdu'l-Vahhab-i-Turshizi	'Abdu'l-Vahháb-i-Turshízí	
Abdu'l-Vasi'	'Abdu'l-Vási'	
Abdu'r-Rahim-i-Qannad	'Abdu'r-Raḥím-i-Qannád	
Abdu'r-Rahim-i-Yazdi	'Abdu'r-Raḥím-i-Yazdí	(MF)
Abdu'r-Rahman Afandi Alusi	'Abdu'r-Raḥmán Afandí Álúsí	
Abdu'r-Rahman-i-Karkuti	'Abdu'r-Raḥmán-i-Kárkútí	
Abdu'r-Rasul-i-Qumi	'Abdu'r-Rasúl-i-Qumí	
Abdu'r-Razzaq	'Abdu'r-Razzáq	
Abdu'sh-Shams, 'Abd Shams	'Abdu' <u>sh</u> -Shams or 'Abd <u>Sh</u> ams	'Abd <u>Sh</u> ams ibn 'Abd Manáf was the oldest son of 'Abd Manáf al-Mughírah ibn Quṣayy (great-great-grandfather of Muḥammad through his son Hášhim) and grandson of Quṣayy ibn Kiláb.
Abdu's-Sahib	'Abdu's-Šáhib	
Abdu's-Salam	'Abdu's-Salám	
Abdu's-Salih	'Abdu's-Šálih	the Gardener of the Ridván Garden, 'Akká
Abdu's-Samad	'Abdu's-Šamad	(Sammad)
Abdu's-Samad-i-Hamadani	'Abdu's-Šamad-i-Hamadání	
Abduhu ('Abduh)	'Abduhu	(from aná 'abdu-hu) (I am) his servant or slave. Muḥammad 'Abduh (1849–1905) an Egyptian Islamic jurist, religious scholar and liberal reformer, a key founding figure of Islamic Modernism, sometimes called Neo-Mu'tazilism after the medieval Islamic school of theology based on rationalism, Mu'tazila. He broke the rigidity of the Muslim ritual, dogma and family ties. He was a Freemason and had a close relationship with 'Abdu'l-Bahá and the Bahá'í Faith. See Salafiya
Abdus, 'Ubdus	'Abdús, 'Ubdús	'abdús = 'abd aws (gift) alláh (ú from w). This is a theophoric name (from Greek: "bearing or carrying a god") where the final sound(s) (the apocopate) are omitted. 'Abdús ibn Abí 'Uṭhmán
Abgusht, Ab-Gusht (Abi-Gusht)	Ábgúsh <sup>t</sup> , Áb-Gúsh <sup>t</sup>	Pers. ("abgoosht", "abi-Gosht") gravy, broth, stew
Abha	Abhá	more splendid, more brilliant. "Most Glorious". al-Abhá (El-Abha) "The Most Glorious". Abhá Beauty—Jamál-i-Abhá—a title of Bahá'u'lláh. Abhá Kingdom—The Most Glorious Kingdom (also Abhá Paradise). See Alláh-u-Abhá and Yá Bahá'u'l-Abhá
Abhal, Ubhul, Abhala	Abhal, Pers. Ubhul, fem. Abhala[h]	savin ( <i>Juniperus sabina</i> ; botanical) or Persian the seed of the mountain cypress, or juniper; juniper berries; mountain cypress
Abhar	Abhar	Ar. more brilliant, more magnificent

Abhar	Abhar	Pers. a water-mill; a vein in the back, the jugular vein; the back of a bow. Abhar, now a city (36.146396, 49.222503), is on the road between Zanján and Qazvín. Hájí Mírzá Muḥammad-Taqíy-i-Abharí is known as Ibn-i-Abhar, Hand of the Cause of God.
Abid, Abidun, ‘Ubbad, ‘Abada	‘Ábid, pl. ‘Ábidún, ‘Ubbád, ‘Abada	an adorer, or servant of God; worshipper—used in conjunction with Zayn.
Abir	‘Ábir, pl. ‘Ábirún	passing; crossing, traversing, etc.; fleeting (smile); transient, transitory, ephemeral; bygone, past, elapsed (time);—pl. passerby. ‘ábir ṭaríq wanderer, wayfarer. See Áwárih
Abiward, Abivard Abiy Abjad	Abíward, Abívard Abíy Abjad	Pers. now Dargaz, Raḍawí <u>Khurásán</u> Province, Írán disdainful, scornful; proud, lofty, lofty-minded “alphabet”. The word consists of the first four (in original order) consonants (alíf, bá’, jím and dál) of the Arabic alphabet. Abjab is a writing system, e.g. Arabic, in which only consonants are represented. Abjab is also used as a term for the Arabic numeral system, where each consonant has an abjad numerical value. Letters with a “doubling” <u>shaddah</u> (also called a <u>tashdíd</u> ) are counted once.
Abraha al-Ashram	‘Abraha[h] al-‘Ashram	(“Abraha al-Ashram”) an Abyssinian prince, who built a Christian church in Ṣaná’ to rival the Ka’ba at Mecca. According to traditional Arab belief, he made an unsuccessful attack with his forces of elephants to destroy the Ka’ba CE 570 (known as the year of the elephant and date of the birth of Muḥammad).
Absat Abtah, Abatih	Absaṭ Abṭaḥ, pl. Abaṭiḥ	simpler; wider, more extensive flat, level;—pl. basin-shaped valley, wide bed of a wadí. al-Abṭaḥ is a wide valley that extends between Makkah and Miná. Muḥammad stopped here on His Ḥijatu’l-Wadá’ (Farewell Ḥajj) in AH 10.
Abtar	Abtar	curtailed, docked, clipped, trimmed; imperfect, defective, incomplete; without offspring. See root batara.
Abu ‘Abdu’llah ash-Shi’i	Abú ‘Abdu’lláh ash-Shí’í	Abú ‘Abd Alláh al-Ḥusayn ibn Aḥmad ibn Zakaríya ash-Shí’í (died 911) was a Da’í (missionary) for the Isma’ilis in Yemen and North Africa
Abu ‘Ali Abu ‘Amir al-Ashari Abu ‘Imran Musa ibn Maymun Abu ad-Dawahi Abu al-‘Ala’ (Abul A’la) Abu al-Fida’, Abu’l-Fida’	Abú ‘Alí Abú ‘Ámir al-Asharí Abú ‘Imrán Músá ibn Maymún Abú ad-Dawáhí Abú al-‘Alá’ (أبو العلاء) Abú al-Fidá’, Pers. Abu’l-Fidá’	father of Ḥanzala Maimonides (originally Moshe ben Maimon) “Father of Iniquities”, Abú Bakr. See Dáhiya. “father of glory” (“Abul A’lá”) Abú al-Fidá’ Ismá’íl ibn ‘Alí ibn Maḥmúd al-Malik al-Mu’ayyad ‘Imád ad-Dín (1273–1331), better known in English as Abulfeda, was a Kurdish historian, geographer and local governor of Hama. He was a prince of the Ayyubid dynasty and the author of <i>The memoirs of a Syrian prince: Abu’l-Fidá’, Sultán of Ḥamáh</i> . The moon crater, Abulfeda, is named after him.
Abu Dharr al-Ghifari al-Kinani	Abú Dharr al-Ghifárí al-Kinání	(“Abouzar”, “Abudhar”, “Abu-Dhar Ghefan”) (also known as Jundab bin Junádah bin Sufyán al-Ghifárí) (590–653) illiterate shepherd (of the Banú Ghifár, a Jewish tribe) who became a companion (4th or 5th) of Muḥammad and a companion of Imám ‘Alí
Abu Jahl	Abú Jahl	“father of ignorance”. Amr ibn Hishám ibn al-Mughíra, a leader of the polytheistic Quraysh tribe’s Banú Makhzúm clan. Abú-Jahl was the uncle of Muḥammad and his greatest enemy. He was known as Abu’l-Ḥikam (the father of wisdoms); but for his envy and opposition, Muḥammad named him, Abú-Jahl for his stringent opposition to Muḥammad. See ‘Ikrima.
Abu Nuwas	Abú Nuwás (usually given as “Nuwás”)	nickname (“father of the forelocks”) of al-Ḥasan ibn Hání (Hání’) al-Ḥakamí (756–814), was a classical Arabic poet. See násiya and hání’.
Abu Sinan (Abu-Sinan, Abou Senan)	Abú Sínán (Abú-Sínán)	“Father of the teeth”. a Druze village (Hebrew Abu Snan) about 7.5 km east of Bahjí and 4 km west the Druze village of Yarká (Yirká)
Abu-‘Umar-‘Uthman Abu’d-Dawahi Abu’l-Bashar	Abú-‘Umar-‘Uṭhmán Abu’d-Dawáhí Abu’l-Bashar	Father of Misfortunes “the father of man”—one of the titles given by Muslims to



Abu'l-Fadl (Gulpaygani, Gulpayigani)	Abu'l-Faḍl	Adam Mírzá Muḥammad Gulpáygání (also Gulpáyigání) (1844–1914) (pseudonym Abu'l-Faḍl—“Father or progenitor of Virtue”) was the foremost Bahá'í scholar who helped spread the Bahá'í Faith in Egypt, Turkmenistan, and the United States. He is one of the few Apostles of Bahá'u'lláh who never met Bahá'u'lláh. ‘Abdu'l-Bahá addressed him as Abu'l-Faḍá'il (“Progenitor of all Virtues” or “Father of all Excellences”).
Abu'l-Fath-i-Shahristani	Abu'l-Faṭḥ-i-Shahristání	
Abu'l-Fida	Abu'l-Fidá'	
Abu'l-Futuh	Abu'l-Futúḥ	(“the Father of Victories”) name given to Enoch Olinga by Shoghi Effendi
Abu'l-Hasan-i-Ardikani	Abu'l-Ḥasan-i-Ardikání, Mullá	Hájí Amín, Amín-i-Iláhí (“Trustee of God”) (Trustee of Ḥuqúqu'lláh)
Abu'l-Hasan-i-Bazzaz	Abu'l-Ḥasan-i-Bazzáz	
Abu'l-Hikam	Abu'l-Ḥikam	“the Father of Wisdoms”. See Ḥikma
Abu'l-Huda	Abu'l-Hudá, <u>Shaykh</u>	
Abu'l-Qasim-ibn-i-Haji-Zayna	Abu'l-Qásim-ibn-i-Ḥájí-Zayna	
Abu'l-Qasim-i-Hamadani	Abu'l-Qásim-i-Hamadání	
Abu'l-Qasim-i-Kashi	Abu'l-Qásim-i-Káshí	a learned Bábí from Káshán (Abu'l Kazim)
Abu'l-Qasim-i-Khurasani	Abu'l-Qásim-i-Kḥurásání	
Abu'l-Qasim-i-Mazkani	Abu'l-Qásim-i-Mazkání	
Abu'l-Qasim-i-Qa'im-Maqam	Abu'l-Qásim-i-Qá'im-Maqám	
Abu'l-Qasim-i-Shirazi	Abu'l-Qásim-i-Shírásí	
Abu'sh-Shurur	Abu'sh-Shurúr	“the father of iniquities or wickedness” (EGB, Balyuzi)
Abu-Bakr	Abú-Bakr	“father of the young camel”. A nickname (kunya) given to the first Muslim caliph, Abú Bakr ‘Abdalláh bin Abí Quḥáfah, as a young child. Called aṣ-Ṣiddíq by Muḥammad. Full name was ‘Abdu'lláh ibn Abí Quḥáfa ibn Amír ibn Amr ibn Ka'b ibn Sa'd ibn Taym ibn Murrah ibn Ka'b ibn Lu'ayy ibn Ghálib ibn Fihri.
Abu-Bakri's-Siddiq	Abú-Bakri's-Ṣiddíq	<i>The Dawn-Breakers</i> liv
Abu-Hanifa, Abu-Hanifih	Abú-Ḥanífa (or Ḥanífih) an-Nu'mán	famous Persian theologian and jurist
Abu-Ja'far-i-Tusi	Abú-Ja'far-i-Ṭúsí	follower of Imám Ṣádiq who handed down his traditions
Abu-Jahl	Abú-Jahl	(Abudjahl) (“father of ignorance”) Abu'l-Ḥakam ‘Amr Ibn Hishám
Abu-Nasr Muhammad al-Farabi	Abú-Naṣr Muḥammad al-Fárábí	(Alpharabius in the West) Persian philosopher and writer (c. 872–between 14 December 950 and 12 January 951)
Abuqir, Abu Qir	Abúqír, Abú Qír	is a town on the coast 18 NE of Alexandria, Egypt
Abu-Rahim	Abú-Raḥím	
Abu-Sufyan	Abú-Sufyán	Ṣakhr ibn Ḥarb, more commonly known as Abú Sufyán (580–640), was the leader of the Quraysh of Mecca, the most powerful tribe of pre-Islamic Arabia. He was a staunch opponent of Muḥammad, until later accepting Islám and becoming a warrior later in his life during the early Muslim conquests.
Abu-Talib	Abú-Ṭálib	Abú-Ṭálib, Mullá. Sons ‘Alí Ashraf and Áqá Bálá
Abu-Talib-i-Sang-Sari	Abú-Ṭálib-i-Sang-Sarí	Siyyid Abú-Ṭálib-i-Sang-Sarí ( <i>The Dawn-Breakers</i> , p. 426)
Abu-Talib-i-Shahmirzadi	Abú-Ṭálib-i-Shahmírzádí	
Abu-Turab	Abú-Turáb	
Abu-Turab-i-Qazvini	Abú-Turáb-i-Qazvíní	
Abwa	al-Abwá'	village 34 km NE of Rábiḡh (a town on the Red Sea coast)
Abwab al-Arba'ah, Abwab-i-Arba'ih	al-Abwáb al-Arba'a[h]	(Pers. Abwáb-i-Arba'ih or Abváb-i-Arba'ih) “the Four Gates” for the Twelfth Imám. See Arba' and an-Nuwwáb al-'Arba'a[h].
Abyad (Abiyad), Bayda' (Baida), Bid	Abyaḍ, fem. Bayḍá', pl. Bíḍ	white; bright; clean, shiny, polished; blameless, noble, sincere (character); empty, blank (sheet of paper);—pl. al-bíḍán (“bidan”) the white race
Abyan	Abyan	clearer, more distinct, more obvious. Root bána, bayán
Achor, 'Akir	Achor, 'Akir	Hebrew muddy, turbid; gloomy, dejected; trouble. Ar. 'akir (turbid, muddy, roily; troubled, disturbed). Hosea 2:15: “the valley of Achor [trouble] for a door of hope”. “This valley of Achor is the city of 'Akká” ( <i>Selections from the Writings of 'Abdu'l-Bahá</i> ), p. 162.
Ad	'Ád	Traditionally, a fourth generation descendant of Noah; an ancient Arabian tribe
Ad'iyah wa Munajat	Ad'iyah wa Munáját	“Prayers and Supplications” by 'Abdu'l-Bahá
Ad'iyah-i-Hadrat-i-Mahbub	Ad'iyah-i-Ḥaḍrat-i-Maḥbúb	“Prayers and Tablets” by Bahá'u'lláh
Ada, 'Adat, 'Awa'id, 'Adatan	'Áda[t], pl. 'Ádát, 'Awá'id	habit, wont, custom, usage, practice; 'Ádatan usually,

Ada'	'Adá'	customarily, ordinarily, habitually;—pl. 'Awá'id taxes, duties; charges, fees, rates
Adab	Adab, pl. Ádáb	enmity, hostility, antagonism, animosity; aggression culture, refinement; good breeding, good manners, social graces, decorum, decency, propriety, seemliness; humanity, humaneness; the humanities; belles-lettres
Adad, A'dad	'Adad, pl. A'dád	number, numeral; figure, digit, cipher; quantity; number, issue (of a newspaper)
Adall	Aḏall	more or most astray; more or most tending to lead astray
Adalla	Aḏalla	"to leave in error or lead astray"
Adam	Ádam	Adam, father of mankind. Abjad value is 45.
Adarisa	Adárisa[h]	the Idrisids (al-Adárisah) were an Arab Muslim dynasty of Morocco (788–974), founded by Idrís I. The Idrisids are considered the founders of the first Moroccan state.
Adasi	'Adasí	lenticular
Adasiya, Adasiyyih	'Adasiya[h], Pers. 'Adasiyyih	now a town (32.666810, 35.623901) in Jordan 17 km SE of Tiberias. This is the resting place of a half brother of Bahá'u'lláh, and one of three villages (he purchased land in 1901) where 'Abdu'l-Bahá grew corn and wheat during World War I. See as-Samrá and an-Nuqayb.
Addas	'Addás	('adás, lentil(s)) was a young Christian slave boy (originally from Nineveh, an ancient Assyrian city) who lived in Ṭá'if during the time of Muḥammad. He is believed to be the first person from the western province of Ṭá'if to convert to Islam.
Adhab-i-Qabr	'Adháb-i-Qabr	chastisement in the grave
Adham, Dahma', Duhm	Adham, fem. Dahmá', pl. Duhm	black, deep-black. Note Adham (ادهم, d-h-m) has the consonants d and h, not <u>dh</u> .
Adhan	Ádhán (variation Adhán)	announcing, giving notice; the signal for summoning to prayers, by the mu'adhḏhin (mu'azzin) or crier, from the minarets or towers of the mosques; listening to. "I bear witness that Muḥammad is the Messenger of Alláh." At the request of the Báb, Mullá Šádiq-i-Muqaddas added after the ádhán: "I bear witness that He whose name is 'Alíy-Qabl-i-Muḥammad ['Alí preceding Muḥammad, the Báb] is the servant of the Baqíyyatu'lláh [the "Remnant of God", Bahá'u'lláh]."
Adhan, Adha	Aḏhan, Adhā[h]	(collective; <i>nomen unitatis</i> Adháh) slaughter animal, blood sacrifice, immolation. 'Íd al-Aḏhá "Festival of Sacrifice".
Adhar (Azar), Adhur (Azur)	Ádhar, Ádhur	Pers. fire; and the 9th Persian solar month and the ninth day of every month
Adhar-bad-gan	Ádhar-bád-gán	Pers. a fire-temple. Also Ádhar-báyigán or the province of Ádharbayján (Ázarbayján).
Adharbayjan, Adhirbayjan	Ádharbayján, (Ázarbayján)	Pers. "land of fire" or "land of fire guardians", Azerbaijan or Azerbaijan, country and a province in NW Iran. Also Ádhirbayján, Ázarbayján, Ázarbaygán.
Adharbayjani, Adhirbayjani	Ádharbayjání, (Ázarbayjání)	Pers. official language in Ádharbayján
Adhari, Adhariyan	Ádharí, pl. Ádharíyán	Pers. native of Ádharbayján (Ázarí, pl. Ázaríyán)
Adi	'Ádí	customary, usual, common, ordinary, normal, regular; undistinguished, run-of-the-mill; ordinary, regular (e.g., meeting, as opposed to extraordinary, special, emergency); simple, plain, ordinary (man); old, ancient, antique
Adib	Ádib	host
Adib, Adiba, Udaba'	Adíb, fem. Adíba, pl. Udabá'	cultured, refined, educated; well-bred, well-mannered, civil, urbane; a man of culture and refined tastes; man of letters, writer, author (superlative form of 'Aduba' [to learn])
Adibu'l-'Ulama'	Adíbu'l-'Ulamá'	littérateur or literary man of the 'Ulamá'. Title given to Mírzá Muḥammad Ḥasan, known as Adíb, Hand of the Cause of God.
Adil ('Adilih), 'Adila, 'Adawl	'Ádil, fem. 'Ádila, pl. 'Adawl	just, fair, equitable; upright, honest, straightforward, righteous. Persian fem. also 'Adilih
Adirna, Adirnih, Adarnah	Adirna[h], Pers. Adirnih, T. Adarnah	Hadrianopolis (Greek), Adrianople (English), now known as Edirne. Same numerical value (ادرنه, 1+4+200+50+5=260), as SIRR (60+200, "Mystery"). See Adrianople and Arḏ-i-Sirr.
Adiya, 'Adiyat, 'Awadin	'Ádiya, pl. 'Ádiyát, 'Awádin	wrong, offense, misdeed, outrage; adversity, misfortune, reverse; obstacle, impediment, obstruction;—pl. vicissitudes. Root 'adá'

Adja' Adl, 'Udul	Adjá' 'Adl, pl. 'Udul	father of Qarád SDC 49 straightness, straightforwardness; justice, impartiality; fairness, equitableness, probity, honesty, uprightness; equitable composition, just compromise;—(pl.) just, equitable, fair, upright, honest; person of good reputation, person with an honorable record (Islamic Law); juristic adjunct assigned to a <u>ca</u> di (Maghrib)
Adliya Adna, Dunya, Adanin, Adnun	'Adlíya Adná, fem. Dunyá	justice, administration of justice, jurisprudence (pl. m. Adánin, Adnún, fem. Dunan) nearer, closer; situated lower down, nether; lower, inferior; lowlier; smaller, of less significance; more appropriate, better suited, more suitable. Feminine: world; earth; this world (as opposed to al-úlá ("pre-existence") and al-ákhira ("afterlife")); life in this world, worldly existence; worldly. temporal things or possessions; earthly things or concerns. See Awwal and Ákhira entries. now Edirne. See Adirna. Servant of the Remembrance. A designation of the Báb. help, aid, assistance, support, backing; helper, aide, assistant, supporter, backer.—pl. upper arm; strength, power, vigour, force (CE 978–983)
Adrianople Adu'dh-Dhikr Adud ('Azud), A'dad	Adrianople 'Adu'dh-Dhikr 'Aḍud, pl. A'ḍád	now Edirne. See Adirna. Servant of the Remembrance. A designation of the Báb. help, aid, assistance, support, backing; helper, aide, assistant, supporter, backer.—pl. upper arm; strength, power, vigour, force (CE 978–983)
Adudu'd-Dawlih Aduw, A'da', 'Idan, 'Udan, 'Udah, A'adin Afaf, 'Iffa	'Aḍudu'd-Dawlih 'Aduw, pl. A'dá', 'Idan, 'Udan, 'Udáh 'Afáf = 'Iffa[h or t]	(pl. also A'ádin; fem. 'Adúwa, "'Aduwa") enemy abstinence, continence, virtuousness, virtue, chastity, decency; purity; modesty; integrity, probity, honesty, uprightness, righteousness. 'Iffat, a daughter of Badí'u'lláh. See 'Affa
Afandi (Efendi, Effendi)	Afandí, pl. Afandíya	from Turkish efendi (pronounced effendi), title of nobility meaning a lord, master or gentleman (after the name, when referring to non-Europeans wearing Western clothes and the tarboosh). It designates a higher rank than Big.
Afaqi Afdal, Fudla, Afdalun, Afadil, Fudlayat	Áfáqí Afḍal, fem. Fuḍlá	coming from a distant country or region. See ufq (pl. m. Afḍalún, Afáqil, fem. Fuḍlayát) better, best; more excellent, preferable, etc.
Aff, 'Affa	'Aff, fem. 'Affa[h or t]	chaste, modest, virtuous, pure; decent; honest, upright, righteous
Affa ('Iffa, 'Afaf)	'Affa ('Iffa[h or t] = 'Afáfa)	to refrain, abstain (from something forbidden or indecent); to be abstinent, continent, virtuous, chaste, modest, decent, pure. Derivative: 'iffa[h or t] abstinence, continence, virtuousness, virtue, chastity, decency; purity; modesty; integrity, probity, honesty, uprightness, righteousness. See 'Afáf and 'Iffatiya.
Affan	'Affán	Pers. name of the father of the caliph 'Usmán (Othmán or 'Uthmán)
Afghan	Afghán, pl. Afághina[h or t]	people living in the mountains between the mountains between Kandahár and the river Indus; lamentation, groaning, cries for help; alas!
Afghani Afghanistan Afif, Afifa, A'fa', A'iffa	Afghání Afghánistán 'Afíf, fem. 'Afífa[h], pl. A'fá', A'iffa	of Afghán (adjective and noun) Afghanistan chaste, modest, virtuous, pure; decent; honest, upright, righteous. 'Affif is a city 343 km east of Medina. Pers. also 'Affifh
Afifi	'Affífi	of or from 'Affif. Muḥammad al-'Affífi, Persian Consul in 'Akká in 1880s. He owned the gardens (Ḥumaymih or 'Affif) near 'Ayn Fawwár and the village of an-Nahr.
Afirin (Afarin), Afrin	Áfirín, Áfrín	Pers. praise, glory, applause, encomium, benediction, blessing; blessed; well done! bravo! name of the first of the five intercalary days of the Persian year; (in compounds) creating
Afjah (Afjeh), Afchah (Afcheh)	Afjah, Afchah	(also Afjih, Afchih) Pers. village (35.859750, 51.689849; 36 km NE Tíhrán) in Lavasanat District (Bakhsh Lavásánát), Shemiranat County (Sháristán Shímíránát), Teheran Province. It is 7.25 km NE of the town of Lavásán and 47.5 km SW of Takúr. Bahá'u'lláh was the guest of the Grand Vizir, Ja'far-Qulí Khán, in his summer residence in the village, when the assassination attempt was made on the Sháh near his Niyávarán summer palace.
Aflatun Afnan-i-Kabir	Aflátún Afnán-i-Kabír	Plato, from the Greek form of the name

Afra	Afrá	Pers. bravo! well done! praise applause. Village SW of Qá'im <u>Shahr</u> and just to the east of the Shrine of <u>Shaykh</u> <u>Tabarsí</u> . The village masjid (36.436642, 52.815196) is 0.9 km to the east. The village was owned by <u>Nazar Khán</u> .
Afranj	Afranj	Pers. elegance, dignity, grace; magnificence, grandeur, power; maguitude; a throne; a crown; provisions, necessaries. The Franks, French; the crusaders; all Europeans. <u>Khán-i-Afranj</u> in 'Akká.
Afrasiyab ("Afrasyab")	Afrásiyáb	Pers. name of an ancient king celebrated in Persian poetry, sovereign of <u>Túrán</u> , and a Scythian or Turk by birth; one who moves leisurely on the road; a travelling companion
Afrika, Ifriqiya, Afriqiya	Afríqá fem.	and Ifríqiyá (now usually pronounced Afríqiyá fem.) Africa
Afrukhta (Afrokhta, Afrukhtih)	Afrúkhta[h]	Pers. inflamed, lighted; shining, radiant; polished, furbished
Afruz (Afroz)	Afrúz	Pers. burning; illuminating, dazzling, animating. Feminine name.
Afsah, Fusha Afsana (Afsanih, Afsaneh)	Afşaḥ, fem. Fuṣḥá Áfsána, Afsána	of purer language; more eloquent Pers. fem. name. A charm, incantation; a fiction, tale, fable, romance, parable; a narrative, a story of past events; public, notorious, noted.
Afshar	Afshár	Pers. speaking idly; fixing, inserting; pressing, squeezing out (water); an assistant, associate, companion, partner; a largely nomadic Turkic tribe found mostly in Iran.
Afshariyan	Afsháriyán	Pers. Afsharid dynasty (1736–1796) was an Iranian dynasty founded by <u>Nádir Sháh</u> (r. 1736–1747)
Afshin Aftab, Aftabam	Afshín Áftáb	Pers. name of a person known for his liberality Pers. masc. name, sunlight or sunshine; the sun; a day; wine; the soul. <u>Áftábam</u> ( <u>Áftáb+am</u> ) I am the sun. See <u>Khurshíd</u>
Aftabah (Aftabih) Aftab-parast	Áftábah Áftáb-Parast	Pers. a ewer, water-pot, or kettle Pers. a worshipper of the sun; sunflower; a chameleon (or iguana); a water-lily; in India, any blue flower
Aftah, Mufattah Afus Afuw	Aftaḥ and Mufaṭṭaḥ Afús 'Afúw	broad-headed, broad-nosed village 156 km WNW of <u>Iṣfahán</u> one who forgives much. al-' <u>Afúw</u> , attribute of God, The Pardoner, The Effacer, The Forgiver
Afw	'Afw, Pers. also 'Afú, 'Ufú	effacement, obliteration, elimination; pardon, forgiveness; waiver of punishment (Islamic Law); amnesty (for); boon, kindness, favour; surplus
Afyah, Fayha	Afyah, fem. Fayḥá'	fragrant, redolent, aromatic, sweet-smelling; wide, vast, spacious, extensive. al-Fayḥá' (another name for Tripoli), because of the smell of the orange pollen from vast orange orchards that were in the area. al-Fayḥá' is a nickname of Damascus.
Agah	Ágáh	Pers. aware, wary; intelligent, knowing, acquainted with; prudent; vigilant, attentive; notice, news, indication, information
Agahu'llah Agar, Ar Agarih (Agareh, Agira, Agreh)	Ágáhu'lláh Agar, Ar Agarih	<u>Ágáhu'lláh</u> Tizfahm, executed May 1982 Pers. if; although Pers. a tiny village (36.1595203, 53.832541) 26 km SW of <u>Chashmah-i-'Alí</u> , in Semnan Province
Agha, Aghawat, Aghayan	Ághá, pl. Aghawát, Pers. Ágháyán	lord, master, sir; eunuch serving at royal court, harem chamberlain. <u>Ághá</u> <u>Muḥammad Khán-i Qájár</u> (14 March 1742–1797), castrated as a 6 year old, chieftain of the <u>Quyúnlu</u> branch of the <u>Qájár</u> tribe, as the founder of the <u>Qájár</u> dynasty of Iran (r. 1789–1797). Similar to <u>áqá</u> .
Aghar, Gharra', Ghurr	Aghar, fem. Gharrá', pl. Ghurr	white, bright; with a white spot on the forehead (a horse); having a blaze (horse); beautiful, handsome; magnanimous, generous; noble, illustrious; esteemed, honorable. <u>Gharrá'</u> is a name of <u>Madínah</u> , hence <u>Arḍ Gharrá'</u> .
AH	AH	<i>Anno Hejirae</i> (Latin, "in the year of the Hijira", used in the West)—precedes the date. H or Hijra in the Islamic calendar.
Ahad, Ihda	Aḥad, fem. Iḥdá, pl. Áḥád	one; somebody, someone, anybody, anyone (especially in negative sentences and questions). al-Aḥad ("the only one"), an attribute of God.
Ahadiya (Ahadiyya)	Aḥadíya[h or t]	unity, oneness (also absolute unity), singularity; concord,

Ahamid (Ahamed)	Aḥamid	alliance powerful, authoritative or influential. A variant used in the Indian region for Aḥmad.
Ahang	Áhang	Pers. concord, symphony, harmony, modulation, melody, pitch, tune; design, institution, purpose, intention; canon, regulation; rule, custom, manner of proceeding; a row, a series; the side (of a cistern); the curve or arch of a cupola or dome; a tether, stable, stall; haste, expedition; behold!
Ahangar Ahd, 'Uhud	Áhangar 'Ahd, pl. 'Uhúd	Pers. blacksmith, a dealer in iron knowledge; acquaintance, contact (with); the well-known, familiar nature (of something); close observance, strict adherence (to), keeping, fulfilment (of a promise); delegation, assignment, committing (of something to someone), vesting (in someone of something), commissioning, charging, entrusting (of someone with something); commission; making a will or testament;—pl. commitment, obligation, liability; responsibility; pledge, vow; promise; oath; contract, compact, covenant, pact, treaty, agreement; time, epoch, era. Meaning in Bahá'í Writings (see Kitáb-i-'Ahd) is usually "covenant". Muḥammad is described as having an "unwritten Covenant" since He was unable to write it. ibn al-'Ahd Bahá'u'lláh, "The Child of the Covenant of Bahá'u'lláh" is the <i>Will and Testament</i> of 'Abdu'l-Bahá and the Bahá'í Administrative Order ( <i>God Passes By</i> , p. 243)
Ahda	Ahdá	better guided; more correct, more proper, better. Qur'án 28:49: Qur'án gives ahdá, "clearer" guidance; not afśáh, "eloquent" language—this is the criterion for judging the inimitability (i'jáz) of the Qur'án: "its ability to guide humanity to the truth, to Allah and to salvation, its ability to inspire people with devotion and to constrain people to act in ways that are moral and righteous." <i>Islam and the Bahá'í Faith</i> , p. 230.
Ahdiya, Ahdiyih (Ahdieh)	'Ahdiya[h or t], "Pers." 'Ahdiyih	the one who keeps his covenant or word, a faithful one. Hushang Ahdieh.
Ahi Ahkam	Áhí Aḥkam	Pers. a fawn wiser, stronger, strongest; very firm; more, most, or very stable; most able to decide
Ahl al-Kisa'	Ahl al-Kisa'	people of the cloak: Muḥammad; his daughter, Fátima; his cousin and son-in-law 'Alí; and his two grandsons Ḥassan and Ḥusayn.
Ahl al-Kitab, Ahlu'l-Kitab	Ahl al-Kitáb, Ahlu'l-Kitáb	"people of the Book". Used by members of some Christian denominations to refer to themselves; used in Judaism to refer to the Jewish people; and an Islamic term that refers to Jews, Christians, Sabians and Zoroastrians.
Ahl at-Tariq Ahl, Ahlun, Ahalin, Ahali	Ahl at-Ṭaríq Ahl, pl. Ahlún, Ahálin, Ahálí	"people of the path" or "people of true religion" (Islamic) relatives, folks, family; kin, kinfolk; wife; (with following genitive) people, members, followers, adherents, possessors, etc.; inhabitants; deserving, worthy (of something); fit, suited, qualified (for);—pl. the natives, the native population;—pl. ahálí inhabitants, citizens, commons; persons, individuals, members; family-folk; consorts, spouses, wives; domestics, dependants, followers
Ahla Ahli Ahli	Ahlá Ahli Ahlí	more or most sweet, sweeter (the) people, or (of the) people domestic, family (adjective); native, resident; indigenous; home, national
Ahl-i-Baha Ahl-i-Bayan Ahl-i-Haqq Ahmad al-Ahsa'i, Shaykh	Ahl-i-Bahá Ahl-i-Bayán Ahl-i-Ḥaqq Aḥmad al-Aḥsá'í, <u>Shaykh</u>	"people of Bahá" "people of the Bayán" "people of the truth" Aḥmad b. Zayn ad-Dín b. Ibráhím al-'Aḥsá'í known as <u>Shaykh</u> Aḥmad al-Aḥsá'í (1753–1826). Born in the village of al-Mutayrifí (25.478801, 49.557241), and died in Hadíyah (25.533908, 38.749569), Saudi Arabia, about 140 km NW of Medina. He is buried in the cemetery of al-Baqí' (24.46713, 39.616360) in Medina. The first of the "twin resplendent lights" (Bábayn, two gates) who taught their followers that the coming of the Promised One of Islam (the Báb) was at hand and prepared them for His advent. Founder

Ahmad Big Tawfiq Ahmad Sohrab	Aḥmad Big Tawfīq Ahmad Sohrab	of the 19th-century <i>Shī'ī</i> Shaykhism ( <i>ash-Shaykhiya</i> [h]), whose followers are known as Shaykhis ( <i>Shaykhiyūn</i> ). For successor, see Siyyid Kázim Raṣṭī.
Ahmad, Ahamid (Ahamed)	Aḥmad, pl. Aḥamíd	Mírzá Aḥmad-i-Iṣfahání (1893–1958). Later adopted the name Ahmad Sohrab. Was declared a Covenant-breaker by Shoghi Effendi in 1939. more laudable, more commendable, more praised [comparative form of 'ḥamida' (to praise)]—a title of Muḥammad
Ahmad-i-'Allaf Ahmad-i-Azghandi Ahmad-i-Bahrayni Ahmad-ibn-i-Abi-Talib-i-Tabarsi Ahmad-i-Ibdal Ahmad-i-Ibdal-i-Maraghi'i Ahmad-i-Kashani Ahmad-i-Katib Ahmad-i-Khurasani Ahmad-i-Kirmani Ahmad-i-Mu'allim Ahmad-i-Nukhud-Biriz Ahmad-i-Payvandi Ahmad-i-Qazvini Ahmad-i-Ruhi Ahmad-i-Saffar Ahmadiy, Ahmadi Ahmadiya	Aḥmad-i-'Alláf Aḥmad-i-Azghandí Aḥmad-i-Baḥraynī Aḥmad-ibn-i-Abī-Ṭálib-i-Ṭabarsí Aḥmad-i-Ibdál Aḥmad-i-Ibdál-i-Marághī'í Aḥmad-i-Káshání Aḥmad-i-Kátib Aḥmad-i-Kḥurásání Aḥmad-i-Kirmání Aḥmad-i-Mu'allim Aḥmad-i-Nukḥud-Biríz Aḥmad-i-Payvandí Aḥmad-i-Qazwíní Aḥmad-i-Rúhí Aḥmad-i-Ṣaffár Aḥmadíy, Aḥmadí Aḥmadíya[h], Pers. Aḥmadiyya[h]	belonging to Aḥmad; a Muslim; name of a gold coin followers of Aḥmad (alternative name for Muḥammad). al-Jamá'ah al-Islámíyah al-Aḥmadíyah (the Ahmadiyya Muslim Community), founded by Mírzá Ghulám Aḥmad in Qádiyán, Punjab, India. Aḥmadíya <i>Shaykh</i> Maḥmúd al-Masjid in Haifa (32.804954, 34.969869).
Ahmad-i-Yazdi Ahmar, Hamra, Humr	Aḥmad-i-Yazdí Aḥmar, fem. Ḥamrá', pl. Ḥumr	red, red-coloured, ruddy; rosy, pink. Alhambra (Spanish), the Citadel of Granada, ("the Red Palace"; al-Ḥamrá', lit. "the red one"). Baḥru'l-Aḥmar, the Red Sea. <sup>1</sup> Ḍiyá'u'lláh Aḥrání executed 1982. Aḥrání is pl. of Hurr of or from al-Aḥsá'. See Ḥisá' and <i>Shaykh</i> Aḥmad-i-Aḥsá'í. better; nicer, lovelier, more beautiful; more excellent, more splendid, more admirable The Best of Stories: a name for the Surih of Joseph.— <i>Tafsír-i-Aḥsanu'l-Qiṣaṣ</i> : the Báb's commentary on the Súrih of Joseph, the <i>Qayyúmu'l-Asmá'</i> , called the Qur'án of the Bábís. Translated into Persian by Ṭáhirih. Pers. a vice, fault, defect, stain, spot, villainy; flight, escape; an exclamation, cry for help; an asthma; a deer, roe, gazelle; any object of pursuit or chase; a beautiful eye; a mistress black, dusky (in the lips); fem. Eve, the mother of mankind. Abjad value of Eve is 16. having eyes with a marked contrast of white and black, (also, said of the eye:) intensely white and deep-black.— pl. Ḥúr (also used as singular in Pers.) interpreted as virgins or a "virgin of Paradise". See ḥuríya and ḥurí. "The marvels of creation" by Qazwíní astonishment, amazement;—(pl.) wonder, marvel appointed time (term), date, deadline; instant of death; respite, delay. In the Qur'án often refers to the term of nation(s). hurry, haste; precipitance, precipitation, 'Ajal Alláhu Farajahu ("May God hasten his [Qá'im's] glad advent"). (collective) mute in the sense of mumbling or to speak indistinctly, hence barbarians, non-Arabs (modern), Persians. Opposite of 'Aran. Also (collective; noun denoting an individual) stone kernel, pit, pip, seed (of fruit)
Ahrari Ahsa'i Ahsan, Ahasin	Aḥrání Aḥsá'í Aḥsan, pl. Aḥsín	
Ahsanu'l-Qisas	Aḥsanu'l-Qiṣaṣ	
Ahu	Áhú	
Ahwa, Hawwa' (Hauwa')	Aḥwá, fem. Ḥawwá'	
Ahwar, Hawra (Haura), Hur, Huran	Aḥwár, fem. Ḥawrá', pl. Ḥúr, Pers. Ḥúrán	
Aja'ibu'l-Makhlúqat Ajab, A'jab Ajal	'Ajá'ibu'l-Makḥlúqat 'Ajab, pl. A'jáb Ajal, pl. Ájál	
Ajal, 'Ajala	'Ajal, fem. 'Ajala[h or t]	
Ajam	'Ajam	

<sup>1</sup> A system of color symbolism representing the cardinal directions, believed to be used by the Achaemenids (or First Persian Empire) (550–330 BC), had black for north (e.g. North or Black Sea), red for south (e.g. South or Red Sea), white for west (e.g. White or Mediterranean Sea), and green or light blue for east.

Ajami, A'jam Ajda'	'Ajámí, pl. A'jám Ajda'	barbarian, non-Arab; Persian (adj. and n.) mutilated (by having the nose, or the like cut off). SDC p. 49.
Ajiba, 'Aja'ib	'Ajíba, pl. 'Ajá'ib	wondrous thing, unheard of thing, prodigy, marvel, miracle, wonder;—pl. remarkable things, curiosities, oddities
Ajja, Ajij Ajudan Ajudan Ajudan-Bashi Ajuz, 'Ajz, A'jaz	Ajja, Ajj Ájúdán or Ájudán Ájúdán Ájúdán-Báshí 'Ajuz, 'Ajz, pl. A'jáz	to burn, blaze, flame (fire). e.g. Má' ujá bitter, salty water. Pers. Aide-de-camp (modern from French adjutant) Pers. aide-de-camp, adjutant Pers. chief adjutant
Ajwibatu'l-Masá'il, Ajwibatu'l-Masa'il	Ajwibat al-Masá'il	backside, rump, posteriors. Also stem, stump, trunk (of palm tree) Qur'án 54:20 & 69:7 "Answers to some questions", book by <u>Shaykh</u> Aḥmad.
Ajz	'Ajz	Pers. Ajwibatu'l-Masá'il (Ajwibatu'l-Masa'il). See Jawáb. weakness, incapacity, disability, failure, impotence (for, to do something); deficit
Akasha ('Akash, Akkash) Akbar, Akbarun, Akabir, Kubra, Kubrayat	'Akásha[h or t] Akbar, pl. Akbarún, Akábír	awkwardness, clumsiness greater, bigger, larger; older; senior-ranking [comparative form of 'kabura' (to elevate)]. Note: <i>akbar</i> , اكبر, consists of four consonants: ا ك ب ر (right to left in Arabic, or Alif, Káf, Bá' and Rá' in English)—the first letter is an Alif, but shown as a short vowel. Fem. Kubrá, pl. Kubrayát.
Akbar-ibn-i-'Abid Akh, Ikhwa, Ikhwan	Akbar-ibn-i-'Ábid Akh, pl. Ikhwa, Ikhwán	brother; fellow man, neighbour; friend;—pl. ikhwán specifically, brethren or members of an order; al-ikhwán religious brotherhood of the Wahabi sect, militant in character, established by Ibn Sa'úd in 1910
Akhar Akhbari. Akhbariyun	Ákhar Akhbárí, pl. Akhbariyún	another, different, second news. The Akhbaris are a group of Imámí jurists who only accept the traditions ascribed to the Prophet and the Imáms. The school was founded by Mullá Muḥammad-Amír of Astarábád. This is in contrast with the <i>mujtahids</i> or the Uṣúlí (they constitute the vast majority of the Twelvers), who maintain that the <i>mujtahid</i> has the right, as the deputy of the Hidden Imám, to deduce principles from the Qur'án as well as the traditions, and to use <i>qiyás</i> or 'analogy' to make an authoritative statement. See <u>Khabar</u> , pl. <u>Akhbár</u> .
Akhdar (Akhzar), Khadra', Khudr	Akhḍar (f.), <u>Khaḍrá'</u> , pl. <u>Khuḍr</u>	green. al- <u>Khaḍrá'</u> "the Verdant" (epithet of Tunis); the sky. Persian forms are similar and the ḍ is replaced by a z. <u>Khaḍrá'</u> —final Hamza is left out in some books.
Akhir, Akhira, Akhirun, Akhirat, Awakhir	Ákhir, pl. Ákhirún, Awákhir	(fem. <u>Ákhira</u> [h or t], pl. <u>Ákhirát</u> ) last, ultimate, utmost, extreme; end, close, conclusion; foot, bottom (of a paper). fem. al- <u>ákhira</u> [h or t] the invisible world, the afterlife, the hereafter. See <u>akhúr</u> , <u>dunyá</u> and <u>awwal</u> .
Akhir, Uthra, Awakhir	Akhír, irregular fem. <u>Uthrá</u> , pl. <u>Awákhir</u>	last; latest; rearmost; the second of two. irregular fem. al- <u>ukhrá</u> , the invisible world, the afterlife, the hereafter.
Akhlat	Ákhlat	Turkish (also Ahlat; Armenian Khlat) is a historic town and district on the west side of Lake Van.
Akhtar, Akhtaran	Akhtar, pl. Akhtarán	Pers. a star; horoscope, predominant star at anyone's nativity; an omen, augury; an ensign, standard; name of an angel. Name of a newspaper.
Akhtaran Taban Akhtar-Khawari (Akhtar-Khavari) Akhu'th-Thamarah	Akhtarán-i-Tábán Akhtar- <u>Kháwari</u> Akhu'th- <u>Thamarah</u>	Pers. "brilliant stars". Book by <u>Furúgh</u> Arbáb. "the Brother of the Fruit". Báb: " <u>Akhu'th-Thamarah</u> , 238"—The fruit is Mírzá Yaḥyá and 238 equals Ḥusayn-'Alí (Bahá'u'lláh)
Akhur	Akhúr, Pers. also <u>Ákhu</u> r	a stall, a[n animal] stable or barn for horses; the collar-bone. 'Abdu'l-Bahá substituted <u>ákhur</u> for <u>ákhir</u> on a number of occasions when referring to the 'ulamá': "They have held to this [animal] stable but they have not seen the ultimate of things." <i>Diary of Juliet Thompson</i> , p. 102. See <u>Ákhir</u> .
Akhwand, Akhund, Akhwanda-ha	Akhwánd, Akhúnd, pl. Akhwánda-há	Pers. (also " <u>Ákhúnd</u> " and Akhond) tutor, master, preacher (low ranking Muslim priest or mullah). See 'Alí-Akbar-i- <u>Shahmírzádí</u> .
Akif, Akifan	'Ákif, pl. 'Ákifán	Pers. assiduous, diligent; constantly staying in the mosque and employed in devotion
Akka, 'Akk Akka, 'Akka'	'Akka ('Akk) 'Akka[h], 'Akká' and 'Akká	to be sultry, muggy (day), sweltering 'Ako (Hebrew, more commonly spelt Akko) or Acre

Akram, Akrama, Akarim	Akram, Akrama, pl. Akárim	(seaport in Israel). 'Akká is the Arabic form used by Bahá'ís. Houses in 'Akká used by the Bahá'ís: Malik, <u>Khavvám</u> and Rábi'ih, 'Údí <u>Khammár</u> and 'Abbúd. Bahá'u'lláh's family left in 1877 for Mazra'ih. nobler more distinguished; more precious, more valuable; most honourable; very high-minded, very noble-hearted, most generous
Akthar	Ak <u>th</u> ar	more; oftener, more frequently; more numerous; longer; most; major portion, greater part, majority
Al	Ál	family, relatives, kinsfolk, clan; companions, partisans, people; mirage, fatamorgana. This is not the Arabic definite article al-. Ál-mán ("our kin") used by 'Abdu'l-Bahá as a play on the word alámán (a German) in Persian.
Al-	al-	the definite article in Arabic, often translated as "the" in English. The letter "l" is replaced by a sun letter if the following word starts with one of the 14 sun letters—refer to the <i>Arabic letters and abjad values</i> section.
Ala' ad-Din, 'Ala' ud-Din, 'Ala'u'd-Din	'Alá' ad-Dín, 'Alá' ud-Dín, 'Alá'u'd-Dín	(علاء الدين) Aladdin (form dependent on whether nominative, genitive or accusative) is a male given name "nobility of faith" or "nobility of creed/religion". Sometimes written 'Alá'u-d-dín or 'Alá ad-Dunyá wa ad-Dín Abu'l Muzaffar Tekish (Tekiṣ? ibn Il-Arslán, Shah of the Khwarezmian Empire (r. 1172–1200). His son, 'Alá ad-Dín Muḥammad II (full name: 'Alá ad-Dunyá wa ad-Dín Abu'l-Faṭḥ Muḥammad Sanjar ibn Tekish), Shah of the Khwarezmian Empire (r. 1200–1220). He is perhaps best known for inciting the Mongol invasion of Khwarezmia, which resulted in the utter destruction of his empire.
Ala	'Alá	(preposition) on, upon, on top of, above, over (place, rank); at, on, by; in, in the state of, in the manner of, in possession of; to, toward, for; in addition to; to the debit of, to the disadvantage of; against, in spite of, despite; on the basis of, on the strength of, by virtue of, due to, upon; by, through; according to, in accordance with, pursuant to; to (one's taste, one's mind, one's liking, etc.); during high rank, high standing, nobility; loftiness to be high, elevated, rise high, loom, tower up; to rise, ascend; to ring out (voice); etc.
Ala Ala, Uluw	'Alá 'Alá, 'Ulúw	Pers. benefits, favours, kindnesses from the root 'Alá, high, elevated. <u>Shu'á'u'lláh</u> 'Alá'í, Hand of the Cause of God.
Ala' Ala'i	Álá' 'Alá'í (علائى)	the animal kingdom the mineral kingdom the vegetable kingdom pain, ache, suffering, agony sign, token, mark, badge, distinguishing mark, characteristic; road sign, signpost, guidepost; flag, banner, standard, ensign, streamer, pennants; mountain (Qur'án 55:24); a distinguished, outstanding man; an eminent personality, an authority, a star, a luminary world; universe, cosmos;—pl. 'Álamún—inhabitants of the world, specifically human beings. al-'álamán the two worlds = Europe and America. 'Awálim al-'ulúm wa'l-ma'rif of 'Abdu'lláh al-Baḥrání. See Baḥrání for more details.
Ala'u'd-Dawlih Alam al-Hayawan Alam al-Ma'adin Alam an-Nabat Alam Alam, A'lam (I'lam)	'Alá'u'd-Dawlih, Yúsuf 'Álam al-Ḥayawán 'Álam al-Ma'ádin 'Álam an-Nabát Alam, pl. Álám 'Alam, pl. A'lám	mark, sign, token; badge, emblem; distinguishing mark, characteristic. Used for the signs of the promised Resurrection.
Alam, Alamun, Awalim	'Álam, pl. 'Álamún, 'Awálim	"Signs of deliverance" will occur, according to <u>Shaykh</u> Aḥmad Aḥsá'í, in the year 68 (ḥín) or AH 1268 (ended 15 October 1852)/CE 1952, and he alluded to "after a while" (ba'da ḥín) in Qur'án 38:88. This is about the time Bahá'u'lláh (sometime in October 1852) has a vision of the Maiden, who announces to Him that He is the Manifestation of God for this Age. The Báb repeatedly gave the year nine as the date of the appearance of "Him Whom God shall make manifest". The Declaration of the Báb occurred in AH 1260, and the year nine (AH 1269) started 16 October 1952.
Alama, Alamat, Ala'im	'Aláma[h or t], pl. 'Alámát, 'Alá'im	"Signs of deliverance" will occur, according to <u>Shaykh</u> Aḥmad Aḥsá'í, in the year 68 (ḥín) or AH 1268 (ended 15 October 1852)/CE 1952, and he alluded to "after a while" (ba'da ḥín) in Qur'án 38:88. This is about the time Bahá'u'lláh (sometime in October 1852) has a vision of the Maiden, who announces to Him that He is the Manifestation of God for this Age. The Báb repeatedly gave the year nine as the date of the appearance of "Him Whom God shall make manifest". The Declaration of the Báb occurred in AH 1260, and the year nine (AH 1269) started 16 October 1952.
Alamat al-Faraj	'Alámát al-Faraj	"Signs of deliverance" will occur, according to <u>Shaykh</u> Aḥmad Aḥsá'í, in the year 68 (ḥín) or AH 1268 (ended 15 October 1852)/CE 1952, and he alluded to "after a while" (ba'da ḥín) in Qur'án 38:88. This is about the time Bahá'u'lláh (sometime in October 1852) has a vision of the Maiden, who announces to Him that He is the Manifestation of God for this Age. The Báb repeatedly gave the year nine as the date of the appearance of "Him Whom God shall make manifest". The Declaration of the Báb occurred in AH 1260, and the year nine (AH 1269) started 16 October 1952.



Alamat	‘Alámát al-Waqf	“signs for stops” are symbols used to indicate Qur’anic punctuation. Some are listed here. (م) mím: mandatory stop. (ج) jím: optional stop. (لا) lám alif: do not stop here. (س) sín: take a soft/short pause without taking a breath. (قلى): you can stop or move on, but stopping is preferred. (صلى): you can stop or continue, but continuing is preferred. (.) ta’ánuq al-waqf: you can stop at one, but not both. ○ the “perfect stop”, or various symbols, e.g. ﷞: the end of a verse.
Alami	‘Álami	worldly, secular, world (adj.); international; world-wide, world-famous, enjoying world-wide renown
Alam-i-Dharr	‘Álam-i-Dharr	“realm of subtle entities” is an allusion to the Covenant between God and Adam mentioned in Qur’án 7:172
Alamu’l-Amr	‘Álamu’l-Amr	(lower) world of creation
Alamu’l-Haqq	‘Álamu’l-Haqq	(upper) eternally inaccessible world of God that is exalted beyond the grasp of the minds of men
Alamu’l-Huda	‘Álamu’l-Hudá	“distinguished guide”
Alamu’l-Khalq	‘Álamu’l-Khalq	(intermediate) world of the revelation of the divine command
Alamut	Alamút	eagle-nest. Name of a region in Iran on the western edge of the Alborz (Elburz) range and a ruined fortress (55 km NE of Qazvín and 110 km NW of Tíhrán.
Alaniya	‘Aláníya	openness, overtness, publicness, publicity (as opposed to secrecy)
Alaq, ‘Alaqa, ‘Alaqaṭ Alast (Alastu)	‘Alaq, fem. ‘Alaqa[h or t], pl. ‘Alaqaṭ Alast (Alastu)	medicinal leech; leech; (coagulated) blood, blood clot “Am I not?” Cycle of <i>alast</i> is a reference to a pre historic Covenant between God and man. God called all the men in his presence before their creation and asked them <i>alastu bi-rabbikum?</i> “Am I not your Lord?” (“the day of alast”, Qur’án 7:172) and all the men confirmed that by saying “yes, yes, thou art our Lord”. This demonstrates the total and inherent essential dependence of man to the continuous grace of God. So <i>alast</i> and the cycle of <i>alast</i> is a reference to this Covenant.
Alawi, ‘Alawiya, ‘Alawiyān	‘Alawí, fem. ‘Alawíya[h or t]	pl. ‘alawíyān upper; heavenly, celestial; prince, lord (a descendant of ‘Alí ibn Abí Ṭálib). ‘Alawíya[h] is a follower of Imám ‘Alí; English Alawis or Alawites; official name of the Nusayris (Nuṣayríyah), an Islamic sect inhabiting the coastal district of Latakia in NW Syria, founded by Ibn Nusayr. Pers. also ‘Alawíyih.
Alayhi (‘Alaihi)	‘Alayhi	upon, against, with him (or it);—‘ <i>alayhi’s-salám</i> , Peace be upon him! (formula of reverence added after the name of any prophet, abbreviated in English as pbuh.
Alayka (‘Alaika), ‘Alayki, ‘Alaykum	‘Alayka, fem. ‘Alayki, pl. ‘Alaykum	(fem. pl. ‘Alaykunna) (‘Alayka = ‘Alá + káf) above, on, or to thee, on you. In some places ‘Alayka is shortened to ‘Alayk. See salám.
Alburz	Alburz, Alborz	the principal mountain range in northern Írán
Alf, Uluf, Alaf	Alf, pl. Ulúf, Áláf	thousand; millennium
Alfi ‘Id	Alfí: Alfí ‘Íd	millennial celebration, millenary
Alfiya (Alfiyya)	Alfíya[h], Pers. Alfíyyih	millennium. <i>al-Alfíya</i> short title of <i>al-Khulása al-Alfíya</i> (“Millennium Summary”), famous 1,000 line poem on the principles of Arabic grammar by Ibn Málík, Abú ‘Abd Alláh Jamál ad-Dín Muḥammad (c. 1204–1274), was an Arab grammarian born in Jaén, Spain, worked in Damascus.
Ali an-Naqi, Ali-Naqi	‘Alí an-Naqí, ‘Alí-Naqí	‘Alí ibn Muḥammad ibn ‘Alí, commonly known as ‘Alí al-Hádí and ‘Alí an-Naqí, the 10th Imám
Ali Baba	‘Alí Bábá	Mullá ‘Alí Bábá of Tákur. ‘Alí Bábá wa al-Arbá’ún Luṣúṣ (“‘Alí Bábá and the forty thieves”). Name in English has become Alibaba.
Ali Big Yuz-Bashi	‘Alí Big Yúz-Báshí	
Ali ibn Abi Talib	‘Alí ibn Abí Ṭálib	Imám ‘Alí (the first) (601–661), son of ‘Abú Ṭálib ibn ‘Abd al-Muṭṭalib, was a cousin and son-in-law of Muḥammad, who ruled as the fourth caliph from 656 to 661. He is one of the central figures in Shí’a Islam and is regarded as the rightful immediate successor to Muḥammad as an Imám by Shí’a Muslims.
Ali ibn Muhammad	‘Alí ibn Muḥammad	
Ali ibn Musa’r-Rida	‘Alí ibn Músá’r-Riḍá	
Ali Pasha	‘Alí Páshá	Muḥammad Amín ‘Álí Páshá or in Turkish, Mehmed Emin Âli Pasha (1815–1871), five times he was appointed the

Ali	‘Alí	Grand Vizier (or Prime Minister) of the Ottoman Empire by two Sultans. high, eminent. al-‘Alí, the divine name for the All-Knowing.
Ali, ‘Aliya	‘Álí, fem. ‘Áliya	high, sublime, eminent, excellent, grand; the upper part; above
Ali-‘Askar-i-Tabrizi	‘Alí-‘Askar-i-Tabrízí	Merchant from Tabríz
Ali-Abad (Aliabad, Aliyabad)	‘Alí-Ábád	a village 35 km SW of Tíhrán. A very small village (35.1318499, 50.9764761) in the Central District of Qom County, Qom Province. A very common name.
Ali-Ahmad	‘Alí-Aḥmad	
Ali-Akbar-i-Ardistani	‘Alí-Akbar-i-Ardistání	
Ali-Akbar-i-Mazgani	‘Alí-Akbar-i-Mázgání	(MF)
Ali-Akbar-i-Najjar	‘Alí-Akbar-i-Najjár	(MF)
Ali-Akbar-i-Quchani	‘Alí-Akbar-i-Qúchání	
Ali-Akbar-i-Shahmirzadi	‘Alí-Akbar-i- <u>Shahmí</u> rzádí	known as Ḥájí <u>Ákh</u> únd, a Hand of the Cause of God (1842–1910)
Ali-Asghar	‘Alí- <u>A</u> sghar	(MF)
Alif	Alif	the vertically aligned or “upright” first consonant (ا, آ) with an abjad value of 1. The basic shape of the alif has two forms depending on its position in a word. The alif is one of three letters: alif ا, wáw و, and yá’ ي, which might be either a consonant or a vowel letter. The Báb is often identified as the “upright Alif”, a vertical line that is unwavering and straight, and thus the symbol of the true Path of God, the supreme Standard of truth, the straight line of justice and moderation. In writing the alif serves as a prop for vowel-signs (small vowel diacritics above or below): <u>á</u> a; <u>á</u> i; <u>á</u> u; <u>á</u> ó, o, au; and <u>á</u> í, e, ai. Since an alif cannot occur at the end of a word, an alif maqṣúra, written as <u>ى</u> , and pronounced as á (e.g., <u>رمى</u> , “ramá”) is used, and the <u>ى</u> takes markings such as ḥamza like a regular alif. The <u>ى</u> is called an alif qá’ima, alif <u>khanjaríyah</u> , or dagger alif. The alif at the end of the word is called الألف اللينة (al-alif al-layna[t]), which can be translated as “the soft or flexible alif” because it can be written as either a و or a ي.
Ali-Hamzih	‘Alí-Ḥamzih	
Ali-Jan	‘Alí-Ján	
Ali-Khan	‘Alí- <u>Kh</u> án	
Alil, A‘illa’	‘Alíl, pl. A‘illá’	sick, ill, ailing; sick person, patient; soft, gentle, mild, pleasant. meaning with place names: “lower”
Alim, ‘Ulama	‘Alím, pl. ‘Ulamá’ (Pers. ‘Ulamá)	knowing; cognizant, informed; learned, erudite; al-‘Alím the omniscient (one of the attributes of God)
Alim, Alima, Ulama	‘Álim, fem. ‘Álima, pl. ‘Ulamá’	(adj. or noun) “scholar”, knowing; familiar, acquainted (with), cognizant (of); expert, connoisseur, professional;—pl. “learned ones”, learned, erudite; scholars (of Islamic law), savants, scientists, doctors, theologians. The ‘ulamá’ are Muslim scholars recognized as having specialist knowledge of Islamic sacred law and theology. The ‘ulamá’ are collectively known in Persian society as the Jámi‘a-i Rúḥáníyat (the spiritual concourse). Bahá’í Writings use ‘Ulamá.
Alima (‘Ilm)	‘Alima (‘Ilm)	to know; teach; tell, notify; to learn, study; to inquire, ask
Ali-Mardan	‘Alí-Mardán	
Ali-Mirzay-i-Shirazi	‘Alí-Mírzáy-i- <u>Sh</u> írzází	
Ali-Muhammad	‘Alí-Muḥammad	
Al-i-Muhammad	Ál-i-Muḥammad	children (or family) of Muḥammad
Ali-Murad (‘Alimurad)	‘Alí-Murád	(sometimes shortened to ‘Alímurád)
Alin	‘Álin	high, tall, elevated; loud, strong (voice); higher (as opposed to elementary); lofty, exalted, sublime, high-ranking, of high standing; excellent, first-class, first-rate, outstanding, of top quality (commodity)
Alipur or Chah-i-Ahmad Vatn Dust	‘Alípúr or <u>Ch</u> áh-i-Aḥmad Vaṭn Dúst	village in Yunesi Rural District, Yunesi District, Bajestan County, Razavi Khorasan Province, Iran
Ali-Qabl-i-Muhammad	‘Alí-Qabl-i-Muḥammad	
Ali-Quli Khan (Ali-Kuli Khan)	‘Alí-Qulí <u>Kh</u> án	better known as Ali-Kuli Khan (c. 1879-1966), married Florence Breed (parents of Marzieh Gail). He was born in Kashan. Persian diplomat (given the title Nabíl al-Dawla by the Qájár government in 1914) and a Bahá’í translator.
Ali-Rida	‘Alí-Riḍá	

Ali-Shawkat Aliy, 'Aliya, 'Ilya	'Alí- <u>Shawkat</u> 'Alíy, fem. 'Alíya[h], pl. 'Ilya[h]	(GPB 241) ("Aliyy", "Alí") high, tall, elevated, exalted, sublime, lofty, august, excellent. Pers. fem. also 'Alíyyih.
Aliyabadi ('Aliabadi)	'Alíyábádí	Pers. a surname. Derived from 'Alíyábád (built or populated by 'Alí). Mírzá Zakíy 'Alíyábádí founded the Mírzá Zakíy <u>Khán</u> Seminary (36.548471, 52.682296) near Házír Furúshán Square ("Mat sellers square", 36.549107, 52.682804), Bárfurúsh.
Aliy-i-Baraqani Aliy-i-Barfurushi	'Alíy-i-Baraqání 'Alíy-i-Bárfurúshí	Muḥammad-'Alíy-i-Bárfurúshí (1820–1849) was entitled Quddús by Bahá'u'lláh at Badasht and this was later confirmed by the Báb. Mullá 'Alíy-i-Bastámí, a Letter of the Living
Aliy-i-Bastami Aliy-i-Kani Aliy-i-Kirmanshahi Aliy-i-Las-Furush Aliy-i-Miri Aliy-i-Mudhahhib Aliy-i-Qazvini Aliy-i-Sabzivari Aliy-i-Salmani Aliy-i-Sardar Aliy-i-Sayyah-i-Maraghih'i Aliy-i-Tabib-i-Zanjani Aliy-i-Tafrishi Aliy-i-Turshizi Aliy-i-Zanjani Aliy-i-Zargar Aliy-i-Zunuzi Aliyu'llah Aliyu'llahi	'Alíy-i-Bastámí 'Alíy-i-Kání 'Alíy-i-Kirmánsháhí 'Alíy-i-Lás-Furúsh 'Alíy-i-Mírí 'Alíy-i-Mudhahhib 'Alíy-i-Qazvíní 'Alíy-i-Sabzivárí 'Alíy-i-Salmání 'Alíy-i-Sardár 'Alíy-i-Sayyáḥ-i-Maraghíh'í 'Alíy-i-Ṭabíb-i-Zanjání 'Alíy-i-Tafríshí 'Alíy-i-Turshízí 'Alíy-i-Zanjání 'Alíy-i-Zargar 'Alíy-i-Zunúzí 'Alíy'u'lláh 'Alíy'u'lláhí	Mullá <u>Shaykh</u> 'Alíy-i-Turshízí, surnamed 'Azím  'Alí is chosen by, or from God a sect in western Iran that combines elements of <u>Shí'a</u> Islám with older religions. Used as a general term for several denominations that venerate or deify Imám 'Alí, like the Kaysáníya, the 'Alawiyán, the Ahlu'l-Ḥaqq and Nuṣayríya.
Aliyu'l-'Ala, 'Aliyyu'l-'Ala Alizad ('Ali-Zad) 'Alizada ('Alizadeh)	'Alíy'u'l-'Alá, 'Aliyyu'l-'Alá 'Alízád, 'Alí Zád	the exalted of the exalted ( 'Alízáda, 'Alí Záda) descendent of 'Alí. Asadu'lláh 'Alízád and Maqṣúd 'Alízádah
Alladhi, Allati, Alladhina	Alladhí, fem. Allatí	(relative pronoun) he who, that which; who, which, that. Plurals: m. alladhína, fem. allatí, allawátí ("allawati"), allá'í ("alla'i")
Allaf	'Alláf	seller of provender (dry food such as hay and oats for livestock)
Allah	Alláh (originally al-Iláh)	God: The God, by way of eminence (being a contraction of the compound of the definite article ال (al, The) and الله (iláh, a God). See iláh.
Allahu 'Azam, Allah-u-'Azam Allahu A'zam, Allah-u-A'zam	Alláhu 'Azam, Pers. Alláh-u-'Azam Alláhu A'zam, Pers. Alláh-u-A'zam	God is Great (greeting response to Alláh-u-Akbar—men) God is the Most Mighty
Allahu Abha, Allah-u-Abha	Alláhu Abhá, Pers. Alláh-u-Abhá	(greeting response to Alláh-u-Ajmal ("God the Most Beauteous")—women) "God is Most Glorious, God is All-Glorious". A form of the Greatest Name. Its repetition 95 times each day is ordained by the Báb and adopted by Bahá'u'lláh. Lilláh (95) = Letters of the Living (18) × 5 + Báb (5). Bahá, or any of its derivatives such as Abhá, Yá Bahá'u'lláh, or Yá Bahá'u'l-Abhá, are all referred to as the Greatest name. Yá Bahá'u'l-Abhá (O Glory of Glories or O Glory of the All-Glorious) is an invocation used in the calligraphy designed by Mishkín-Qalam.
Allahu Ajmal, Allah-u-Ajmal	Alláhu Ajmal, Pers. Alláh-u-Ajmal	(greeting response to Alláh-u-Abhá—women) God is the Most Beautiful.
Allahu Akbar, Allah-u-Akbar	Alláhu Akbar, Pers. Alláh-u-Akbar	greeting by a man to a man. God is the Most Great or God is the Greatest. See Alláh-u-A'zam above
Allahu Anwar, Allah-u-Anwar Allahu Aqdam, Allah-u-Aqdam Allahu Athar, Allah-u-Athar Allahu Azhar, Allah-u-Azhar Allahumma	Alláhu Anwár, Pers. Alláh-u-Anwár Alláhu Aqdam, Pers. Alláh-u-Aqdam Alláhu Aṭhar, Pers. Alláh-u-Aṭhar Alláhu Azhar, Pers. Alláh-u-Azhar Alláhumma	God is Most Luminous God is the Most Ancient God the Most Pure God is Most Manifest "O God!", "O Thou My God". Possible derivation from Hebrew elohim (pl. of eloah).
Allah-Vardi, Allah-Virdi	Alláh-Vardí, Alláh-Virdí	

Allah-Yar	Alláh-Yár	Hájj Alláh-Yár. A small village 100 km west of Kirmánsháh. 34.249047, 45.986214
Allam	‘Allám	knowing thoroughly
Allama	‘Alláma[h or t]	most erudite, very learned (of the ulama); learned in every branch of the Islamic sciences
Allamiy-i-Hilli	‘Allámiy-i-Ĥillí	“the very erudite Doctor”, a title of the famed Shí‘ih theologian, Jamálu’d-Dín Ḥasan ibn-i-Yúsuf ibn-i-‘Alí of Hilla (CE 1250–1325) (MF p. 169)
Allamiy-i-Nuri	‘Allámiy-i-Núrí	
Alliyu’llahi	‘Allíyu’lláhí	a sect
Almaniya	Almáníyá	Germany
Alqa	‘Alqa	(e.g.) beating; bastinado; a thrashing, spanking. See falaqa.
Alus	Álús	Pers. amorous or angry side-glance
Alusi	Álúsí	(Alossy) Ibn-i-Álúsí, Muftí of Baghdád
Alvah-i-Laylatu’l-Quds	Alváḥ-i-Laylatu’l-Quds	Tablets of the Holy Night by Bahá’u’lláh
Alvah-i-Salatin	Alváḥ-i-Salátín	Tablets to the Sultans
Alvah-i-Tablighi-i-Amrika	Alváḥ-i-Tablíghí-i-Amríká	Pers. collection of Tablets by ‘Abdu’l-Bahá to America, translated as <i>Tablets of the Divine Plan</i> . Amríká also given as Imríká
Alvah-i-Vasaya	Alváḥ-i-Vaşáyá	Tablets of Commandments by ‘Abdu’l-Bahá
Am	Am	Pers. (first person of búdan, to be), I am, and as such, like the English “am”; the suffixed form of the pronoun of the first person, signifying “my” after a noun
Ama	‘Amá’	Ar. heavy clouds. [Pers. deviation, aberration, loss of the way; contention, litigation; a cloud, high, dense, rainy, thin; a black or white cloud; a cloud which has shed rain; blindness.] See root word ‘amiya. Hence, ‘Amá’ can be translated as blindness, secrecy, obscurity, etc.; though it also has the sense of “cloud”, possibly “heavy and thick clouds (which hide and obscure) or (the opposite!) light diaphanous clouds. <sup>1</sup>
Ama, Ima, Amawat	Ama[h or t], pl. Imá’, Amawát	bondmaid, slave girl. Pers. “Amih”.
Amad, Amadam	Ámad	Pers. he came; arrival. Dar Ámadam (“I have arisen”)
Amada	‘Amada	to baptize, christen
Amadan az fawq	Ámadan az fawq	Pers. “come from on high” or “come down from on high”. Expression used by Bahá’ís meaning sent by Shoghi Effendi, etc.
Amadan	Ámadan	Pers. to come, to arrive; to exist, to be found; to become
Amal, A’mal	‘Amal, pl. A’mál	doing, acting, action, activity; work, labour; course of action, way of acting, practice; achievement, accomplishment; activity (for), work (in the service of something); making, production, manufacture, fabrication; performance, execution; make, workmanship; practical work, practice;—pl. act, action; operation (military); work, job, chore, labour; deed, feat, achievement, exploit; occupation, business; trade, craft, handicraft; vicegerency, province, district; administrative district
Aman	Amán	Ar. security, safety; peace; shelter, protection; clemency, quarter (mil.); safeguarding, assurance of protection; indemnity, immunity from punishment
Aman’u’llah	Amán’u’lláh	the protection of God. Fí amánu’lláh (Be under God’s protection) is an expression used by ‘Abdu’l-Bahá.
Amana, Amanat	Amána[h or t], Amánát	reliability, trustworthiness; loyalty, faithfulness, fidelity, fealty; integrity, honesty; confidence, trust, good faith; deposition in trust; trusteeship;—pl. something deposited in trust, a deposit, trust, charge, anything given in trust; security, safety, protection; safe-guard, safe-conduct. Ḥusayn Amánat (1942–) is an Iranian-Canadian architect and brother of academic ‘Abbás Amánat. He is the architect of the Burj-i-Shahyád (“Shah’s Memorial Tower”, renamed Burj-i-Ázadí, “Freedom Tower”) in Tíhrán, three Bahá’í Arc buildings in Haifa, the Samoan House of Worship and the Shrine of ‘Abdu’l-Bahá.
Amara, Amarat, Ama’ir	Amára[h or t], pl. Amárát, Amá’ir	sign, token, indication, symptom, mark, characteristic
Amara, Amr, Awamir, Umur	Amara, Amr, pl. Awámir, Umúr	to order, command, bid, instruct (someone to do something), commission, charge, entrust (someone with

<sup>1</sup> See <https://hurqalya.ucmerced.edu/node/428>

		something or to do something);—pl. Awámir order, command, instruction (to do something); ordinance, decree; power, authority; (grammar) imperative;—pl. Umúr matter, affair, concern, business. Hence, can be defined as “divine order” and “acts of obedience and pious deeds that are ordained” by God.
Amadan	Ámadan	Pers. to come, to arrive; to exist, to be found; to become; coming, arrival, entry
Amasiya	Amásiyá	(Amasya) city in Türkiye, 84 km SW of Samsun
Amatu'l-A'la	Amatu'l-A'lá	“the Handmaid of the Most High”. Title given to Dr Susan Moody by ‘Abdu'l-Bahá.
Amatu'l-Baha	Amatu'l-Bahá	Hand of the Cause of God, Amatu'l-Bahá Rúhíyyih <u>Khán</u> um Rabbani (née Mary Sutherland Maxwell) (1910–2000). [“It was Amatu'l-Bahá’s preference that Rabbani not be” transcribed. Letter from her Literary Executors, 9 Jan. 2007 to M.W.T.] Her names mean “The Handmaiden of the Glory”, “Spiritual” and “Lady” respectively.
Amatu'l-Haqq	Amatu'l-Ḥaqq	“Maid-servant of Truth (or God)”. Title given by ‘Abdu'l-Bahá to Núríyyih, the first wife of Varqá.
Amatu'llah	Amatu'lláh	Handmaiden of God
Amid, 'Umada	'Amíd, pl. 'Umadá'	support; head, chief; dean (of a faculty); principal, headmaster, director (of a secondary school); doyen, dean (as, of a diplomatic corps; high commissioner
Amil az-Zakah, 'Ummal az-Zakah	'Ámil az-Zakáh, pl. 'Ummál az-Zakáh	to give alms or almsgiver (incorrect: 'ummál-i-dhákát in PDC p. 92). Pers. 'Ámil-i-Zakáh, pl. 'Ummál-i-Zakáh.
Amil, Awamil, Ummal	'Ámil, pl. 'Awámil, 'Ummál	active; effective;—(pl. 'awámil) factor, constituent, element, (causative) agent, motive power; word governing another in syntactical regimen, regent (grammar);—(pl. 'ummál) maker, producer, manufacturer; doer, perpetrator, author; worker, workman, working man, labourer; wage earner, employee; governor.
Amili	'Ámilí	an agent
Amin, Amina	Ámin, fem. Ámina[h]	peaceful. Áminah bint Wahb, mother of Muḥammad; died CE 577 in the village of al-Abwá'.
Amin, Umana	Amín, pl. Umaná'	reliable, trustworthy, loyal, faithful, upright, honest; safe, secure; authorized representative or agent; trustee; guarantor (of); chief, head; superintendent, curator, custodian, guardian, keeper; chamberlain; master of a guild [Superlative form of amuna or amána (to be faithful, reliable, trustworthy)]. Turkish Emin.
Amini	Amíní	Persian name. Office of amín; trust, guardianship, custody; security; commission, deputation; secure, safe. [Amín Ḥalabí]
Amin-i-Halabi	Amín-i-Ḥalabí, <u>Shaykh</u>	Trusted of God. See Ardakání.
Amin-i-Ilahi	Amín-i-Iláhí	Trusted of the state
Aminu'd-Dawlah	Amínu'd-Dawlah	trustworthy scholars
Aminu'l-'Ulama'	Amínu'l-'Ulamá'	“Trusted of the Bayán”
Aminu'l-Bayan	Amínu'l-Bayán	“Trust of God”
Aminu'llah	Amínu'lláh	(MF)
Aminu's-Sultan	Amínu's-Sultán	Commander of the Faithful, Caliph. Sunnis believe the first to hold the title was 'Umar ibn al- <u>Khattáb</u> , and <u>Shí'i</u> believe the title applies exclusively to 'Imám 'Alí.
Amir al-Mu'minin	Amír al-Mu'mínín	Pers. a village (36.633470, 51.567460) on the Caspian Sea coast, Mazandaran Province. It is named after the river to its east.
Amir Rud (Amirud)	Amír Rúd	military commander of 10,000 men
Amir Tuman	Amír Túmán	commander; lord, master; orderer, purchaser, customer, client
Amir	Ámir	inhabited; peopled, populated, populous; full, filled, filled up; jammed, crowded, filled to capacity (with); amply provided, splendidly furnished; civilized; cultivated (land); flourishing, thriving, prosperous
Amir, 'Amira	'Ámir, fem. 'Ámira[t]	commander, governor, lord; prince, emir; title of princes of a ruling house; tribal chief.
Amir, Umara, Amirat	Amír, pl. Umará', pl. fem. Amírát	Commander of the Faithful
Amira'l-Mu'minin	Amíra'l-Mu'mínín	position of authority. al-Amírí ad-Díván is the sovereign body and administrative office of an Amír
Amir-Divan	Amír-Díván	Great Prince
Amir-i-Kabir	Amír-i-Kabír	Grand Vizir or General of the Army
Amir-Nizam	Amír-Nizám	

Amiru'l-Kuttab Amiru'sh-Shu'ara' Amir-Zada (Amir-Zadiah)	Amíru'l-Kuttáb Amíru'sh-Shu'ará' Amír-Záda or Amírzáda	Prince of Calligraphers (The Emir of Poets) (sing. <u>shá'ir</u> ) Pers. someone of noble birth or family; a king's son, a prince. See Mírzá.
Amiya, 'Aman	'Amiya ('Aman)	to be or become blind, lose one's eyesight; to be blind (to something); to be obscure (to someone); Form II to blind, render blind (someone); to blindfold (someone); to obscure, render cryptic, enigmatic or mysterious, mystify (something); Form IV to blind, render blind (someone); to blindfold (someone); to make (someone) blind (to a fact); Form V to be or become blind, lose one's eyesight; Form VI to shut one's eyes (on something), pretend not to see (something); to be blind (to). That is, 'to become blind, to be obscure'
Amm Amm, 'Ammu, 'Umum, A'mam	'Ámm 'Amm, pl. 'Umúm, A'mám	public; universal, prevalent; general; common father's brother, paternal uncle; ibn al-'amm cousin on the father's side; bint al-'amm female cousin on the father's side. 'Ammú (in colloquial Arabic), a paternal uncle, can be used out of respect for any older man, also used as a name.
Amma, 'Ammatan, 'Awamm	'Ámma[h], pl. 'Awámm	(noun) generality; commonalty; the masses, the people;— 'ámmatan (adverb) in general; generally; commonly, altogether, in the aggregate, collectively;—pl. al-'Awámm the common people, the populace; the laity (Christian). cf. <u>Kháṣṣa</u> .
Amman	'Ammán	Ancient Philadelphia, capital city of Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan
Ammar	Ammár	constantly urging, always demanding (to do something); inciting, instigating
Amna'	Amna'	harder to get at, more forbidding; offering greater resistance
Amr al-Baha'i Amr Allah, Amru'llah	Amr al-Bahá'í (Amr-i-Bahá'í) Amr Alláh, Amru'lláh	"the Glorious Cause", "the Bahá'í Cause", the Bahá'í Faith "command of God", "House of God's command" or "cause of God"
Amr va Khalq	Amr va <u>Khalq</u>	Revelation and creation, compilation by Fáḍil Mázandarání
Amr	'Amr	preserving; living long; visiting; faith, religion. 'Amr ibn al-'Áṣ as-Sahmí (c.573–664) was the Arab commander who led the Muslim conquest of Egypt and served as its governor in 640–646 and 658–664. Also an Arab commander for the conquest of Syria. He conquered most of Palestine and appointed governor. He led the Arabs to decisive victories over the Byzantines in 634 and 636.
Amr, 'Amru ('Amro)	'Amr, 'Amrú (pronounced 'Amr)	the final ʾ being employed solely to distinguish this word from 'umar (Omar). "prosperous long life". A proper name. See Ḥadīth-i-Jábir and 'Amr ('Amú) bin 'Abdiwudd.
Amr, Awamir, Umur	Amr; pl. Awámir, Umúr	order, command, cause; (in grammar) imperative; affair, business, transaction; event, occurrence, fact, circumstance; matter, case, thing, particular; point, question.—pl. (Awámir) order, command, instruction (to do something); ordinance, decree; power, authority; (grammar) imperative;—pl. (Umúr) matter, affair, concern, business.
Amra Amran Amrani	'Amra[h] 'Amrán 'Amrání	headgear (e.g., turban); (e.g.) repair, repair work a small city in western central Yemen Muḥammad Muḥammad Ṣa'íd al-Baqqáílí al-'Amrání, Bahá'í arrested in Morocco, 1962
Amr-i-Abda' Amr-i-Badi' Amrika Amru'llah	Amr-i-Abda' Amr-i-Badí' Amríká Amru'llah	(the Most Wondrous New Cause) (the Wondrous New Cause) America "God's command". Name given to a house (41.679178, 26.556450) occupied by Bahá'u'lláh on the northern side of the Sulṭán Salím Mosque in Erdine.
Amu (Amuya)	Ámú (Ámúya)	Pers. a tumour, swelling, inflation; Ámú Daryú modern name of the ancient Oxus River
Amu, 'Ammu Amud, A'mida, Umud	'Amú, 'Ammú 'Amúd, pl. A'mida, 'Umud	Pers. paternal uncle. Mullá Ḥasan 'Amú. See 'amm. flagpole, shaft (of a standard); pale, post, prop, shore, pier, buttress; lamppost; (telephone, telegraph) pole; column, pillar, pilaster; stem (of a glass); (pl.) column (of a newspaper)

Amud, Awamid (Avamid)	‘Ámúd, pl. ‘Awámíd	(Pers. dictionary, column) Arabic dictionary = ‘Amúd, steering column, steering mechanism (of an automobile)
Amul (Amol)	Ámul	companion. A town (36.466423, 52.354574) in Mázindarán province, on the Haraz River, near the Caspian Sea.
An	‘An	(preposition) off, away from; from (designating the source); out of (a feeling); about, on (a topic); according to, as attested or declared by, from what ... says, on the authority of; on the basis of, on the strength of; for, in defence of; as a substitute for
Anahita	Anáhítá	old Pers. immaculate, undefiled. Venus, Aphrodite (Greek) and Venus Erucina (Roman). See modern form Náhíd
Anam	Anám	mankind, mortals; creatures; jinn; demons. al-anám mankind, the human race.
Anas	Anas	joy, friendliness, delight. Anas ibn Málík ibn Naḍr al-Khazrají al-Ansárí (c. 612-c. 712) was a well-known ṣaḥábí (companion) of Muḥammad.
Anaya, ‘Inaya, ‘Inayat	‘Anáya[t], ‘Ináya[t], pl. ‘Ináyát	(“Enayat”) meaning, signifying, intending (somewhat by one’s words); bestowing pains upon; happening, occurring; agreeing with one (food); guarding, preserving; solicitude, anxiety, care; assistance, aid, favour; a gift, present, bounty. See ‘Ináyatu’lláh.
Anbar	Anbár	Pers. full to the brim, replete; a pond, a reservoir
Anbar, ‘Anabir	‘Anbar, pl. ‘Anábír	ambergris;—pl. sperm whale
Anbar, Nibr, Anabir	Anbár, Nibr, pl. Anábír, Anábír	barn, shed, granary, storeroom, warehouse. Anbar-i-Sháhí (“Royal Storehouse”, 35.678809, 51.420662—it is south of the Golestan Palace and north of the Sáyáh-Chál). Its name later became synonymous with a ḥubús (dungeon) and then a zindán (jail) (i.e. the Anbar Prison).
Anbijaniya	Anbijániya	may be a plain, thick sheet or blanket, or a garment from the Syrian town of Manbij. In a ḥadīth, Muḥammad is said to have found a patterned khamīsa (“khamisa”) distracting Him from His prayers and asked for a plain anbijániya (or a manbijániya garment).
and, ‘ind, ‘und, ‘anda, ‘inda	‘and, ‘ind, ‘und	a side, part, quarter;—‘anda, ‘inda (adverb of time and place), near, nigh, with, before, about, in, according to. min ‘inda’lláh, “on God’s part”. min ‘indaná, “from us” or “on our part”.
Andalib, ‘Anadil	‘Andalíb, pl. ‘Anádíl	Pers. a nightingale. See Láhhjání.
Andar	Andar	Pers. in, into, within; added to the words
Andarman (Enderman, Endermane)	Ándarmán	small village 10 km south of the centre of Tíhrán and 3 km NW of the Sháh ‘Abdu’l-‘Azim Shrine (in Shahr-i-Ray)
Andarun	Andarún	Pers. within; the inside; the heart, bowels; intrinsic, interior, internal. Village 190 km ESE of Ahvaz, Iran
Andaruni	Andarúní	interior; inner women’s apartments. See biruni
Andarz	Andarz	Pers. a testament, last will. It is most often applied to remarks made by a prominent person to his son, his courtiers, “people of the world,” etc., and commonly indicates a spiritual testament. As a literary designation, it denotes the type of literature which contains advice and injunctions for proper behavior, whether in matters of state, everyday life, or religion.
Andirmani (Andarmani)	Ándirmání	probably Ándarmání, of or from Ándarmán. See Ándarmán.
Andulus	al-Andalus	Spain
Anfusihim	Anfusihim	themselves
Angiz (Angez)	Ángíz	Pers. raised, elevated; (in compounds) exciting, raising. village 84 km SW Ardabíl, and 95 km east of Tabríz, Iran.
Angur	Angúr	Pers. a grape, a raisin; granulations in a healing sore [angoor]
Anis, Anisa	Anís, fem. Anísa[h or t]	close, intimate; close friend; friendly, kind, affable, civil, polite, courteous. Close Companion, Anís, is the title of Mírzá Muḥammad-‘Alíy-i-Zunúzí, the companion of the Báb in martyrdom, and Hájí Muḥammad-Ismá’íl (referred to as Anís in Súriy-i-Ra’ís).
Anisa	Anísá	‘Abdu’l-Bahá: By the gathering together under the shade of the symbolic “Tree of Anísá [Pers. شجره انيسا, shajarah anísá] is meant the Tabernacle of the Lord of Grace, the divine Lote-Tree, the Tree of Life, “the Olive [the blessed tree] that belongeth neither to the East nor to the West,

		whose oil would well nigh shine out even though fire touched it not". (Qur'án 24:35) Shoghi Effendi said at times it refers to the Temple of the Manifestation. See <i>The Hidden Words</i> , Persian 19.
Anjuman (Anjoman)	Anjuman	Pers. a company, assembly, society, banquet, congregation, synagogue, congress, any place where people meet and converse; a multitude
Ankabut, Anakib Anqa' ('Anka) Anqura	'Ankabút, pl. 'Anákib 'Anqá' Ánqura[h or t]	spider a legendary bird, griffon Greek Ánkyra ("anchor"); Ánqurah or Ankara, capital of Türkiye
Ans	'Ans	bending (a stick); a strong she-camel with a long tail; an eagle.
Ansari, Ansariyyah	Anşarí, pl. Anşaríyyah	related to Anşár, the Helpers. Those who rallied around Muḥammad after His flight from Mecca to Medina. Anşaríyyah is believed to be a mistranscription of Nuşayríyyah. Abú al-Qásim <u>K</u> halaf ibn al-'Abbás az-Zahráwí al-Anşarí (936–1013), popularly known as az-Zahrawi, Latinized as Abulcasis, was an Arab Andalusian physician, surgeon and chemist. Considered to be the greatest surgeon of the Middle Ages. See Násir (helper) and 'Alawí.
Ansi	'Ansí	al-'Ansí is an ancient and prolific tribe originating in the Ḥaḍramawt region of Yemen. After the final breach of the Ma'rib Dam about CE 570, its members spread across the Arabian Peninsula. al-Aswad ibn-Ka'b ibn-'Awf al-'Ansí, better known as Abhala bin Ka'b. Also known as <u>D</u> hú'l-Ḥimári'l-Aswad. He was a leader of the al-Ansí tribe and was the second false prophet—he declared when Muḥammad became ill after his final pilgrimage to Mecca.
Antun (Anton, Antoun) Anud	Antún 'Anúd	Latin Anthony ("anoud", not ánúd) contumacious (stubbornly or wilfully disobedient to authority), refractory, wayward; a cloud big with rain
Anushirwan (Anushirvan, Nushirvan)	Anúshírwán (Núshírván)	"immortal soul" or "eternal spirit". Sásáníyán king of Persia known for his just rule (CE 531–578). The Prophet Muḥammad was born in Arabia at the time of his reign (c. 570–1) (SDC p. 68). Persians sometimes use Anúshírván or even Núshírván. There are instances of Núshírván, Núshíruván and Nawshíraván (MF 20).
Anwari (Avari)	Anwárí (Anvárí)	name of a famous Persian poet, who died AH 586/CE 1190. See núr.
Anyabuli	Anyábulí	now Nebolu. A Black Sea port 225 km WNW of Samsun, Türkiye.
Anzali	Anzalí	Pers. Bandar-i-Anzalí (37.466949, 49.469869), Port of Enzeli, SW end of Caspian Sea, Iran. See nuzl.
Aq, Ak Aqa Baba (Aqa-Baba, Aga Baba)	Áq Áqá Bábá (Áqá-Bábá)	Turkish white small villages in Qazvin Province: "Aka-Baba" 21 km south Qazvin and "Aga-Baba" (Ágha Bábá) 22 km SNW Qazvin
Aqa Buzurg-i-Nishapuri	Áqá Buzurg-i-Níshápúrí	born in <u>K</u> hurasán, but was the son of Hájí 'Abdu'l-Majíd-i-Níshápúrí. Bahá'u'lláh sent Áqá Buzurg to Iran with a message for Násiri'd-Dín <u>S</u> háh. Áqá Buzurg was then martyred. He was given the titles Badí' (Wonderful) and <u>F</u> akhru'sh- <u>S</u> huhadá' (Pride of Martyrs).
Aqa Fatu'llah Aqa Jan Kashani	Áqá Fatu'lláh Áqá Ján Kashání	(Fatollah) Mírzá Áqá Ján Kashání (1837–1901), the first person to believe in Bahá'u'lláh as "Him Whom God shall make manifest". Bahá'u'lláh chose him to become His amanuensis (despite his limited education) and gave him the title of <u>K</u> hádím ("Servant") and later <u>K</u> hádímulláh ("Servant of God"). Áqá Ján served as Bahá'u'lláh's amanuensis for nearly 40 years, but was dismissed shortly before Bahá'u'lláh died in 1892. During Bahá'u'lláh's retirement to the mountains of Kurdistan, Mírzá Áqá Ján worked for Mírzá Yaḥyá and even went on a secret mission to assassinate Násiri'd-Dín <u>S</u> háh. He became a Covenant-Breaker about 1897.
Aqa Jan-i-Kaj-Kulah	Áqá Ján-i-Kaj-Kuláh	Áqá Ján was a native of Salmás in Ádḥar <b>á</b> yján. Originally an officer in the Persian army, he defected to the Ottomans and joined the Ottoman army as an artillery



Aqa Mirza ‘Abdu’-r-Rahim-i-Burujirdi	Áqá Mírzá ‘Abdu’-r-Raḥím-i-Burújirdí	officer. He retired as a Colonel in 1866. He became an accomplice of Siyyid Muḥammad Iṣfahání and was known as kaj-kuláh (“Skew-cap”). Seven Bahá’ís murdered Siyyid Muḥammad Iṣfahání, Áqá Ján and Mírzá Riḍá-Qulfi-i-Tafrishí in ‘Akká on 22 January 1872. (Boroodjerdy)
Aqa Najaf-‘Aliy-i-Zanjani	Áqá Najaf-‘Alíy-i-Zanjání	
Aqa Siyyid	Áqá Siyyid	[Asseyid is an abbreviation]
Aqa, Aqayan	Áqá, pl. Áqáyán	Pers. master, sir, gentleman; when affixed to a name means Mr (a male honorific title—‘the Master’). Sarkár Áqá (Chief Master) or Áqá was a title given by Bahá’u’lláh solely to ‘Abdu’l-Bahá.
Aqaba	‘Aqaba	to follow (someone, something or after someone, after something), succeed (someone, something); to come after, ensue; to continue
Aqaba, ‘Iqab	‘Aqaba[h or t], pl. ‘Iqáb	a tendon; mountain pass; the summit of Miná, where Muḥammad was first publicly acknowledged by a number of persons; steep mountain-summits difficult of approach;—pl. declivities or difficult passages of mountains. al-‘Aqaba (ancient name Elath, Ailath; modern name a shortened form of ‘aqabat Aylah, “the mountain-pass of Ayla”), the only coastal city in Jordan at the northern end of the Gulf of ‘Aqaba. Pledge of al-‘Aqaba (al-bay‘a al-‘Aqaba) is the oath of allegiance of people from Yathrib to Muḥammad, prior to his emigration to Yathrib (later Medina). The first pledge (known as Bay‘at an-Nisá’ since there was no pledge of war) in 621 and the second pledge (Bay‘at al-Ḥarb) in 622. The significance of these pledges is that both were important in the preparation for emigration of Muḥammad and Muslims from Mecca to Medina.
Aqasi	Áqásí	Turkish proper name, e.g. Hájí Mírzá Áqásí (Grand Vizier of Persia, the Antichrist of the Bábí Revelation)
Aqay-i-Kalim	Áqáy-i-Kalím	Mírzá Músá, known as Áqáy-i-Kalím, a faithful brother of Bahá’u’lláh
Aqay-i-Munir	Áqáy-i-Munír	
Aqay-i-Rikab-Saz	Áqáy-i-Rikáb-Sáz	
Aqay-i-Tabrizi	Áqáy-i-Tabrízí	(MF)
Aqdas	Aqdas	more hallowed, more sacred, holier. The most holy. A derivative of qadusa, as is Quds.
Aqida, Aqa’id	‘Aqída[h or t], pl. ‘Aqá’id	article of faith, tenet, doctrine; dogma; creed, faith, belief; conviction; ideology (modern meaning)
Aqil, ‘Uqala’	‘Aqil, pl. ‘Uqalá’	intelligent, wise, judicious (persons)
Aql al-Awwal	al-‘Aql al-Awwal	first intellect
Aql, ‘Uqul	‘Aql, pl. ‘Uqúl	intellect, intelligence, reason, insight, mind, rationality and wisdom;—(pl.) sense, sentience, reason, understanding, comprehension, discernment, insight, rationality, mind, intellect, intelligence
Aqli, ‘Aqliyun	‘Aqlí, pl. ‘Aqlíyún	reasonable, rational; ratiocinative; mental; intellectual;—pl. rationalist; an intellectual
Aqliya	‘Aqlíya[t]	mentality, mental attitude
Aqsa al-Madina	Aqṣá al-Madína[h or t]	most distant part of a city or the most distant city (in a country or world). e.g. Shíráz and Búshíhr. See Qur’án 36:20.
Aqsa, Quswa, Aqasin	Aqṣá, fem. Quṣwá, pl. Aqáṣin	more distant, remoter, farther (away); al-Masjid al-Aqṣá, “the Farthest Mosque”, built on the claimed site of the Temple of Solomon on the southern end of Fort Antonia or the claimed “Temple Mount” in Jerusalem. See aṣ-Ṣakhrah and Ḥarám
Ara	Árá	Pers. (in compound, from árástan), embellishing, adorning; ornament (e.g. majlis-árá, gracing the banquet, etc.)
Arab Khayl (Arab Kheyli)	‘Arab <u>K</u> hayl	is a village (36.6962440, 52.751382) in Mazandaran Province near the Caspian Sea.
Arab, Urab, A’rub, Urban, ‘Arabha	‘Arab (collective), pl. ‘Urúb, A’rub	Arabs; true Arabs, Arabs of the desert, Bedouins. Other plurals: ‘Urbán, A’ráb. The Arabian Peninsula or simply Arabia: Shíbhū’l-Jazírati’l-‘Arabiyyah, “Arabian Peninsula” or Jazíratu’l-‘Arab, “Island of the Arabs”. Pers. pl. also ‘Arabhá.
Arabi, ‘Arabiya	‘Arabí, fem. ‘Arabíya[h or t]	Arab, Arabic, Arabian; truly Arabic; an Arab. al-‘Arabíya,

Arabistan Arabiyah al-Fuṣṣā	'Arabistán al-'Arabíyah al-Fuṣṣá	the language of the ancient Arabs; classical, or literary, Arabic. <i>ibn 'Arabí</i> (1165–1240), full name <i>Abú 'Abd Alláh Muḥammad ibn 'Alí ibn Muḥammad ibn 'Arabí al-Ḥatímí aṭ-Ṭá'í</i> , was an Arab Andalusian Muslim scholar, mystic, poet, and philosopher; honorific titles <i>ash-Shaykh al-Akbar</i> (“the Greatest Shaykh”) and <i>Muḥyí ad-Dín</i> (“Renewer of the Faith”). <i>Nuṣúṣ 'Arabíya</i> (“Arabic text”) consists of <i>rasm</i> , <i>nuqaṭ al-i'jám</i> (points or dots to distinguish between <i>say</i> ص and ض), and <i>at-tashkíl</i> (supplementary diacritics to indicate vocalization, including the <i>al-ḥarakát</i> (to indicate short vowels, long consonants, and some other vocalizations)). the land of Arabia “the most eloquent Arabic”. It is the standardised literary form of Arabic used from the 7th century and throughout the Middle Ages, most notably in Umayyad and Abbasid literary texts such as poetry, elevated prose and oratory, and is also the liturgical language of Islam. Modern Standard Arabic is based on classical Arabic.
Arad, A'rad	'Araḍ, pl. A'rád	accident (philosophy); contingent, non-essential characteristic; something non-essential, a contingent, something accidental; symptom, manifestation of disease
Arafa ('Arfa), Arafih	'Arafa[h or t], Pers. 'Arafih	a vigil, wake. <i>Yawm 'Arafah</i> (Day of Arafah) is day 9 of the month <i>Dhu'l-Hijjah</i> , and is the second day of the <i>Ḥajj</i> —it celebrates the revelation of <i>Qur'án</i> 5:3 to <i>Muḥammad</i> just before sunset while on <i>Jabal 'Arafát</i> for His farewell sermon ( <i>Khuṭbatu'l-Wadá'</i> ). He gathered the Muslims and recited the revelation after sunset, the day then considered to be 10 <i>Dhu'l-Hijjah</i> AH 10 (the Islamic Friday and Sunday 8 March 632)—hence part of the confusion over the date, see <i>Yawm</i> . See 'Arafát.
Arafa, Ma'rifa, 'Irfan	'Arafa, Ma'rifa[h or t], 'Irfán	to know (someone, something); to recognize, perceive (someone, something); to be cognizant, be aware (of something), be acquainted (with something), to discover, experience, find out (something)
Arafat	'Arafát	70 m high granite hill ( <i>Jabal 'Arafát</i> (Mount 'Arafát 21.354841, 39.984009)—also known as <i>Jabal ar-Raḥmah</i> (the Mount of Mercy), 18.5 km ESE of central Mecca) and adjacent plain. See 'Arafa[h or t].
Araja, 'Uruj Arak Aram (Eram)	'Araja, 'Urúj Arák Árám	to ascend, mount, rise capital of Markazi Province, Iran (formerly <i>Sulṭánábád</i> ) Pers. calm, rest, tranquillity, peace, quiet, repose, cessation, inaction; power, obedience, subjection. Can be translated as <i>paradise</i> .
Aramram Aran va Bidgul	'Aramram Árán va Bídgul	strong, violent, vehement a city that grew from an amalgamation of two villages ( <i>Árán</i> and <i>Bídgul</i> , 34.060281, 51.478633), 9 km NE of <i>Kashan</i> European name of the <i>Ararat</i> peaks (Greater and Lesser: <i>Ağrı Dağı</i> , 5,137 m; <i>Küçük Ağrı dağı</i> , 3,896 m) in <i>Türkiye</i> . Prior to the 6th century, the traditional Armenian name was <i>Masis</i> , derived from the name of <i>King Amasya</i> . <i>Genesis</i> 8:4 refers to Noah's ark resting “upon the mountains of <i>Ararat</i> ”—the mountainous region of <i>Armenia</i> ( <i>Urartu</i> ) was known to the ancient Greeks as <i>Ararat</i> . See <i>al-Júdí</i> .
Aras	Aras	name of a river near <i>Tiflís</i> , the <i>Araxes</i> of the ancients. See <i>Ra's</i> .
Arastan Arastu Araysh Arba'a, Arba', Arba'un (Arba'in)	Árástan Arastú al-'Aráysh Arba'a[h or t], fem. <i>Arba'</i> , pl. <i>Arbá'ún</i>	Pers. to adorn, decorate, embellish; to set in order Pers. a swallow; swallow-wort <i>Larache</i> , harbour town, <i>Morocco</i> four;—pl. forty. Pers. also <i>Arba'ih</i> . “ <i>Arba'in</i> ” error of the genitive form ( <i>arba'in</i> ) in <i>The Kitáb-i-Íqán</i> , p. 242 (see <i>Shaykh Bahá'í</i> , author of <i>al-Arba'ún Ḥadīth</i> ).
Arba'ata 'Ashara, Arba'a 'Asharata Arbil Archiya, 'Arshiyya (Arshiyiyh)	Arba'ata[h] 'Ashara, f. <i>Arba'a 'Asharata</i> [h] Arbíl 'Arshíya[h or t], Pers. 'Arshiyiya[h or t]	fourteen ( <i>Arbil</i> , <i>Irbil</i> ) city 80 km ESE of <i>Mosul</i> , <i>Iraq</i> follower of <i>Mullá Šadrá</i> , DB, p. 207. See 'Arsh and <i>Sadrá'íya</i> .
Ard al-Muqaddasa	al-Arḍ al-Muqaddasa	the Holy Land, <i>Palestine</i> . <i>Shoghi Effendi</i> stated it became the Most Holy Land ( <i>al-Arḍ al-Aqdas</i> ) after the arrival of <i>Bahá'u'lláh</i> .

Ard wa Sama'	Arđ wa Samá'	earth and heaven. 'Earth' is the earth of knowledge and understanding, the earth of new insight, etc. 'Heaven' is the heaven of new teachings and religion. By the shattering of the heaven (sky) on the day of resurrection, is meant that the heaven of the old religion is removed and a new one is raised through the Advent of a new Manifestation and the earth of recognition of God is decorated with Faith.
Ard, Arz, Aradin, Aradun, Arazi	Arđ fem., pl. Aráđín, Aráđún	earth; land, country, region, area; terrain, ground, soil. Pers. arz, pl. arází
Ardabil, Ardibil	Ardabíl or Ardibíl	city (38.248693, 48.292522) 175 km east of Tabriz in the province of Ádhirbayján, inland of the west coast of the Caspian Sea
Ardabili	Ardabílí	of or from Ardabíl. 1. Şaffí ad-dín Isháq Ardabílí (1252/1253–1334) was a poet, mystic, teacher and Şúfí master. He reformed the Záhidíya (Zahediyeh) and renamed it the Safaviyya, which he led from 1301 to 1334. He was the eponymous ancestor of the Safawiyan (Safavid dynasty), which ruled Iran from 1501 to 1736. 2. Son, and successor, Şadr ad-Dín Músá ibn Şaffí ad-Dín Isháq Ardabílí (1305–1391), also known as Şadr ad-Dín aş-Şafaví or Şadr ad-Dín al-Khánagáh. He was the first to use the title Şadr al-Ardibílí. 3. Mírzá Muḥammad Şáliḥ ibn Músá ibn Şaffí ad-Dín Isháq Ardabílí (d. 1704), grandson, second Şadr al-Ardibílí. 4. Mírzá Muḥammad Ibráhím (etc.; d. 1738), the third Şadr al-Ardibílí. ... 8. Mírzá Muḥammad Ḥasan (1789–1848), the seventh Şadr al-Ardibílí. He served as a spiritual guide and a political advisor for Muḥammad Sháh Qájár.
Ardakan Ardakani (Ardikani)	Ardakán or Ardikán Ardakáni	city 55 km NW of Yazd of or from Ardakán. Ḥájí Abu'l-Ḥasan-i-Ardikáni (1831–1928), also known as Amín-i-Iláhí.
Ardashir, Ardishir (Ardeshir)	Ardashír, Ardishír	Pers. "great lion". Name of Persian rulers (Ardishír and Ardashír are derived from Middle Persian Artakhišatr, which was derived from the Greek Artaxerxes) and a small village 85 km NE of Tabriz in East Azerbaijan Province, Iran (38.750145, 46.746858).
Ard-i-A'la	Arđ-i-A'lá	"the Exalted Spot", name given to the Shrine of the Báb and to the fort of Khájiḥ (Khwájá), Zanján, by the Báb (Zanján upheaval 13 May 1859–c. 2 January 1851).
Ard-i-Jannat Ardikan (Ardakan) Ard-i-Sirr Ardistan Ardshir Arf Arg (Ark)	Arđ-i-Jannat Ardikán Arđ-i-Sirr Ardistán Ardshír 'Arf Arg	the Land of Paradise, Mílán city 55 km NW of Yazd Pers. the Land of Mystery, Adrianople. See Adirna. Province in Iran Pers. intrepid, courageous fragrance, perfume, scent, aroma Pers. the inner fortress or citadel of a walled city. Ark is a modern colloquialism for a small citadel.
Arghun Ari Arid, Irad Arida, 'Ara'id Arif, 'Arifin	Arghún Árí 'Aríd, pl. 'Iráđ 'Arída, pl. 'Ará'id 'Árif, pl. 'Árifín	an organ; a wild horse Pers. yes, very well, indeed, truly; no broad, wide; extensive, vast petition, application, memorial acquainted, conversant, familiar (with); connoisseur, expert; wise man, mystic, saint, gnostic;—pl. mystics, saints, gnostics
Arif, 'Arifun, 'Arifin	'Árif, pl. 'Árifún, 'Árifín	knowing, perceiving; acquainted, conversant, familiar (with); scientific; wise, skilful, intelligent, sagacious; connoisseur, expert; well known, notorious; patient; a holy man, a saint, the highest grade to which a mystic can attain
Arif, 'Urafá'	'Aríf, pl. 'Urafá'	knowing (something), cognizant, aware (of something); expert, authority, specialist; teaching assistant, monitor (an older pupil assisting the teacher of a Qur'anic school)
Arish, 'Urush, 'Ara'ish	'Arísh, pl. 'Urush, 'Ará'ish	arbor, bower; hut made of twigs; booth, shack, shanty; trellis (for grapevines); shaft, carriage pole. al-'Arísh, city on the northern coast of the modern named Sinai Peninsula.
Aristu, Arasta (Arast), Arastu	Aristú, Pers. Arastá, Arastú	Aristotle ("the best purpose"). Greek arast arastá. Dr Aristú Khán, brother of Dr Luṭfu'lláh Ḥakím,
Arjmand (Arjumand)	Arjmand	Pers. rare, excellent, worthy of great price, valuable,

Arjumand, Arjmand, Arzaman	Arjumand, Arjmand, Arzamán	exquisite, beloved, dear, brave, generous, noble, distinguished; wise Pers. town, formerly Arzamán, in and the capital of Arjumand District, in Firuzkuh County, Tíhrán Province, Iran. Also written "Arjomand".
Arjumandi	Arjumandí	of, from Arjumand
Arman	Ármán	Pers. desire; a sigh; grief, sorrow; remorse
Arqam	Arqam	(a serpent) speckled with black and white (of a very dangerous species); name of an Arabian tribe
Arrab, 'Arraba	'Arráb, fem. 'Arrába[h or t]	godfather/godmother, sponsor
Arsh, 'Arshiya, Urush, A'rash	'Arsh, fem. 'Arsha[h or t]	(pl. 'Urúsh, A'rásh) a throne, chair of state; the throne of God ('Arsh Alláh, the Shrine of the Báb or more generally, the Bahá'í World Centre); the empyrean (heaven); a palace, citadel; roof of a house; a canopy; a tent; a prop, buttress, stay, support; a leader or chief of the people from the throne (of God) or divine "presence", heavenly; pl. angels who carry the throne of God, bearers of the celestial throne
Arshi, 'Arshiyán	'Arshí, pl. 'Arshiyán	Russian cubit (аршин)
Arshin	Árshín	Pers. from Turkish. A lion; surname adopted by several kings of Persia. Alp Arslán (honorific in Turkish meaning "Heroic Lion", given because of his military prowess and fighting skills; full name Diyá' ad-Dunyá wa ad-Dín 'Aqud ad-Dawlah Abú Shujá' Muḥammad Alp Árslán ibn Dáwud (1029–1072), real name Muḥammad bin Dáwud Chaghri (Turkic Çağrı), was the second Sulṭán of the Seljuk Empire and great-grandson of Saljúq (Seljuk), the eponymous founder of the dynasty.
Arslan	Árslán, Arslán	bridegroom; f. (pl. 'ará'is) bride; doll; al-'arúsán bride and groom, the newlyweds
Arus, 'Urus, 'Ara'is, 'Arusan	'Arús, pl. 'Urus	"Light of the Aryans"
Aryamihr (Aryamehr)	Áryámíhr	'Amr ibn al-'Áş as-Sahmí (c.585–664) was the Arab commander who led the Muslim conquest of Egypt and served as its governor in 640–646 and 658–664. He conquered most of Palestine, to which he was appointed governor, and led the Arabs to decisive victories over the Byzantines in 634 and 636. He was a contemporary of Muḥammad and one of the Şahába.
As	'Áş	happier, luckier
As'ad	As'ad	Questions and Answers
As'ilah wa Ajwiba	As'ilah wa Ajwiba	nerve; sinew
Asab, A'sab	'Aşab, pl. A'şáb	sinewy, nerved, nervy; nervous, neural, nerve-, neuro-, neur- (in compounds); nervous, high-strung
Asabi	'Aşabí	lion; Leo (astronomy)
Asad, Usud, Usd	Asad, pl. Usud, Usd, Usúd, Ásád	city (34.781937, 48.122466) in Hamadan Province, 130 km by road from Kirmánsháh.
Asadabad (Asad-Abad)	Asadábád	Lion of God. Compound proper name
Asadu'llah	Asadu'lláh	Mírzá Asadu'lláh-i-Işfahání (c. 1826–1930) the emissary who took the remains of the Báb from Iran to the Holy Land. He married a sister of Munírih Khánúm (Diyá' Khánúm). Daughter Farahángíz Khánúm (see Farahángíz entry) and son Dr Amínu'lláh (sometimes Amín, or Ameen Ullah Fareed) Faríd (1882–1953), known in Persian as Mírzá Amínu'lláh Asadu'lláh). Mírzá Asadu'lláh-i-Işfahání was sent (1900–1902) to consolidate the American community and to address the effects of Kheiralla's disaffection. Shortly after (1914?), Mírzá Asadu'lláh and his son were expelled from the Faith.
Asadu'llah-i-Isfahani	Asadu'lláh-i-Işfahání	Mírzá Asadu'lláh Fáqíl Mázandarání (c. 1880–1957) was a prominent Iranian Bahá'í scholar in Iran (GPB 297)
Asadu'llah-i-Mazandarani	Asadu'lláh-i-Mázandarání	Ḥusayn Asadu'lláh-i-zádah
Asadu'llah-i-Sabbagh	Asadu'lláh-i-Şabbágh	(1748–1797) was the Nawab wazir of Oudh (Awudh, r. 1775–1797)
Asadu'llah-i-zadah	Asadu'lláh-i-Zádih, Ḥusayn	firmness, steadfastness, strength of character; nobility of descent, purity of origin (originality); aşálatan immediately, directly, personally
Asadyari	Asadyári, 'Abdu'l-'Alí	originality of species
Asaf ad-Dawla, Asafu'd-Dawla	Áşaf ad-Dawla, Áşafu'd-Dawla	to press (out), squeeze (out) (something, e.g., grapes,
Asala, Asalatan	Aşála[t]	
Asalat-i-Naw'	Aşálat-i-Naw'	
Asara, 'Asr	'Aşara ('Aşr)	

Asaran	Ásárán	olives, etc.); to wring (something, especially wet clothes); to compress (something). See 'Aşr listing for other Forms. Pers. small village (35.854657, 53.293100) in Semnan Province
Asas, Usus, Asasiyyun	Asás, pl. Usus, Asásiyyún	foundation (hence also principle), fundament, groundwork, ground, basis, pedestal; keynote;—pl. Asásiyyún people of principle. The term “assassin” likely has roots in ḥašhsháshín (ḥašhísh (hashish) smokers or users), a mispronunciation of the original Asásiyyún, but not a mispronunciation of Asásiyyún. The term assassin originally referred to the methods of political control exercised by the Asásiyyún, and it can be seen how it became “assassin” in several languages to describe similar activities anywhere. The Asásiyyún were medieval Nizári (an-Nizáriyyún) Ismailis (Ismá'liyyún).
Asasi, Asasiyat, Asasiyyin	Asásí, pl. Asásiyát, Asásiyyín	fundamental, basic; elementary; essential; principal, chief, main
Asaturiyan Marcard	Ásátúriyán Márcárd	(Dr Marcard Assadorian)
Asbah, Asbahi	Aşbah	Pers. of a handsome face; a tearing lion; red-coloured; name of a king of Yemen
Asbahi	Aşbahí	(Pers. of Ar. influence) referring to King Aşbah of Yemen
Asbaq	Asbaq	earlier, antecedent; preceding, previous, prior; former, ex-; foremost, more or most excellent; surpassing; previous; past times
Asdaq	Aşdaq	truer, sincerer. ibn-i-Aşdaq (Mírzá 'Alí-Muḥammad, 1850–1928). Designated by Bahá'u'lláh as <u>Shahíd</u> ibn-i- <u>Shahíh</u> (Martyr, son of the Martyr). Son of Mullá Şádiq-i- <u>Khurásání</u> (formerly known as Muqaddas)—both named a Hand of the Cause of God.
Asdaqí	Aşdaqí	friends of the faith
Asdiqa' al-Iman	Aşdiqá' al-Ímán	lower; lowest; lower or lowest part, bottom
Asfal, Sufla (Sofla), Asafil	Asfal, fem. Suflá, pl. Asáfil	Druse village of 'Isfiya, east side Mt Carmel. See Şaffiy smaller, younger [comparative form of şaghíra (to belittle)]. Şughra is the name of a half-sister of Bahá'u'lláh and mother of 'Alí Akbar Furútan.
Asfiya', 'Asfiyyih	Aşfiyá', Pers. Aşfiyyih	Pers. surname, e.g. Dīyá'u'lláh Aşgharzádih
Asghar, Sughra, Asaghir	Aşghar, fem. Şughra, pl. m. Aşághir	Pers. (added to a noun ending in soft ۰ he, i.e. not sounded), his, her
Asgharzada (Asgharzadeh, Asghar zadih)	Aşgharzáda, Aşghar Záda, Aşgharzádih	Pers. meat, victuals, viands, soup, broth, gruel, pottage; drinking, a drinker
Ash	-ash	hairy, hirsute, long-haired, shaggy
Ash	Ásh	Abú al-Ḥasan 'Alí ibn Ismá'íl ibn Isháq al-Ash'arí (c. 874—936)
Ash'ar	Ash'ar	Ash'arism or Ash'ari theology—a foremost theological school of Sunni Islam founded by Abú al-Ḥasan 'Alí ibn Ismá'íl ibn Isháq al-Ash'arí (873–4 to 935–6). Followers: Ash'arites. See Şha'r and Kayfa.
Ash'ari	Ash'arí	Pers. one whose hair is dishevelled and soiled with dust “Companions of the Wood”, a name given to the Midianites, since they used to worship a large tree.
Ash'ariyya, 'Asha'ira	al-'Ash'aríyya[h] or al-'Ashá'ira[h]	“Companions of the cave”, a Christian and Islamic tradition (Qur'án 18:9–26) that tells the story of the ‘Seven Sleepers’ (unknown number of youths according to Qur'án 18:22) who hide in a cave near a city around CE 250 to escape religious persecution and to emerge 300 years later. Identified as a cave 1 km east of Ephesus by Christians, and as a south facing (Qur'án 18:17) cave 7 km SE of Amman (31.898860, 35.973800) by Muslims. See şáhib.
Ash'ath	Ash'ath	reddish; wine
Ashab al-Aykah	Aşháb al-Aykah	liveliness, high spirits, exuberance; wildness; insolence, impertinence
Ashab al-Kahf	Aşháb al-Kahf	cook, maker of broth. Áqá Ḥusayn-i-Áshchí. See Ásh.
Ashab, Sahba', Suhb	Aşhab, fem. Şahbá', pl. Şuhb	I bear witness, I testify, I declare. See Şháhíh.
Ashar	Ashar	having bluish-black eyes. (Pers. with Ar. influence) Şahlá, a black eye inclined to red, and having a sly, deceitful, sinister look; a dark-grey-eyed woman
Ashchi	Áshchí	(MF p. 68) barley soup with whey
Ashhadu	Ashhadu	to love passionately (someone, something), be
Ashhal, Shahla	Ashhal, fem. Şahlá	
Ash-i-kashk	Ásh-i-kashk	
Ashiq, 'Ashiqa	'Ashiq, fem. 'Ashiqa[h or t]	

Ashiq, Ushshaq, Awashiq (Avashiq)	‘Áshiq, pl. ‘Ushsháq, ‘Awáshiq	passionately in love (with someone, with something) lover; fancier, fan;—pl. knucklebone; (game of) knucklebones. Fem. ‘Áshiqah[h or t]. ‘Aváshiq is a village in the Diyála Valley east of Baghdád.
Ashjari Ashmunin, Ushmunin, Ushmunayn	Ashjárí Ashmúnín (Ushmúnayn)	‘Azízu’lláh Ashjárí al-Ashmúnín (Ashmunein, derived from a Coptic form of the original Egyptian) is a town on the west bank of the Nile River 255 km south of Cairo. The town surrounds the remains of the major ancient city of Hermopolis Magna ("City of Hermes"). (fem. ‘Ashar, ‘Ashara[h or t], pl. ‘Asharát) ten; al-‘Ashara the first ten days of Muḥarram;—pl. decimal numbers, some tens, tens (of); decades
Ashr, Ashra, Ashar, ‘Ashara, ‘Asharat	‘Ashr, ‘Ashra[h or t]	more or most noble; eminent; a person of noble birth, nobleman; gentleman. City in Iran, see Bihshahr. ‘Alí Ashraf Garden—a large garden on the west side of the Riḍván Garden (SE east of ‘Akká), with the Firdaws (Paradise) Garden to its north. Original owner Mullá Abú- Ṭálib. ‘Alí-Ashraf, his son, later donated it to the Faith. Áqá Siyyid Ashraf-i-Zanjání (mother: Umm-i-Ashraf). Pers. a gold coin. Sháh Ashraf Hútak (c. 1700–c. 1730; r. 1725–1729) issued gold coins that were named after him.
Ashraf, Sharfa’	Ashraf, fem. Sharfá’	Pers. capital city of Áshtiyán County, Markazí Province, Iran. 81 km WSW of Qum. Pers. heavenly Ashu Zarathushtra name of a voluntary fast day on the tenth day of the Muslim month Muḥarram—Shí’ih Muslims observe the first 10 days of the month as a period of mourning for the Imáms, ending with the Yawm ‘Áshúrá’ (on the 10th day), the commemoration of the martyrdom of the Imám Ḥusayn at Karbilá
Ashrafi	Ashrafi	Ar. white, grey (hair); white-haired, grey-haired (person); old, aged; old man.
Ashtiyán (Ashtian)	Áshtiyán	Pers. Melancholy, solicitous, sorrowful; a physician, surgeon. Ásíyih is the name of Pharaoh’s daughter who rescued Moses. See Navváb, title given to Bahá’u’lláh’s wife (Ásíyih Khánum)
Ashu (Asho) Ashura	Ashu ‘Áshúrá’, ‘Ashúrá’, Pers. also ‘Áshúrá	violent wind, gale, tempest, storm, hurricane "Storm of the State" or "Storm of the Dynasty" difficult, hard, harsh, rough; ‘Asír is a mountainous province in SW Arabia, between the Hejaz and Yemen, capital city is Abhá.
Ashyab, Shaiba, Shib	Ashyab, fem. Shaibá, pl. Shíb	Asia
Asi, Asiyih	Ásí, fem. Ásíyih	Ásiya, Pharaoh’s wife who educated Moses. Ásíyih Khánum (1820–1886, née Ásíyih Yalrúdí) was the first wife of Bahá’u’lláh and the mother of ‘Abdu’l-Bahá. She is also known also known by her titles of Navváb, the Most Exalted Leaf, Búyúk Khánum or Ḥaḍrat-i-Khánum.
Asif, ‘Asifa, ‘Awasif Asifu’ d-Dawla, Asifu’ d-Dawlih Asir, Aseer	‘Ásif, fem. ‘Ášifa[h or t], pl. ‘Awásif ‘Ášifu’ d-Dawla (Pers. ‘Ášifu’ d-Dawlih) ‘Asír	army, host, troops military, army- (in compounds);—(pl. al-‘askariyún) the military;—(pl. ‘asákir) soldier; private (military); policeman;—pl. enlisted men, ranks. ‘Alí al-Hádí (the tenth Imám) had the title al-‘Askarí (military) due to the town (Sámarrá) he had to live in was a military camp). The hidden Imám Mahdí (twelfth), Muḥammad ibn al- Ḥasan al-‘Askarí (disappeared CE 874).
Asiya Asiyah (Asiyih, Asiya)	Ásiyá Ásiyah (آسيه) (Ar.), Ásiya (Pers.)	root; trunk (of a tree); origin, source; cause, reason; descent, lineage, stock (especially one of a noble character); foundation, fundament, basis; the origins!;— pl. principles, fundamentals, rudiments, elements (e.g., of a science):—Pers. nobles, gentlemen. (adj. of salím) safer; freer; sounder; healthier ("most peaceful")
Askar, Asakir Askari	‘Askar, pl. ‘Asákir ‘Askarí, pl. ‘Askariyún, ‘Asákir	more tractable, more pliable, more obedient; more flexible, smoother, more fluent. See salis
Asl, Usul, Asliyan	Aşl, pl. Uşúl, Pers. Aşliyán	original, primary, primal, initial; genuine, authentic, pure; basic, fundamental, principal, chief, main:—pl. in accordance with the rules, conforming to prevailing principles; traditional, usual; legist.
Aslam	Aslam	lit. source of all good. "Words of Wisdom" Tablet by
Aslas	Aslas	
Asli, Usuli	Aşlí, pl. Uşúlí	
Asl-i-Kullu’l-Khayr	Aşl-i-Kullu’l-Khayr	

Asliya, Usuliya	Aşlíya[h or t], pl. Uşúlíya[h or t]	Bahá'u'lláh, published in <i>Tablets of Bahá'u'lláh</i> , pp. 153–7. originality; genuineness; nobleness;—pl. fundamentalism (“usulism”). al-Uşúlíya, the school of jurisprudence that emphasizes the study of uşúl al-fiqh. In the 19th century, it is almost synonymous with the mujtahids.
Asma' Allah al-Husna	Asmá' Alláh al-Ḥusná	the Most Beautiful Names of God (usually 99, drawn mostly from descriptions of God in the Qur'án)
Asma'u'l-Husna	Asmá'u'l-Ḥusná	Most Beauteous Names (of God). According to a ḥadīth, Muḥammad said, “Verily there are 99 names of God, and whoever recites them shall enter Paradise.” The traditions also maintain that the “Almighty has a hundredth name, the ‘Most Great Name’, and that whoever calls on God by this Name shall obtain all his desires. Bahá'u'lláh revealed that the Greatest Name (Ism-i-A'ẓam) is Bahá'.
Asman	Ásmán	Pers. heaven, the celestial orb; the ceiling of a house; name of the angel of death
Asmar, Samra', Sumr, Samrawat Asqalan, Ashkelon, Ashqelon, Ascalon	Asmar, fem. Samrá', pl. Sumr 'Asqalán, Heb. Ashkelon	brown; tawny;—pl. Samráwát brown-skinned women a coastal city of Israel, 50 km south of Tel Aviv and 147 km SSW of 'Akká. See ESW, p. 178.
Asr, 'Asar, 'Usur Asr, A'sur, 'Usur, A'sar	'Aşr, 'Aşar, pl. 'Uşúr 'Aşr, pl. A'sur, 'Uşúr, A'sár	(fem.) afternoon; afternoon prayer (Islamic Law) (act of) pressing (out), squeezing (out); (act of) wringing (out);—pl. age, era, time; period; epoch; afternoon
Asrar-i-Shihadat-i-Imam	Asrár-i-Şihádat-i-Imám	mysteries of the martyrdom of the Imám. Dar Asrár-i-Şihádat-i-Imám Ḥusayn by Siyyid Kázim.
Asraru'l-Athar Ast Ast Astaghfiru'llah	Asráru'l-Áthár Ast Ást Astaghfiru'lláh	The mysteries of the Writings by Fáḍil Mázanarání. Pers. is (from búdan, to be); he willeth, he seeketh Pers. praise, commendation (“I ask pardon of God”), God forgive me! God forbid! (modern colloquialism) not at all; on the contrary. A common response of those considering themselves deeply learned after meeting 'Abdu'l-Bahá and recognizing themselves as profoundly ignorant.
Astan	Astán	Pers. a place of rest, a sleeping place; word used for “province”
Astan, Astana (Astane)	Ástán, Ástána	Pers. the place where shoes are removed; a threshold; lying supine; a king's court, royal palace; the Ottoman Porte; the tomb of a prophet or saint. Village (36.278167, 54.083907) near Chashma 'Alí and NW of Dámghán, in Semnan Province.
Astani	Ástání	Yadu'lláh Ástání
Astar	Astar	Pers. a mule; a bone; a seed, a kernel
Astarabad (Gurgan, Gurgin or Gorgan)	Astarábád (Istarábád)	Pers. (astar+ábád, “city of mules”) (“Istarabad”) city (36.842300, 54.433518) near the south eastern corner of the Caspian Sea. Renamed Gúrgán (Gorgán) in 1937.
Astarabadi	Astarábádí	Mullá Muḥammad Amín bin Muḥammad Şharíf al-Akḥbárfi Astarábádí was an Iranian theologian and founder or proponent of the conservative (Akḥbárfi) strand in Twelver Şhí'a Islamic belief, those who favour aḥádíth over fatáwá. He opposed the uşúli tendency within the Twelver Şhí'a tradition.
Aswad, Sawda (Sauda), Sud, Sudan	Aswad, fem. Sawdá, pl. Súd	black; dark-coloured; more or most illustrious or powerful;—pl. súdán a black, Negro.
Ata az-Zakata Ata, Ityan, Aty, Ma'ta Ata', 'Atiya ('Ata'iyih), A'tiya, 'Ata'yat,	Atá az-Zakáta Atá (Ityán, Aty, Ma'tá[h]) 'Aţá', fem. 'Aţiya[h or t]	to give alms to come, arrive pl. a'tiya, 'aţá'yát, fem. 'aţáyá. Gift, present;—pl. 'Aţá'yát offer, tender. Pers. fem. 'aţá'íyih, “'aţá'íyyih”, “ataieh”. 'Alí Akbar Furútan married 'Aţá'íyyih 'Azíz-Kḥurásání in 1931.
Ata'u'llah Ataba, 'Atab, A'tab	'Aţá'u'lláh 'Ataba[h or t], pl. 'Atab, A'táb	Gift of God doorstep, threshold; (door) lintel; also al-'Ataba[h] al-'ulyá step, stair; 'Utbah masc. name
Ataba, 'Atab, A'tab, 'Atabat	'Ataba[h or t], pl. 'Atab, A'tab, 'Atabát	a gate, a port; the threshold; the lintel of a door; the round of a ladder, a step; a royal court; anything adverse or disagreeable. Also 'Ataba[h or t] 'ulyá, step or stair. Plural: steps, thresholds. “'Atabát”, the Shi'ite holy shrines in Iraq and the cities where they are located: the tombs of the first six Imams; and the cities of Karbalá', Najaf, Kázimayn, and Sámarrá. See al-'Atabát al-'Áliyat.
Atabak	Atábak	Pers. (from atá, a father, and bak, a lord), the lord father (a title given to the governors of Shiraz); a guardian,

Atabak-i-A'zam (Atabik-i-A'zam) Atabat al-'Ali, Atabat-i-Aliyat	Atábak-i-A'zam al-'Atabát al-'Áliyát	preceptor, teacher; the prime minister, or vizir; honorary title of an amír title of Mírzá 'Alí-Asg̃har Khán (Pers. 'Atabát-i-'Áliyát) (lit. Supreme Shrines). Bahá'í Shrines of the Báb and Bahá'u'lláh. Applied by Shí'a Muslims to the cities of Karbalá', Najaf, Kázimayn and Sámarrá. Also known as al-'Atabát al-Muqaddasa ("holy doorsteps").
Ataturk	Atatürk	Turkish (Ata + türk, father of the turks) honorific surname given to Muştafá Kemál Páshá
Athar Athar	Aṯhar Aṯhar, pl. Áṯhár	Pers. more or most pure track, trace, vestige; sign, mark; touch; impression, effect, action, influence (on); tradition (relating the deeds and utterances of Muḥammad and his Companions); work (of art, especially of literature); ancient monument;—pl. also antiquities; remnants, vestiges; (religious) relics
Athar-i Qalam-i A'la	Aṯhar-i-Qalam-i-A'la	"Traces of the Most High Pen". Collected Tablets of Bahá'u'lláh in Arabic and Persian
Athari Athim, Athama, Uthama' Athir	Aṯharí, Áṯhárí Áṯhim, pl. Aṯhama, Athím, Uṯhamá' Aṯhír	archaeologic(al); archaeologist; old, ancient, antique sinful, criminal, wicked, evil; sinner marking; marked, chosen, selected;—(from Greek αἰθήρ) sky, ether; fire as an element. Pers. the sphere of fire; the sun; tears
Athiriy, Athiriya Atifi	Aṯhíríy, fem. Athíríya 'Áṯífí	ethereal sentimental; emotional; emotive, feeling; tender, affectionate, loving
Atiq	'Atíq	old, ancient, antique; matured, mellowed, aged (wine); of ancient tradition, long-standing; antiquated, outmoded, obsolete; free, emancipated (slave); noble
Atir, 'Atira Atish	'Atír, fem. 'Atíra[t] Áṯish	sweet-smelling, fragrant, aromatic; perfumed, scented Pers. fire; light, splendour; rage; levity, fickleness; valour, value, dignity; dearness, scarceness; (metaphorically) the Devil; a courageous man, bold, brave; a lover; fire of Jove; desire, appetite, greed; digestive heat; sulphur. 'Abdu'l-Bahá said Marzieh Gale had átish and namak. <i>Arches of the years</i> , p. 87.
Atish-Parast (Atishparast, Atishparastan) Atiya, 'Ataya Atlit (Athlit)	Áṯish-Parast, pl. Áṯish-Parastán 'Atíya[h or t], pl. 'Atáyá 'Atlít	fire-worshippers (Pers. also 'Atíyya[h]) gift, present Hebrew. Atlit is a coastal town 14 km south of Haifa. It was a Crusader outpost until 1291. The ruins of the Crusader Château Pèlerin or Atlit Castle (1218–1291) are 1.5 km to the north on a small peninsula.
Atqan Attar, 'Attara	Atqan 'Aṯṯár, fem. 'Aṯṯára[h or t]	more perfect, more thorough 1. perfumer, perfume vendor; druggist; 2. sweet-smelling, fragrant, aromatic. From the form II root عطر. Abú Ḥamid bin Abú Bakr Ibráhím (c. 1145–c. 1221), better known by his pen-names Faríd ud-Dín and 'Aṯṯár (apothecary), was a 12th-century Persian poet, theoretician of Sufism, and hagiographer from Níshápur who had an immense and lasting influence on Persian poetry and Sufism. Mantíq-uṯ-Ṭayr ("The Conference of the Birds") and Iláhí-Náma ("The Book of Divine") are among his most famous works.
Attari	'Aṯṯárí	of or relating to a druggist; the business of a perfumer or druggist
Atuf	'Aṯúf	compassionate, sympathetic, affectionate, loving, tender, kind
Atyab, Atyaban, Atayib	Aṯyab, dual Aṯyabán, pl. Aṯáyib	better, best, more or most sweet, fragrant, delicate, pleasant, delightful;—(dual) the two delights, Ceres (goddess of agriculture) and Venus (goddess of love), or youth and gay spirits;—pl. the best parts (of something); pleasures, comforts, amenities; delicacies, dainties. See túbá
Aw (Au) Awara (Awarah, Avarih, Avareh)	Aw Áwára (Áwárih, Ávárih)	or (with following subjunctive) unless, except that Pers. (اوراه) ("Áwárih") an account-book; computation; certainty, assuredness; lost, annihilated; ruined; scattered; destitute of name or character; an exile, outcast, vagabond, vagrant, wanderer, straggler, immigrant; iron filings; oppression, injustice; bane, ruin, desolation. For Arabic, see Ṭaríq. See also Áyatí.
Awasta (Avesta)	Awastá	Pers. the sacred books of Zoroaster.



Awf (Auf)	‘Awf	flying round anything (as birds round a watering-place or carcass); state, condition; work, business; a guest; good fortune, happiness; one who takes care of his family
Awih (Avih, Aveh, Awah)	Áwih	villages in the provinces of Fárs, Markazí and Qazvín (26 km SSE Sávih (Sáveh) and 45 km NW of Qum).
Awin	Áwín	Áwín Zindán (Evin Prison, Tīhrán)
Awj (“Auj”), Awji	Awj	noun. highest point, acme, pinnacle; culmination, climax; apogee (astron.); peak (fig.; of power, of fame). Adj. Awjī being middle-aged (a woman); helping, assisting; aid, assistance, succour, help; an aider, helper, defender, protector; an ally; a servant;— <i>‘awni iláhi</i> , Divine aid. Muḥammad ibn ‘Abd al-Mu‘ín ibn ‘Awn (1767–1858), was <u>Sharíf</u> and Imára (Emir) of Mecca from 1827–1836, 1840–1851 and 1856–1858. The Báb was in Mecca on Friday 20 December 1844 (Islamic Friday 10 <u>Dhu’l-Hijjah</u> AH 1260), hence Hajj-i-Akbar, fulfilling a ḥadīth for the appearance of the Qá’im, in this case, a Friday in both calendars!
Awn (‘Aun), A’wan	‘Awn, pl. A’wán	Pers. a throne; wisdom, understanding; beauty, gracefulness; life; a manufacturing village; fraud, deceit; mirth; a worm which eats into wood; a line whereon things are hung to dry; glory, honour; a man’s name; (metaphorically) heaven. A low mountain near the village of Tákur, in the province of Núr, Persia, the summer residence of Bahá’u’lláh.
Awrang (Aurang)	Awrang	Pers. form “the Infernal Letters” See waraq (paper) and nárí
Awraq-i-Nariyyih	Awraq-i-Náríyyih	giving in exchange or return, requiting, repaying; a gift; name of an Arab tribe (Banú Aws)
Aws (Aus)	Aws	wider, larger, roomier, more spacious
Awsa’ (Ausa’)	Awsa’	middle, central; the middle finger
Awsat (“Ausat”), Awasit, Wusta, Wusat	Awsat, pl. Awsát	pegs or tent stakes. See Watad/Autád
Awtad	Awtád	first; foremost, most important, principal, chief, main; first part, beginning; (with definite article) earlier, previous, former. al-úla “pre-existence” (cf. ad-dunyá (“earthly life”) and al-ákhira (“afterlife”).—pl. also awwalín.
Awwal, Ula, Awwalun, Awa’il	Awwal, f. Úlá, pl. m. Awwalún, Awá’il	good swimmer. az-Zubayr ibn al-‘Awwám ibn <u>Khuwaylid</u> (594–656), was one of the companions of Muḥammad and <u>Khadíjah’s</u> nephew.
Awyam	‘Awwám	that is (to say), i.e.; namely, to wit
Ay	Ay	sign, token, mark; miracle; wonder, marvel, prodigy; model, exemplar, paragon, masterpiece. Commonly used to refer to each of the 6,236 verses in the Qur’án (6,348 áyát if all the Bismi’lláh [no plural] verses are included). Muslims regard each áya of the Qur’án as a sign from Alláh. ( <i>The Bahá’í Proofs</i> ).
Aya (Ayih), Ay, Ayat	Áya[h or t], collective Áy, pl. Áyát	Greek <i>αγία σοφία</i> , <i>agia sofiya</i> , “Holy wisdom”. English Hagia Sophia. Turkish based on the Greek sound: <i>Ayasofya</i> or <i>Aya Sofya</i> . Ar. from Greek <i>Áyá Šúfiyá</i> , but translated as <i>al-Ḥikmat al-Muqadasa</i> . The first St. Sophia (360–404) was a Christian cathedral built by Constantine the Great. It was largely destroyed during riots in 404. A second church (415–532) was destroyed by fire. In 532 construction of the present structure was started that same year by Justinian I. Converted to become one of the most famous Muslim mosques (1453–1935), a museum (1935–2020), and now a mosque again.
Aya Sufiya (Sofiya)	Ayá Šúfiyá (Ayá Šófiyá)	Mírzá ‘Abdu’l-Ḥusayn Áyatí Taftí (1871–1953), titled Ra’ís al-Muballighín (“chief of missionaries”) and Áváríh (wanderer) by ‘Abdu’l-Bahá, was a prominent Iranian Bahá’í. Author of <i>al-Kawákib ad-Durríya fí Ma’áthir al-Bahá’íya</i> (“The Pearly Stars in the Achievements of the Bahá’í Faith”). After the death of ‘Abdu’l-Bahá he pressed for the election of the UHJ in the hope of becoming a member. When he failed, he withdrew from the Bahá’í Faith and began to publicly denounce it and published <i>Kashfu’l-Hiyal</i> (Uncovering of Trickery).
Ayati	Áyatí	“Verse of the throne”, Qur’án 2:255
Ayatu’l-Kursi	Áyatu’l-Kursí	the greatest sign of God, “Grand Ayatu’llah”, a Marjī’ at-taqlíd (“source to follow”) or Marjī’ ad-Díní (“religious reference”). See a’zam or ‘uzm.
Ayatu’llah al-‘Uzma	Áyatu’lláh al-‘Uzmá	

Ayatu'llah	Áyatu'lláh	"sign of God" A senior <u>Shí'ih</u> religious leader in Írán (title origin 19th century) and a title given to Shoghi Effendi by 'Abdu'l-Bahá in His <i>Will and Testament</i> (MF)
Ayatu'llah-i-Khurasani Ayaz	Áyatu'lláh-i- <u>Khurásání</u> Áyáz and Ayáz	Pers. name of a favourite of Sulţán Maĥmúd of <u>Ghaznah</u> ; name of one of the Emirs of Sulţán Ibrahím bin Mas'úd bin Maĥmúd <u>Ghaznawí</u> .
Aydil-Khani Ayk (Aik), Aykatun	Aydil- <u>Khání</u> Ayk, Ayka[h or t], pl. Aykatún	(collective; nomen unitatis ة) thicket, jungle, a forest, copse, grove, thicket, wood (أَيْكَة).—pl. the dwellers of woods (an epithet for the people of Midian (Midianites) to whom the prophet <u>Shu'</u> ayb was sent). right-hand, right, on the right; lucky (pl. 'Uyún, A'yun, A'yán) eye; evil eye; spring, source, fountainhead (of water); scout, reconnoiterer; hole; mesh; flower, choice, prime (of something);—(pl. a'yán) an eminent, important man, used especially in plural: people of distinction, important people, leading personalities, leaders, notables, prominent persons; substances, essences; self, individuality;—chattel, object of material value, (corporeal or personal) property, personality, capital asset (Islamic Law);—ready money, cash; name of the letter ع (18th in Arabic and 21st in Persian alphabets—see hijá'í). A'yán can also be used to mean archetypes or ideal forms in the Platonic sense. The Bahá'í Faith transcribes an 'Ayn as a left single quotation mark (') [U+2108]. Two internationally accepted forms are a Greek rough breathing mark (') [U+02BB] and a modifier letter left half ring (') [U+02BF]—see the Special characters section.
Ayman (Aiman) Ayn ('Ain), 'Aynan, 'Uyun, A'yun	Ayman, fem. Yumná 'Ayn fem., 'Aynán	short form for 'Abdu'l-Bahá 'Abbás Pers. (Ar. influence) of or relating to the eye; genuine, essential, real an ancient spring ("The spring of the cow") about half-way between the moat around 'Akká and Tel 'Akká Eye of God. Brothers Sulaymán and Raĥmán 'Aynu'lláhi, guards in the Disciplinary Forces (NAFA). "Spring of the woman"—about 200 metres south of 'Aynu'l-Baqar "Days of Há", Intercalary days "Days of stress"—the supreme crisis in Adrianople, engineered by the diabolical Siyyid Muĥammad (GPB 163) Job (the prophet) Ayyubid dynasty, the Ayubites Pers. desire, love, passion, lust; avidity, avarice, covetousness; (at the end of compounds) greedy; name of a city.
Ayn-'Ayn (E. E.) Ayni, 'Aini	'Ayn-'Ayn 'Ayní	
Aynu'l-Baqar (Aynu'l-Baghar)	'Aynu'l-Baqar	
Aynu'llah ('Ainullah)	'Aynu'lláh	
Aynu's-Sitt	'Aynu's-Sitt	
Ayyam-i-Ha Ayyam-i-Shidad	Ayyám-i-Há Ayyám-i- <u>Shidád</u>	
Ayyub (Aiyub) Ayyubiyun Az	Ayyúb al-Ayyúbíyún Áz	
Az	Az	
Azad	Ázád	Pers. free, independent, liberated, delivered, manumitted, exempted; fault, less; solitary, lonely; a kind of faqír, or devotee; a lily; a cypress; a fresh date; an evergreen; a delicious kind of fish
Azad Bun (Azad Bon)	Ázád Bun	Pers. a village (36.662395, 52.963961) 29 km NE Babol and 14 km NW of Sári. Burial place of Ĥaydar, brother of Quddús.
Azadi	Ázádí	Pers. liberty; freedom from worldly cares; praise, thanksgiving
Azal Azali	Azal Azalí, pl. Azálál	Pers. eternity (without beginning). cf. abad. Pers. existing from all eternity, eternal; God; a follower of Mírzá Yaĥyá based on his assumed title of "Şubĥ-i-Azal".
Azaliya Azamat, 'Azamut	Azalíya[t] 'Azamat, 'Azamút, pl. 'Azamát	life everlasting, eternity Pers. magnitude, magnificence, pride, pomp, grandeur; (metaphorical) a grandee.
Azamatu'llah Azamut Azan	'Azamatu'lláh 'Azamút Ázán or Ažán (also <u>Adhán</u> )	Magnificence of God Ar. greatness, magnitude, grandeur, dominion Pers. announcing, giving notice; the signal for summoning to prayers, by the mu'adh <u>dh</u> in (mu'a <u>zz</u> in) or crier, from the minarets or towers of the mosques; listening to
Azar	Ázar	Muslim name for Abraham's father, or, according to

Azariqa	Azáriqa[h]	others, his uncle's, that of his father being Tárikh. See Tárah and Tárah. al-Azáriqah were an extremist branch of al-Kháríjiyat, who followed the leadership of Náfi' ibn al-Azraq. Adherents participated in armed struggles against the rulers of the Umayyad Caliphate, declared those who avoided this duty infidels, and allowed them to be murdered. The Azraqites did not extend the principle of killing "apostates" to Christians and Jews, since they believed that they did not betray the teachings of the prophets Jesus and Moses.
Az-Bagh-i-Ilahi Azghand	Az-Bágh-i-Iláhí Azghand	"From the Garden of Holiness" by Bahá'u'lláh village (35.259502, 58.800555; 130 km SW Mashhad) and rural district
Azhar Azhar, Zahra, Zahra'i	Azhar Azhar, fem. Zahrá	more distinct, more manifest, clearer shining, luminous, radiant, brilliant; bright. al-Azhar University, Cairo. Zahrá ehite splendid, clear, serene, bright, shining, beautiful, flourishing, blooming. Comparative form zahrá' "bright". Fátima bin Muhammad is commonly known as Fátimah az-Zahrá', the "radiant one". Surname Zahrá'í a radiant one, a dazzling beauty. See Zahra.
Azib	'Ázib	unmarried; distant pasture; a camel which feeds abroad all night; name of a mountain. Bará' ibn 'Ázib of the Anṣár was a companion of Muḥammad and narrator of ḥadíth. He fought beside Muḥammad in 15. In 645, during the caliphate of 'Uṭmán, he was made governor of ar-Ray (in Persia). He died in 690.
Azim (Azzaam)	'Azím	applying the mind to, undertaking; determined to accomplish; a powerful enemy
Azim, Uzama, Izam, Aza'im	'Azím, pl. 'Uẓamá, 'Iẓám, 'Azá'im	great, big, large; strong, powerful, mighty; significant, important; grand, grandiose, imposing, stately, magnificent; lofty, exalted, august, sublime, splendid, gorgeous, glorious, superb; huge, vast, prodigious, enormous, tremendous, immense, stupendous; hard, distressing, gruesome, trying, oppressive (see A'ẓam) Mullá Shaykh 'Alí of Khurásán was given the name 'Azím by the Báb. The Great One (Superlative form of 'azuma).
Azima, 'Aza'im	'Azíma[h or t], pl. 'Azá'im	determination, firm will, firm intention;—pl. resolution (to do something), decision; incantation; spell
Azim-i-Khu'i Azim-i-Tafrishi Aziz Khan-i-Sardar Aziz, A'izza', A'izza	'Azím-i-Khu'í 'Azím-i-Tafríshí 'Azíz Khán-i-Sardár 'Azíz, pl. A'izzá', A'izza[h or t]	(MF) he killed Táhirih mighty, powerful, respected, distinguished, notable; strong; noble, esteemed, venerable, august; honorable; rare, scarce, scarcely to be found; difficult, hard (for); precious, costly, valuable; dear, beloved (to), cherished, valued (by); friend; ruler, overlord
Azizi Azizu'llah	'Azízí 'Azízu'lláh	(Ar. element) greatness, valuableness "Dear God". 'Azízu'lláh Khán Bahádur ( <i>Unfolding Destiny</i> , p. 44)
Azm	'Azm	determination, firm will, firm intention, decision, resolution; energy
Azm, A'zum, 'Izam Azraq, Zarqa', Zurq	'Azm, pl. A'ẓum, 'Iẓám Azraq, fem. Zarqá', pl. Zurq	bone blue; blue eyed; heaven, the sky. al-Azraq aṣh-Shámí, a Damascene blue dye, also name of a Syrian notorious for causing grave suffering to the captive family of Imám Ḥusayn after the tragedy of Karbila.
Azuma, Izam, Azama	'Azuma, 'Iẓám, 'Azáma	to be or become great, big, large, grand, grandiose, magnificent, imposing, powerful, or mighty; etc.
Azurdigán (Azordegán, Azordigán) Azza, Izz, Azaza	Ázúrdigán 'Azza ('Izz, 'Izza 'Azáza)	Pers. name to be or become strong, powerful, respected; etc.
<b>B</b>		
Ba	Bá'	name of the second Arabic letter, b. This "lying down" letter (Persian can be transcribed as bih) can be used to represent humility.
Ba'ata (ba't)	Ba'ata (Ba't)	to send, send out, dispatch; to forward; to delegate; to emit; to evoke, arouse, call forth, awaken; to stir up, provoke, bring on; to revive, resuscitate; to resurrect (someone from death); to incite, induce, instigate; to

Ba'da	Ba'da	cause (something; e.g., astonishment)
Ba'is, Bu'asa' (Buasa, Buassa)	Ba'ís, pl. Bu'asá'	(preposition) after; in addition to, beside; aside from
Ba'ith, Bawa'ith	Bá'íth, pl. Bawá'íth	miserable, wretched
Ba'qubah, Baqubah, Baquba, Baqouba	Ba'qúbah	incentive, inducement, motive, spur, reason, cause, occasion. Root is ba'ata, so can also mean to resurrect from death.
Ba'th, Bu'uth	Ba'th, pl. Bu'úth	city 51 km NNE of Baghdad, on the Diyala River. Bahá'u'lláh passed here en route to Baghdad.
Ba'tha (Bi'tha), Ba'atat	Ba'tha[h or t], pl. Ba'athát	resurrection;—pl. delegations, deputations. Yawm al-Ba'th Day of Resurrection (from the dead)
Bab, Babayn (Babain), Abwab, Abvab	Báb, dual Bábayn, pl. Abwáb, Pers. Abváb	delegation, deputation, mission; expedition; student exchange; group of exchange students; revival, rebirth, renaissance, rise. The Báb is said to calculate the beginning of the Islamic revelation from the year Ba'tha (the Call in CE 612) instead of the year of the Hijra (CE 622) when Muḥammad migrated from Mecca to Medina.
Baba, Babawat	Bábá, pl. Bábawát, Pers. Bábáyán	door; gate; opening, gateway; entrance; chapter, section, column, rubric; group, class, category; field, domain (figurative). Title assumed by Siyyid Mírzá 'Alí Muḥammad (al-Báb, the Gate; born 1 Muḥarram 1235, 20 October 1819; executed 27 Sha'bán 1266, 9 July 1850 in the Tabriz barrack square) after the declaration of His Mission in Shíráz two hours and eleven minutes after sunset on 22 May 1844. Father was Mírzá Muḥammad-Riḏá, who died (1828) while he was still an infant. House location in Shíráz, see Baytu'l-Mahdí. He left to go on pilgrimage to Mecca, arriving in time to perform the sacrifice on Friday 10 Dhu'l-Hijjah 1260 (Friday 20 December 1844). Before leaving He addressed a Tablet to the Sharíf of Mecca (Muḥammad ibn 'Abd al-Mu'ín, see the 'Awn entry) to proclaim His advent. He arrived in Medina on 1 Muḥarram 1261 (Friday 10 January 1845), His birthday. From Medina He travelled to Jiddah and sailed back to Búshíhr. His wife was Khadíjih-Bagum. Writings: Qayyúmu'l-Asmá', the Persian and Arabic Bayán, Dalá'il-i-Sab'ih ("Seven Proofs") and the Kitáb-i-Asmá'. Second wife, Fáṭimih (sister of Mullá Rajab 'Alí Qahír and Mullá 'Alí Muḥammad Siráj), married 6 months in Isfahán in 1847; Mírzá Yaḥyá married her for a few days (Bahá'u'lláh was in Kurdistán), on the basis that he was the Báb's "successor", then passed her to Siyyid Muḥammad. Some designations of the Báb are: Siyyid-i-Dhíkr, Ṭal'at-i-A'lá, Siyyid-i-Báb, 'Abdu'dh-Dhíkr, Ḥadrat-i-A'lá, Bábu'lláh, Rabb-i-A'lá, Nuqṭiy-i-Úlá and Nuqṭiy-i-Bayán. (DB 72).
Baba-Iski	Bábá-Iskí	pope; papa, father, daddy
Babak	Bábak	Babaeski, 50 km SE Adrianople, Türkiye
Baba-zadih (Babazadih)	Bábá-Zádih	Pers. (diminutive of báb), a little father; one who educates; faithful, constant, firm, strong; a turquoise stone; name of a king.
Babi, Babiyyun	Bábí, pl. Bábíyún (Pers. Bábíyyún)	a follower of the Báb. Generally, the hybrid plural Bábís is used.
Bab-i-Amin	Báb-i-Amín	Shrine of the Báb door—centre NW side
Bab-i-Ashraf	Báb-i-Ashraf	Shrine of the Báb door—centre NE side (Tomb 'Abdu'l-Bahá)
Bab-i-Bala	Báb-i-Bálá	Shrine of the Báb door—centre SE side
Bab-i-Fadl	Báb-i-Faḍl	Shrine of the Báb door—northern end NW side
Bab-i-Giachery	Báb-i-Giachery	Shrine of the Báb door—southern end NW side
Bab-i-Ioas	Báb-i-Ioas	Shrine of the Báb octagon door—SW side
Bab-i-Karim	Báb-i-Karím	Shrine of the Báb door—northern end SE side
Bab-i-Makhsus	Báb-i-Makhsús	Special or specific gate
Bab-i-Maxwell	Báb-i-Maxwell	Shrine of the Báb door—centre SW side
Bab-i-Qassabchi	Báb-i-Qaşşábchí	Shrine of the Báb door—southern end, SE side
Babiya, Babiyya, Babigari	Bábíya[h or t], Bábíyya[h or t]	the Bábí place (Pers. Bábígarí). Name given to the house Quddús asked Mullá Ḥusayn to build in Mashhad. al-Bábíya[h or t] or al-Bábíyya, Babism, or more commonly, the Bábí Faith. Also possible is al-Ímán al-Bábí.
Babr, Bubur	Babr, pl. Bubúr	(babur, babor, babar and baber) tiger
Babri	Babrí	of Babr. Babrí Masjid—formerly a famous mosque in

Babu'd-Din Babu'l-Bab, Bab-i-Bab	Bábu'd-Dín Bábu'l-Báb, Pers. Báb-i-Báb	Ayodhya, India. See <i>Záhir</i> . "The Gate of Religion" "gate of the Gate", name given to Mullá Muḥammad-Ḥusayn-i-Buṣhrú'í (also Janáb-i-Bábu'l-Báb) "The Gate of God" (a designation of the Báb) the Most Great Báb
Babu'llah Babu'llahu'l-A'zam Babul (Babol), Babil	Bábu'lláh Bábu'lláhu'l-A'zam Bábul, Bábíl	Babel, Babylon, renowned for wine and magic; the planet Jupiter; the East. City (36.538588, 52.676906) in Mazandaran Province, formerly known as Bárfurúsh. Pers. also known as <i>Mashhadsar</i> , <i>Mashhad-i-Sar</i> and <i>Meshed-i-Sar</i> ; is a city and capital of Babolsar County, Mazandaran Province, Iran. It is located alongside the Caspian Sea north of Bábul. A busy seaport during the 18th and 19th centuries.
Babulsar, Babul Sar, Mashhad-i-Sar	Bábulsar, Bábul Sar	Pers. wind, air, breath Bidáya[h or t] ( <i>Badáya</i> [h or t]) beginning, start Ar. to appear, show, become evident, clear, plain or manifest, come to light; to be obvious; to seem good, acceptable, proper (to someone). Form III to show, display, evince, manifest, reveal, declare openly
Bad Bad'a, Badi'a, Bidaya Bada	Bád Bad'a[h or t], Badí'a[h or t] Badá	Pers. coming in the mind; appearing; beginning. Two meanings: 1. Appearance after hiding involving alteration of the Divine Will or the non-fulfilment of the Divine Will. A <i>Shí'a</i> concept where God may alter the course of human history as is seen to be fit. 2. Origination of a new idea. The Sunní view on <i>Badá'</i> is that it is not applicable to God. The Báb made significant reinterpretations of the concept of <i>badá'</i> . 1. Change in divine revelation according to the principle of progressive revelation. 2. Acceptance embodies the recognition of God's absolute power and authority and thus is the highest sign of spiritual maturity. 3. The concept of magnification ( <i>takbír</i> ), as the symbol of the completion of the four layers of the divine covenant. One's faith is complete and will not be subject to alteration or negation if one believes in all four supports or pillars of the covenant. See <i>Gate of the heart</i> , pp. 207–11.
Bada'	Badá'	Ar. obscenity, ribaldry, foulness (of language); disgust, loathing, aversion, contempt "Badakh Mountains". NE Afghanistan province a village (36.421145, 55.052742) 7 km east of <i>Sháhrúd</i> and 8.5 km SE of <i>Bastám</i> in Semnan Province, venue of the first Bábí conference.
Bada', Bada'a	Badá' and Badá'a	Bedouin, nomadic; rural (as distinguished from urban); a Bedouin;—pl. desert, nomads, Bedouins Bedouin woman, Bedouin girl
Badakhshan Badasht	Badakhshán Badasht	"initial impressions", diary of Mírzá Maḥmúd-i-Zarqání. Given English title of "Travels of 'Abdu'l-Bahá to the West. Pers. an airy house; a funnel perforated in every part for the admission of air. Also wind catcher, wind tower, or wind scoop—a traditional architectural element used to create cross ventilation and passive cooling in buildings.
Badawi, Badw	Badawí, pl. Badw	(collective; nomen unitatis ♂) pl. -át. eggplant, aubergine
Badawiya, Badawiyat Badayi'u'l-Athar	Badawíya, pl. Badawíyát Badáyi'u'l-Áthár	of astonishing beauty the wonder of the age
Bad-Gir (Badgir), Bad-Gir-Ha	Bád-Gír (Bádgír), pl. Bád-Gír-Há	unique, marvellous, wonderful, astonishing, surprising, wondrous, rare. Name of the calendar introduced by the Báb in the <i>Kitabu'l-Asmá'</i> ("Book of Divine Names) and used by the Bahá'ís. See <i>abda'</i> and <i>Áqá Buzurg-i-Nishápúrí</i> . Mírzá Badí' <i>Khurásání</i> delivered Bahá'u'lláh's Epistle to Násir ad-Dín <i>Sháh Qájár</i> (Lawḥ-i-Sultán). (fem. of Badí') an astonishing, amazing thing, a marvel, a wonder; original creation. Pers. also <i>Badí'ih</i> or <i>Badí'yyih?</i> rhetorical
Badhinjan, Baydihinjan (Baidinjan) Badi' al-Jamal, Badi'u'l-Jamal Badi' az-Zaman, Badi'u'z-Zaman Badi'	Bádhinján and Baydhinján Badí' al-Jamál, Pers. Badí'u'l-Jamál Badí' az-Zamán, Pers. Badí'u'z-Zamán Badí'	"Wondrous Life" A name give by Bahá'u'lláh to Mírzá Ja'far. "wonder of God". Mírzá Badí'u'lláh, son of Bahá'u'lláh. He wrote his "confession, <i>at-Ta'límu'l-Bahá'íyat</i> , which was translated as <i>An Epistle to the Bahai World</i> .
Badi'a (Badi'ih), Bada'i	Badí'a[h or t], pl. Badá'í'	substitute; stand-in, double (theatrical art); a good, just, religious man; (fem.) serving as a replacement or
Badi'i Badi'u'l-Hayat	Badí'í Badí'u'l-Ḥayát	
Badi'u'llah	Badí'u'lláh	
Badil, Badila, Budala'	Badíl, fem. Badíla[h], pl. Budalá'	

Badkubah (Badkubih), Bad-Kubah Badkubi'i (Badkoubei) Badr, Budur	Bádkúbah, Bád-Kúbah Bádkúbí'í Badr, pl. Budúr	substitute. Budayl (Badíl) ibn Warqá' al-Khuzá'í was a Meccan Companion of the Prophet and one of the <u>shaykhs</u> of the Khuzá'ah tribe. "Wind-pounded city". See Bákú Pers. (bád + kúb) full moon. Badr Hunayn is a city 80 km SE of Yanbú'. Site of the famous Battle of Badr, between the Quraysh led polytheists, and the Muslims under the leadership of Muḥammad, in 624. of or relating to the full moon; plenilunar; one who had been present at the battle of Badr; a purse full of money Pers. an emperor, sovereign, monarch, king. Also Pád-Sháh ("Padeshah") desert; nomads, Bedouins garden Pers. a ditch; name of an idol; a god (enters into composition of names, as bagh-dád—"god-given") Pers. a gardener; a vine-dresser
Badri	Badrí	
Badshah, Padshah	Báds <u>h</u> áh, Páds <u>h</u> áh	
Badw Bagh Bagh	Badw Bá <u>gh</u> Bá <u>gh</u>	Pers. a little garden, a garden the original circular city of Baghdád (about 3 km NW of the present city centre) was built on the site of an earlier village by the Abbasid Caliph al-Manṣúr in CE 762–766 as the official residence of the Abbasid court. Its official name in Abbasid times was Madínat as-Salám ("The City of Peace"), Dár as-Salám ("the Abode of Peace") or Madínatu'lláh ("the City of God", because peace is an attribute of God). Baghdád may have derived from ancient Persian Bagh ("God") and Dád ("gift"), i.e. "Gift of God" or "God-given". Alternatively, also from Persian, Bagh and Dá <u>dh</u> ("founded"), hence city "Founded by God". In Islamic times, the west bank was known as az-Zawrá and the east bank as ar-Rawḥá'. native of Baghdád "Garden of Paradise", agricultural land west of the Riḍván Garden, and east of old Akko ('Akká) "Garden of Paradise" "Garden of the Throne" or "Garden of the Level", in north western Shíráz (29.634226, 52.542910). A garden with a spring that once flowed over 7 terraces to a pool. Pers. "garden of early man"; eastern district of Tabriz (38.075720, 46.384497) "cotton garden". Bagh-Panbeh is an old district of Qum (≈ 2 km NE of city centre; 34.647643, 50.891723) (Turk) dame. Feminine form of 'Big'. A title placed after the name. Pers. far be it! Pers. price, value literally "splendour of the faith". Bahá'u'lláh was known by the locals in the Haifa 'Akká area as Bahá'u'd-Dín, a name that was less theologically problematic than Bahá'u'lláh. beauty, magnificence, splendour; brilliancy; glory or light. Title of Bahá'u'lláh. See Abhá. An Islamic Tradition states the Most great Name ( <i>Huwu</i> ) consists of four names: 1. "God" ( <i>Alláh</i> ), 2. "the Blessed" ( <i>Tabáraka</i> ), 3. "the Exalted" ( <i>Ta'álá</i> , from the same root as 'Alí), 4. The hidden name of God—identified by the Báb as hidden in <i>Ta'álá</i> , i.e. 'Alí, but the ultimate name is <i>Bahá'</i> [the Greatest Name]. See <i>Gate of the heart</i> , pp. 105–7. Abjad of Bahá' (B = 2, h = 5, á = 1, hamza (apostrophe) = 1) is = 9, hence the significance of the number 9 in the Bahá'í Faith. Refer to the Bearers of the throne of God (8) section. 1. Centennial of "year nine" AH 1269/CE 1952 (Revelation received by Bahá'u'lláh about two months after imprisonment in Siyáh Chál)—October 1952 to October 1953. 2. Centennial Ascension Bahá'u'lláh, Riḍván 1992 to Riḍván 1993. Pers. the price of blood (which is paid to the relations of a person killed, as an atonement)
Baghban, Bagh-Pira Baghban-Bashi Baghcha Baghdad	Bá <u>gh</u> bán, Bá <u>gh</u> -pírá Bá <u>gh</u> bán-Bá <u>sh</u> í Bá <u>gh</u> cha Bá <u>gh</u> dád	
Baghdadi, Baghdadyun, Baghdida Bagh-i-Firdaws	Bá <u>gh</u> dádí, pl. Bá <u>gh</u> dá <u>dy</u> ún, Bá <u>gh</u> ádida Bá <u>gh</u> -i-Firdaws	
Bagh-i-Jannat Bagh-i-Takht	Bá <u>gh</u> -i-Jannat Bá <u>gh</u> -i-Takht	
Bagh-Misha (Bagh-Mishih, Baghmisheh)	Bá <u>gh</u> -Mí <u>sh</u> a	
Bagh-Panba (Bagh-Panbih)	Bá <u>gh</u> -Panba	
Bagum (Begum, Bigum)	Bagum	
Baha Baha Baha' ad-Din, Baha'u'd-Din	Baha Bahá Bahá' ad-Dín, Bahá'u'd-Dín	
Baha'	Bahá' (بهاء)	
Baha'i Holy Year	Bahá'í Holy Year	
Baha'i Khun	Bahá'í <u>Kh</u> ún	

Baha'i, Baha'iyun (Baha'iun)	Bahá'í, pl. Bahá'iyún (بهائیین)	precious, valuable. "Follower of the Glory". Generally, the hybrid plural Bahá'ís is used. A follower of Bahá'u'lláh; a person of light, of enlightenment. al-Ímán al-Bahá'í: Bahá'í Faith. "Bahá'ían" (the Bahá'ís) by Siyyid Muḥammad Báqir Najafí.
Baha'iya, Baha'iyya, Baha'igari	Bahá'íya[h or t], Bahá'iyya[h or t]	(Pers. Bahá'ígarí) (Ar. pl. Bahá'íyyát ("Baha'iyyat")). Fem. of Bahá'í "Radiant" or "Full of Glory". Bahá'íyyih Khánum (also known by Persians as the variant Bahíyyih Khánum), the Greatest Holy Leaf, daughter of Bahá'u'lláh. al-Bahá'íya or al-Bahá'iyya, Baha'ism, the doctrine of practice of the Bahá'ís, or more commonly, the Bahá'í Faith. Also possible is al-Ímán al-Bahá'í.
Baha'u'l-Abha	Bahá'u'l-Abhá	("Baha-el-Abhá") "The Glory of the All-Glorious", "The Glory of the Most Glorious".
Baha'u'llah	Bahá'u'lláh (بهاءالله or بهاء الله)	("The Glory of God") Title of Mírzá Ḥusayn-'Alí of Núr, founder of the Bahá'í Faith (1233–1309; 1817–1892). Born (2 Muḥarram 1233; 12 November 1817) in Tíhrán. His parents were Mírzá 'Abbás-i-Núrí (or Mírzá Buzurg Núrí) and his second wife Khadíjih Khánum. When Bahá'u'lláh, the Supreme Manifestation for this age, first heard of the Báb's Revelation prior to His own declaration, He instantly acclaimed its truth, and arose to champion and promote its cause. He became known incorrectly as a "follower" and a "disciple" of the Báb. Wives: Ásíyih Khánum, Fátimih Khánum and Gawhar Khánum.
Bahadur, Bahaduran	Bahádur, pl. Bahádurán	Pers. brave, bold, valiant, courageous, magnanimous, warlike, strong, athletic; a soldier, champion, hero, chevalier, knight, horseman; a title of honour conferred by the Great Mogul and other Eastern potentates, bearing some resemblance to the European title of military knighthood. Abú Sa'íd Baḥádur—should be Bahádur
Bahar	Bahár	Pers. spring, beginning of summer; a blossom; orange-flower; a Buddhist temple; an idol; the harem of a prince
Bahar, Baharat	Bahár, pl. Bahárát	spice; a species of odoriferous herb; anything beautiful and splendid; name of a village 14 km NW Hamadan
Bahari	Bahá'í	Pers. belonging to the spring, vernal
Baharistan	Baháristán	Pers. spring; vernal blossoms; title of a celebrated work of Súfí, Persian poet, native of Jám, Bushihr Province, Iran
Bahariya, Bahariyya	Bahá'íya[h or t], Bahá'íyya	Pers. (Bahariyyih, Bahareh), fem., "someone or something that arises in the spring". Bahá'íyyih Rúḥání Ma'ání.
Bahhaj	Bahháj	delightful, blissful. Form of the word bahija
Bahiy	Bahíy	beautiful, magnificent, splendid; brilliant, radiant, shining
Bahiy al-Abhá, Bahiyu'l-Abhá	Bahíy al-Abhá, Bahíyu'l-Abhá	most glorious, magnificent and brilliant. "Ere long God will shine from the face of Bahíyu'l-Abhá with the name of Bahá', on the Day of Absolute, in the plain of 'Akká." ( <i>Dalá'il al-'Irfán</i> , p. 156)
Bahij	Bahij, Bahíj	magnificent, splendid, beautiful; happy, joyous; delightful
Bahija	Bahija	to be glad, he happy (about), he delighted (at)
Bahir	Báhir	dazzling, brilliant, splendid, sparkling
Bahira	Baḥírá	known as Sergius the Monk to the Latin West, was a Syriac or Arab Arian, Nestorian or possibly Gnostic Nasorean monk who, according to Islamic tradition, foretold to the adolescent Muḥammad his future as a prophet. His name derives from the Syriac bḥírá, meaning "tested (by God) and approved".
Bahiri	Báhirí	Mihdí Báhirí (martyr)
Bahiy, Bahiya	Bahíy, fem. Bahíya[h], Pers. Bahiyya[h]	beautiful, glorious, magnificent, splendid; brilliant, radiant, shining, gorgeous. Bahíyyih Khánum, "Greatest Holy Leaf" (born Fátimih Sulṭán, 1846–1932).
Bahja (Bihja, Bihjat, Behjat, Bahajah)	Bahja[h or t]	splendour, magnificence, beauty, resplendence; joy, delight; being joyful and glad; being beautiful; beauty, elegance, grace, excellence; gladness, cheerfulness, alacrity; exultation; happiness. The area around Bahjí was known as al-Bahja, "Place of Delight".
Bahjatu's-Sudur (Bihjatu's-Sudur)	Bahjatu'ş-Şudúr, Bihjatu'ş-Şudúr	"Delight of hearts" by Ḥájí Mírzá Ḥaydar-'Alí. See bahja and şadr
Bahji, Bahij	Bahjí, Bahíj	magnificent, splendid, beautiful; happy, joyous; delightful. That part of the plain of 'Akká where the Shrine and the Mansion of Bahá'u'lláh are located. See Núr 'Alá Núr, and "Khammár, 'Údí" for his doorway inscription.

Bahman	Bahman	Pers. intelligent, acute, adroit; the supreme intelligence; a cloud pouring rain; (also bahmani barf, "snow") an avalanche of snow. The 11th month of the Persian solar calendar.
Bahnimir (Behnamir)	Bahnimír	city (36.667845, 52.761898) near southern coast of the Caspian Sea
Bahr, Bihar, Buhar, Abhar, Abhur	Baḥr, pl. Biḥár, Buḥúr, Abḥár, Abḥur	sea; large river; a noble, or great man (whose magnanimity or knowledge is comparable to the vastness of the sea); meter (poetry). Dual forms: Baḥrán ("Bahran") (nominative, not used for the modern nation) and Baḥrayn ("Bahrayn, Bahrain") (genitive and accusative). al-Baḥrán or al-Baḥrayn: "the two seas or rivers". Qur'án 25:53 "two bodies of flowing water, one sweet and fresh and the other salty and bitter". Dual form occurs 5× (figuratively?) in the Qur'án, only once in the nominative case, they do not refer to the modern nation (originally known to the Arabs as "Awwal") but possibly to the oases of al-Qatíf and Ḥadjár (modern al-Ḥasá). The Baḥrayn nation consists of 50 natural and 33 artificial islands in the western Persian Gulf. See Yamm and Biḥáru'l-Anwár.
Bahram Shahi, Bahramshahi Bahram	Bahrám <u>Sháhí</u> , Bahrám <u>sháhí</u> Bahrám	Rúḥu'lláh Bahrám <u>sháhí</u> Pers. the planet Mars; name of several kings of Persia, and of other kingdoms in the East (corrupted by the Greeks into Varanes); name of several heroes; the twentieth day of every month. The older form is Vahrám (Middle Persian), also spelled Wahrám, literally meaning "smiting of resistance" or "victorious".
Bahrami Bahran (Bahrain, Bahrein) Bahrani	Bahrámí Baḥrán Baḥrání	Pers. bravery, valour; slaughter Bahrain Islands of the Bahrain Islands. <u>Shaykh</u> 'Abdu'lláh bin Núru'lláh al-Baḥrání al-Iṣfahání (d. CE 1711) compiled 11 vol. collection of traditions and Islamic history known as 'Awálim or 'Awálim al-'Ulúm ('Awálim al-'Ulúm wa al-Ma'árif wa al-aḥwál min al-Áyát wa al-Akhbar wa al-Aqwál, "The worlds of science, knowledge and conditions of verses, news and sayings"). The books are a revised arrangement and consummation of Biḥáru'l-Anwár, the famous collection of <u>Shí'a</u> traditions compiled by 'Allámah Majlisí. The books are also known as Ḥadīth al-Gḥadír. See 'Awálim and Biḥáru'l-Anwár.
Bahru'l-'Ulum Bahru'l-Iram	Baḥru'l-'Ulúm Baḥru'l-Iram	"sea of all knowledge" Pers. "calm sea" or Sea of paradise", name of a lake with a large island (the lake has since been reclaimed; 36.530251, 52.676284) on which a palace was built (Bágh-i- <u>Sháh</u> ). Bágh Baḥru'l-Iram, an island garden.
Bahth, Buhuth, Abhath	Baḥth, pl. Buḥút, Abḥáth	search (for), quest (of); examination, study; research; investigation, exploration; discussion; treatise;—pl. study, scientific report (on)
Bajastan (Bajestan, Bejestan, Bijestan)	Bajastán, Bajistán	a city (34.517094, 58.184451; 232 km SW of Mashhad) and capital of Bajestan County, Iran.
Bajastani (Bajestani, Bejestani, Bijestani) Baji Bajja	Bajastání, Bajistání Bájí Bájja[h]	Mullá Ḥasan-i-Bajistání, a Letter of the Living. Pers. sister; miss, lady (modern colloquialism) Abú Bakr Muḥammad ibn Yaḥyá ibn aṣ-Ṣá'igh at-Tujíbí ibn Bájja[h], best known by his Latinised name Avempace (c. 1085–1138), was an Arab Andalusian polymath, whose writings include works regarding astronomy, physics, and music, as well as philosophy, medicine, botany, and poetry.
Baka, Buka, Bukan	Baká (Buká', Bukan)	to cry, weep (over); to bemoan, lament, bewail (someone), mourn (for) II and IV to make (someone) cry X to move (someone) to tears, make (someone) cry
Bakhit Bakhsh	Baḥít Baḥsh	lucky, fortunate Pers. fate, destiny, portion, share, fortune, lot, part (a land division equal to a district)
Bakhshandagi (Bakhshandegi) Bakht	Baḥshandagí Baḥt	Pers. liberality; pardon Pers. fortune, prosperity, felicity, happiness; luck (good or bad); a horoscope, nativity, planet, constellation; the nightmare
Bakhtar	Baḥtar	Pers. the east



Bakhtaran	Bakhtarán	Pers. name of Kirmánsháh (1987–1995)
Bakhtawar (Bakhtavar)	Bakhtáwar	lucky, fortunate
Bakhtiyari	Bakhtíyári (بختیاری)	Pers. prosperity, riches. Tribe of western Írán (Bachtiari)
Bakk	Bakk	bruising, knocking; tearing, rending; crowding
Bakka (Bacca, Becca)	Bakka[h or t]	(verb) to crowd as in a bazaar. Believed to be an ancient name of Mecca (the <i>b</i> and <i>m</i> were interchangeable in the Arabic used in that area at the time of Muḥammad), but Muslim scholars say Bakkah refers to the Ka'ba and the sacred site immediately surrounding it (due to the crowding and congestion of people in the area), while Mecca is the name of the city in which they are both located.
Bakr, Bakra, Abkhur, Bukran	Bakr, fem. Bakra[h or t]	(pl. Abkur, Bukrán) young camel. Caliph Abú-Bakr.
Bakri, Bakriyun	Bakrí, pl. Bakríyún	follower of Abú-Bakr (i.e. traditionalist), used by Shi'as to refer to Sunnis.
Bakshish	Bakshísh	Pers. See Baqshísh
Baku (Bad-kubah, Badkubah)	Bákú	Baku, capital city of Azerbaijan. The name is derived from the old Persian name for the city Bád-kúbah (or Bád-kúbah), meaning “wind-beaten”, thus referring to a place where wind is strong and pounding.
Bakus (Bakos, Bacos, Bacus, Bakkos)	Bákús	suburb of Alexandria, Egypt.
Bala	Bálá	upper, up, above, better quality or prestigious. Where there are two nearby villages, it can be used to indicate one is above the other or is of a better quality. See ‘ulyá, and contrast with pá'ín and suflá (asfal) (used for lower parts of villages)
Bala, Balih (Bale)	Balá (Pers. Balih)	yes, yes indeed, certainly, surely
Bala'	Bala'	to test, to afflict
Bala'	Balá'	trial, tribulation, visitation, affliction, distress, misfortune; scourge, plague; creditable performance, bravery, gallantry, heroic action
Balad, Bilad, Buldan	Balad m. and f., pl. Bilád, Buldán	country; town, city; place, community, village;—(pl. bilád) regions, habitations; provinces, territories; an inhabited country;—(pl. buldán) cities, countries. bilád al-ḥabash, Ethiopia; bilád. aṣ-ṣín, China; bilád al-hind, India.
Balada (Baladeh)	Balada	Pers. the first woman, eve. A village (36.200139, 51.807656) 18 km west of Tákur. The family home of the prime minister, Mírzá Áqá Khán.
Baladu'l-Amin	Baladu'l-Amín	“protected land” or “safe city”, i.e. Makkah
Balagh, Balagha, Balaghat	Balágh, fem. Balágha[h], pl. Balághát	communication, information, message, report; announcement, proclamation; communiqué; statement; notification (of the police). Balágha eloquence; art, of good style, art of composition; literature.
Balah (Balih, Baleh), Bali (Bale)	Balah (Balí)	Pers. yes
Bala-Khana (Bala-Khanih)	Bálá-Khána	balcony, attic, loft
Bala-Khiyaban	Bálá-Khíyábán	a neighbourhood (36.293903, 59.612958) in Mashhad
Balal	Balál	Pers. moisture, humidity, freshness (of youth or young plants); water
Bala-Rastaq	Bálá-Rastáq	a village in Iran
Bala-Sari, Balasari, Balasariyun	Bálá-Sarí, Bálásarí, pl. Bálásaríyún	Pers. “above the head”. A term used by Shaykhis (Shaykhí followers) to distinguish ordinary (later only those hostile to the Shaykhis) Shi'ites (the Bálá-Sarí—those who pray standing at the head of the Imam while facing the Qiblah; i.e. with their backs to the Imám) from members of their own sect—they preferred to call themselves Kashffiya (“those who reveal”) or the Pusht-sarí (“behind the head” [of the Imám]). Persians may use bálásarí-há (balasari-ha).
Balat, Balata, Ablita	Balát, fem. Baláta, pl. Ablíta[h]	pavement, tiled floor; floor tiles; palace;—pl. floor tiles. Tall Baláta (Nablus, West Bank) is believed to be the site of Sychar (or Shechem).
Balinus	Bálinus	Apollonius was also known as Bálinus
Balkh	Balkh	city (formerly Bámí; 36.758235, 66.898352) and province in Afghanistan. The city is in what was Ancient or Greater Khurásán, a historical eastern region in the Iranian Plateau between Western and Central Asia.
Ballur, Billaur, Bulur	Ballúr, Billaur, Bulúr	Pers. crystal; beryl
Baluch	Balúch	Iranian tribe who live mainly in the Balochistan region of the southeastern-most edge of the Iranian plateau in Pakistan, Iran, and Afghanistan.

Baluchistan	Balúchistán	SW province of Pakistan
Baluz, Baluza, Baluzat	Balúz, Balúza, pl. Balúzát	blouse
Balyuz	Bályúz	said to derive through Turkish (from Balias, Baylus (باليوز, "balyoz") and Baliuz) from Venetian Italian balio (or bailo, meaning governor, later ambassador), which is derived from Latin (bájulus, pl. bájulí: porter, carrier; manager, steward, bailiff; administrator)
Balyuzi	Bályúzi	Hasan Muwaqqar Bályúzi (1908–1980)
Bamdad, Bamdadan	Bámdád, Bámdádán	Pers. early morning
Bana, Bayan	Bána (Bayán)	to be or become plain, evident, come out, come to light; to be clear (to someone)
Banadak Sadat	Banádak Sádát	village (31.574338, 54.206706) 40 km south Yazd
Banan	Banán	finger tips
Banani	Banáni	Hand of the Cause Músá Banáni, and wife Samíhíh
Band Amir (Band-e Amir)	Band Amír	"The ruler's dam". National Park in Afghanistan (34.840170, 67.234339) consisting of six intensely blue lakes created by natural travertine dams high in the Hindu Kush. "Bendemir" in Thomas Moore's "Lalla Rookh", see Lála-Rukn.
Banda (Bandih), Bandagan	Banda, pl. Bandagán	Pers. bondsman, servant, slave
Banda Astanash	Banda Ástánash	"the servant of His Threshold". Shoghi Effendi's well-known signature on his correspondence with the East was <i>Bandih ástánash</i> , <i>Shoghi</i> [the servant of His Threshold, Shoghi].
Bandar, Banadir	Bandar, pl. Banádir	seaport; commercial centre; district capital (Egyptian)
Bandar-i-'Abbas, Bandar 'Abbas	Bandar-i-'Abbás, Bandar 'Abbás	Pers. a port city and capital of Hurmúzgán Province on the southern Persian Gulf coast of Iran
Bandar-i-Gaz	Bandar-i-Gaz (Bandar-i-Jaz)	Pers. port city (36.775484, 53.949476) in Golestan Province, on the Caspian Sea (SE corner). It is the "port of Gaz", a village (36.738585, 53.972901) 4 km to the SSE.
Bandiy-i-Bab-i-Baha	Bandiy-i-Báb-i-Bahá	Pers. bondsman at the door of Bahá (Bahá'u'lláh). A designation used by Míshkín-Qalam. See banda.
Bandiy-i-Khuda	Bandiy-i-Khudá	bondsman or slave of God. See banda.
Bani-Hashim	Baní-Háshim	The sons or children of Háshim, great-grandfather of Muḥammad. That is, the people deriving from the quasi-mythical Shem (Sám), son of Noah.
Bank	Bánk	Pers. bank (money). Bánk Millí Írán (BMI; the "National Bank of Iran")
Banna	Banná' (Banná)	Pers. a builder, mason, architect
Banu an-Nadir, Banu'n-Nadir	Banú an-Naḍír or Banú'n-Naḍír	(Pers. Banú Naḍír) were a Jewish Arab tribe who lived in northern Arabia until the 7th century at the oasis of Medina. The tribe challenged Muḥammad's leadership of Medina, planned along with allied nomads to attack Muḥammad and were expelled from Medina as a result. The Banú an-Naḍír then planned the battle of the Trench (Ghazwat al-Khandaq) together with the Quraysh. They later participated in the battle of Khaybar.
Banu Tamim	Banú Tamím	Arabian tribe. Tamím ibn Murr, the ancestor of the tribe, is a direct descendant of Abraham. Hence this large tribe is considered to be an Ishmaelite tribe.
Banu Umayya	Banú Umayya	was a clan in the Quraysh tribe named after Abd Shams ibn Abd Manaf's adopted son Umayya ibn Abd Shams.
Banu	Bánú	Pers. a princess; a lady; a bride; a flagon of wine; a goblet of rose-water
Baqá'	Baqá'	remaining, staying, lingering, abiding; continuation, continuance, duration; survival, continuation of existence after life; immortality, eternal life; existence; permanence. See Faná'
Baqar	Baqar	cattle
Baqara, Baqarat	Baqara, pl. Baqarát	cow
Baqi	Báqi	remaining, left; alive; permanent, durable, fixed, firm; immortal, everlasting, eternal; one of the names of God; remainder, rest; balance, arrears; (adverb) for the rest; upon the whole
Baqi'	Baqi'	a place in which there are a number of trees; Jannat al-Baqi' or Baqi'u'l-Gharqad (because it formerly abounded large boxthorn trees), the cemetery of Medina (demolished in the 19th and 20th centuries). It was the resting place of many of Muḥammad's relatives and companions. It is SE of the Prophet's Mosque containing

Baqila'	Báqilá'	the tomb of Muḥammad.
Baqillani	Báqillání	a bean ( <i>Faba sativa</i> ) (Ar. influence) a vendor of beans; nickname of a celebrated scholar. Abú Bakr Muḥammad ibn aṭ-Ṭayyib al-Báqillání (c. 940–1013), <i>I'jáz al-Qur'án</i> (The Inimitability of the Qur'án). See Báqilá'
Baqir	Báqir	("One who expands or breaks") Title of the fifth Shí'a Imám and an Ethiopian slave who was one of the very early converts to Islám.
Baqir-Abad, Baqirabad (Baghirabad)	Báqirábád	now Báqirshahr (35.532500, 51.402500) a city in Rayy County, Teheran Province. 18 km south of Ṭíhrán. Baqer Abad caravanserai (34.930381, 50.823423) on Teheran-Qom Old Rd.
Baqiri	Báqirí	descendant of Imám Muḥammad al-Báqir
Baqir-i-Bastami	Báqir-i-Bastámí	
Baqir-i-Kafsh-Duz	Báqir-i-Kafsh-Dúz	
Baqir-i-Kandi	Báqir-i-Kandí	
Baqir-i-Kashani	Báqir-i-Káshání	
Baqir-i-Qa'ini	Báqir-i-Qá'iní	
Baqir-i-Rashti	Báqir-i-Rash tí	
Baqir-i-Sabbagh	Báqir-i-Šabbágh	
Baqir-i-Shiraz	Báqir-i-Shíráz	
Baqir-i-Tabrizi	Báqir-i-Tabrízí	
Baqiriya (Bakiriya)	Báqiríya	followers of the fifth Imám
Baqíya as-Sayf	Baqíya as-Sayf	"remnant of the sword", a title given to the survivors of the <u>Shaykh</u> Ṭabarsí upheaval.
Baqiya, Baqaya	Baqíya[h or t], pl. Baqáyá	remainder, rest; remnant, residue
Baqiya, Baqiyat	Báqiyah[h or t], pl. Báqiyát	remaining; remainders;—pl. remainders, balances, arrears
Baqiyatu'llah, Baqiyyatu'llah	Baqíyatu'lláh (Pers. Baqiyyatu'lláh)	"Remnant of God". Abjad 183. A title of the Twelfth Imám that is also applied to the Báb and Bahá'u'lláh.
Baqlava	Báqlavá	a sweetmeat
Baqqal (Bakkal), Baqqalun, Baqqala	Baqqál, pl. Baqqálún, Baqqála	greengrocer; grocer
Baqshish	Baqshísh, pl. Baqáshísh	present of money; tip, gratuity, baksheesh
Bar	Bar	Pers. (preposition) on, upon, onto
Bara', Bara'a, Bara'at	Bará', fem. Bará'a, pl. Bará'át	free, exempt (from); fem. being free; disavowal, withdrawal, repudiation; innocence, guiltlessness; naiveté, guilelessness, artlessness;—pl. license, diploma, patent. See Bismi'lláhi'r-Raḥmání'r-Raḥím for Súra 9:1.
Barafrukhta (Bar-afrokhta)	Barafrúkhta[h]	Pers. inflamed, fired, lit up. Dr Ali Mohammed Barafroukhteh, the only member of the 1960 French NSA to reject Mason Remey's claims. Three others later repented and asked for forgiveness.
Barak	Barak	Pers. a firm and durable woven cloth used for coats, overcoats, shawls (in Afghanistan) and leggings. Good quality barak is made from mohair, inferior quality from camel hair.
Baraka, Barakat	Baraka[t], pl. Barakát	blessing, benediction; abundance, prosperity
Baraka'llahu Fikum	Baraka'lláhu Fíkum	"May God bless you"
Barakatu'llah	Barakatu'lláh	"God bless you"
Baramakí, Baramika	Barmakí, pl. Barámika[t]	a hero, a noble, liberal man; of the Persian family of Barmacides (highly celebrated all over the East for their generosity, magnificence, and distinguished patronage of men of genius) founded by <u>Khalid</u> ibn Barmak (705–782). When <u>Balkh</u> , the native town of Barmakids fell to the Arabs, <u>Khalid</u> ibn Barmak and his brothers moved to the garrison town of Basra in Iraq, where they converted to Islam. Their ancestor was a Pramukh (pronounced in Arabic as Barmak), a title borne by the high priest in the Buddhist temple of Nawbahár (naw + bahár, new monastery).
Baraqan (Baraghan), Savojbolagh	Baraqán	village, in Sávajbulágh county, 14 km north of Karaj and 52 km WNW of Ṭíhrán
Baraqani (Baraghani)	Baraqání	from Baraqán (Baraghán). Fáṭima Zarrín Táji Baraqání (Ṭáhirih).
Barazat	Barázát	Temptation
Barbad	Barbad or Bárbad	late 6th–early 7th century CE Persian poet-musician, lutenist, music theorist and composer of Sasanian music who served as chief minstrel-poet under <u>Sháhán-Sháh</u> <u>Khusraw</u> II

Barbat, Barbut	Barbaṭ, Barbuṭ	Pers. a harp or lute
Barfurush	Bárfurúsh	a town in Mázindarán, now known as Bábul (Babul)
Bari'	Bári'	skilled, skilful, proficient, capable, efficient; brilliant, outstanding (work of art)
Bari'	Bári'	the creator, God, the Deity. Hence, al-Bári'
Barid	Baríd	Pers. a fast or light breed of horse; courier's horse; hunter; courier, messenger, running footman; a measure of two parasangs or twelve miles
Barik	Bárik	Pers. thin, slender, minute
Baris, Paris	Báris, Pers. Páris	Paris
Barmakiyan, Baramika	Barmakíyán, Ar. Barámika[h]	Pers. the Barmakids (Ar. al-Barámikah), also spelled Barmecides, were an influential Iranian family from Balkh where they were originally hereditary Buddhist leaders (in the Nawbahar monastery), and subsequently came to great political power under the Abbasid caliphs of Baghdád.
Barq, Buruq	Barq, pl. Burúq	lightning; flash of lightning; telegraph
Barqi (Barki)	Barqí (Barkí)	pertaining or relating to lightning; electric; telegraphic, telegraph- (in compounds). Aḥmad bin Muḥammad bin Khálid bin 'Abd ar-Raḥmán al-Barqí (b. ~200/815–816—d. 274/887–888 or 280/893–894) was a renowned Twelver Shí'a muḥaddith (ḥadīth scholar) and historian of 3rd/9th century.
Barr	Barr	land (as opposed to sea), terra firma, mainland; open country
Barr, Abrar, Barara	Barr and Bárr, pl. Abrár and Barara	reverent, dutiful (+ preposition bi—toward), devoted (+ preposition bi—to); pious, godly, upright, righteous; kind to bribe. A town (36.351768, 43.379366) 21 km east of Mosul, 'Iráq.
Bartalla (Bartella, "Baratallih")	Barṭalla[h or t]	interval, gap, break, partition, bar, obstruction; isthmus. An interworld, boundary between the mundane and celestial realms. Example: between this life and the next, between Heaven and Hell, the period between two manifestations etc.
Barzakh, Barazikh	Barzakh, pl. Barázikh	interval, gap, break, partition, bar, obstruction; isthmus. An interworld, boundary between the mundane and celestial realms. Example: between this life and the next, between Heaven and Hell, the period between two manifestations etc.
Bas	Bas	Pers. a great number, many, more; very much, greatly; enough, sufficient; often; yes, indeed, certainly, it is so, very true, surely, undoubtedly, unquestionably
Basar ("Bassar"), Absar	Başar, pl. Abşár	vision, eye-sight; glance, look; insight; sight, discernment, perception. Name ("Başşár") given by Bahá'u'lláh to blind poet Mírzá Baqir Bihishtí
Bash	Básh	Ar. senior, chief (in compounds). Pers. (imperative of búdan) be, stay, remain, wait, be still.
Basha, Bashawat, Pasha	Báshá, (Pers. Páshá), pl. Báshawát	Ar. being, existing; English a basha or pasha (corruptions of bádsháh (a king), pádsháh, pádisháh, etc.); governor of a province, counsellor of state, great lord (or boy, prince); also sometimes the grand vazir. Former honorary title given to Turkish officers of high rank. bin-bashí (Turkish binbaşı) rank of major (1,000 men). Pers. pl. Pásháhá. Turkish paşa, pl. pašalar.
Bashar	Başhar	man, human being; men, mankind; mortals, the human race
Bashi	Báshí	(in compounds) chief, head or commander of
Bashir wa Nadhir	Başhír wa Nadhír	Bahá'u'lláh appeared as the "Announcer and Warner", cf. Qur'án 35:22.
Bashir, Bushara'	Başhír, pl. Buşhará'	bringer of glad tidings (announcer), messenger, herald, harbinger, forerunner, precursor; evangelist (Christian)
Bashiri	Báshírí	Announcer of God
Bashir-i-Ilahi	Báshír-i-Iláhí	a village (29.362013, 54.834977) 53 km ENE of Nayríz; a town (28.793284, 55.036605) 85 km SE Nayriz. Both are in Fars Province.
Bashnih (Beshneh)	Báshnih	
Basir	Başír	(most insightful, discerning, endowed with insight, seeing). Adjective, superlative form of Başár (sight).
Basira	Başíra, pl. Başá'ir	(keen) insight, penetration, discernment, understanding, (power of) mental perception, mental vision
Basir-i-Hindi	Başír-i-Hindí	Siyyid Başír-i-Hindí, the blind Indian Bábí
Basit	Básiṭ	Pers. one who spreads abroad or stretches out; an attribute of God, who dispenses riches to whom he will; distant from water (pasture). "open"
Basit, Busata'	Basíṭ, pl. Busaṭá'	simple; plain, uncomplicated; slight, little, modest,

		inconsiderable, trivial, trifling;—pl. simple souls, ingenuous people
Basita	al-Basíta[h or t]	the earth, the world
Basmala	Basmala, pl. Basmalát	“word” meaning to utter the invocation <i>bismi’lláh ar-raḥmání ar-raḥími</i> “In the name of God, the Benificent, the Merciful”. The “word” is derived from “in the name of” and is the act of uttering the above invocation.
Basra (Basrih)	Başra[h or t] (Pers. Bahá’í Başrih)	a single pimple or pustule. Başrah “port” in southern Iraq (untranscribed variations: The new al-Fáw Grand Harbour (Míná’ al-Fáw al-Kabír), about 100 km SE of Basrah, on the Persian Gulf is under construction. Basra, Bosrah, Basorah, Balsora)
Basri, Basriyun	Başrí, pl. Başriyún	native of al-Başrah. Başriyún (English Basran, school of grammarians. See Kúfí
Bast	Baṣṭ	Pers. (verbal noun) stretching out (the hand); distension; diffusiveness; being wide enough for; preferring, exalting
Bast	Bast	Pers. be bound or connected; a lover, a sweetheart, one in whom the heart is bound up; a turban, wreath for the head; a knot; a hundred; a sanctuary, asylum; a bank, a rampart; a mountain; distribution of water into canals, ditches, or drains
Bastam, Bistam, Bustam	Baṣṭám, Biṣṭám or Buṣṭám	city (36.483790, 55.000131) in and capital of the Bastam District of Shahrud County, Semnan Province, Iran. 8 km north of <i>Sháhrúd</i> . Home of Mullá ‘Alí, the fourth Letter of Living.
Bastami, Bistami	Baṣṭámí, Biṣṭámí	from or of Baṣṭám. Abú Yazíd Ṭayfúr bin ‘Ísá bin Surúṣhán al-Biṣṭámí (804–874), commonly known in the Iranian world as Báyzázid Biṣṭámí, was a Persian Súfí. Known to later Sufis as Sulṭán al-‘Árifín (“the king among those who have Knowledge (of God)”, metaphorically, “the first among the Wise”; or “King of the Gnostics”). Shrine is in central Baṣṭám.
Bastan	Bástán	Pers. ancient, preceding, old; the past; the world, fortune; solitary
Batara (Batr)	Batara (Batr)	to cut off, sever (something); to amputate (something); to mutilate, render fragmentarily (a text) Form VII to be cut off, be severed, be amputated
Batha’, Bitah, Bathawat	Baṭhá’, pl. Biṭáh, Baṭhawát	basin-shaped valley; plain, level land, flatland, open country. Baṭhá’ Quraysh is a southern neighbourhood of Mecca. See Makkah.
Batil, Abatil	Bátíl, pl. Abátíl	nugatory (of no value or importance), vain, futile; false, untrue; absurd, groundless, baseless; worthless; invalid, null, void; deception, lie, falsehood;—pl. vanities, trivialities, trifles, flimflam, idle talk, prattle
Batin, Bawatin	Bátin, pl. Bawátin	inner, interior, inward, inmost, intrinsic; hidden (concealed), secret. Derived from <i>baṭn</i> . See <i>Záhir</i> . <i>bátin al-bátin</i> —inner inward meaning.
Batini	Bátiní	internal
Batn, Butun, Abutun	Baṭn, pl. Buṭún, Abṭun	belly, stomach, abdomen; womb; interior, inside, inner portion; depth
Batt (Butt)	Batt	settlement, decision
Battah	Baṭṭáh	village on coast of Libya, 115 km east of Bengazi
Battani	Battání	Battán is thought to be a street or a part of Ḥarrán. Abú ‘Abdu’lláh Muḥammad ibn Jábir ibn Sinán ar-Raqqí al-Ḥarrání aṣ-Ṣábi’ al-Battání (Latinized as Albategnius, Albategni or Albatenus) (c. 858–929) was an Arab astronomer, astrologer, and mathematician. He is perhaps the greatest and best known astronomer of the medieval Islamic world. He was the author of a set of Astronomical Tables, which in its Latin version provided the groundwork of astronomy in Europe for several centuries.
Battuta, Batuta	Baṭṭúṭa[h]	Muḥammad ibn Baṭṭúṭa or Ibn Baṭúṭah; 1304–1368 or 1369), was a Moroccan scholar who widely travelled the medieval world.
Batul	Batúl	virgin
Batuli	Batúlí	virginal
Batum	Bátúm	now Batumi, Black Sea port city, Georgia
Batun	Baṭún	interior, inside; heart, mind; concealed.
Bawanat (Bavanat)	Bawánát	Bawánát-i-Fárs, county (whose boundary has changed a

		number of times) in Fars Province. County capital city of Súriyán (Surian) renamed (2001) Bavánát (30.489738, 53.593380).
Bawil, Bawil	Báwíl, Bávíl	village 23 km SW of Tabríz. It consists of Bávíl 'Ulyá or Bávíl Bálá (Upper Bawil), and Bávíl Suflá or Bávíl Pá'in (Lower Bawil). See Mílán and Uskú
Bawwab, Bawwaba, Bawwabun	Bawwáb, pl. Bawwábún	a porter, warder, doorkeeper, gatekeeper. Feminine bawwába[h or t], pl. bawwábát: (large) gate, portal. As the <u>Shí'a</u> Muslims were awaiting the return of the "Hidden Imám", the Báb's initial use of the title reflected the gate-hood" (al-bawwába), figurative, of the four consecutive "báb"s (gates or portals) through whom the Hidden Imám communicated with the faithful before going into his "Greater Occultation". "Babhood" should be replaced by Gate-hood or Door-ship] (-hood or -ship—state of being, quality or condition).
Bay, Baya, Bayat	Báy, fem. Báya[h or t], pl. Báyát	formerly, in Tunisia, a title after the names of the members of the Bey's family. See Beg.
Bay'a (Bai'a)	Bay'a[h or t]	agreement, arrangement; business deal, commercial transaction, bargain; sale; purchase; homage; inauguration, salutation, or acknowledging the authority of a great man; swearing allegiance; homage, fealty. Bay'ah originally referred to the striking together of hands between buyer and seller to mark an agreement. Bay'at is sometimes taken under a written pact given on behalf of the subjects by leading members of the tribe with the understanding that as long as the leader abides by certain requirements towards his people, they are to maintain their allegiance to him. The Pledge of the Tree (bay'at <u>ash-shajarah</u> ), Pledge of Satisfaction or of Riḍwán (bay'at ar-riḍwán) was a pledge that was sworn to Muḥammad by his <u>Ṣaḥába</u> (companions) prior to the Treaty of Ḥudaybiyyah (AH 6/ CE 628). The pledge, sworn under a tree, was to avenge the rumoured death of 'Uḥmán ibn 'Affán.
Bayad, Bayadat	Bayáḍ, Bayáḍát	white, whiteness: whitewash;—pl. barren, desolate, uncultivated land, wasteland; gap, blank space (in a manuscript); blank; leucoma (medicine); linen
Bayan, Bayanat	Bayán, pl. Bayánát	clearness (particularly of the meaning of revelation), plainness, patency, obviousness; statement, declaration, announcement; manifestation; explanation, elucidation, illustration; information, news; (official) report, (official) statement; enumeration, index, list; eloquence. Also exposition or utterance. Title given by the Báb to His Revelation, and, in particular, to His Books. Muslims are puzzled by the chronology given in Qur'án 55:2-4. " <i>Bayán</i> (exposition) ["speech", 55:4] signifies the Revelation of the Báb, which unveils the hidden truth of the Qur'án. 'Man' [55:3] signifies the 'Perfect Human Being'—the Manifestation of the Names and attributes of God ...." <i>Gate of the heart</i> , p. 262. al-Bayán (بَيَان or "ن ا ي ب ل ا") has an abjad value of 94 ("al" (value 31) consists of an unstressed Alif and Lám). Compare lilláh
Bayani, Bayaniya (Bayanis)	Bayání, fem. Bayáníya	(pl. bayáníyún, fem. bayáníyát) explanatory, illustrative; rhetorical. A follower of the Báb, but not Bahá'u'lláh. Some also followed Mírzá Yahyá ( <u>Ṣubḥi-i-Azal</u> ).
Bayan-i-'Arabi, Arabic Bayan	Bayán-i-'Arabí	"Arabic Bayán" by the Báb, completed after the Bayán-i-Fársí
Bayan-i-Farsi, Persian Bayan	Bayán-i-Fársí	"Persian Bayán" (Mother Book of the Bábí Revelation) by the Báb
Bayat	Bayát	Ar. passing the night; doing anything in the night; a nocturnal invasion; place name, name of a tribe. Pers. grief, anxiety, care.
Bayazid, Bayizid	Báyazíd, Báyizíd	Pers. (Turkish beyazıt) Bayezid I, also known as Bayezid the Thunderbolt (Yıldırım Beyazıt; c.1360-1403), was the sultan of the Ottoman Empire from 1389 to 1402. Born in Bursa (first capital of the Ottoman Empire), moved court to Edirne in 1393 (second capital), captured by Timur in 1402 in Ankara. See İldirím. Doğubeyazıt (East Beyazıt, 39.547069, 44.069424), Türkiye, 47 km NW Mäh-Kú Qal'a.

Bayda (Baida, Baiza), Baydun, Baydat	Bayḍa[h], pl. Bayḍún, Bayḍát	Hence, unlikely to be the “Báyazíd” in DB p. 244. See Bázargán. egg; helmet; main part, substance, essence. Pers. also Bayza. ‘Abdu’l- <u>G</u> haní Bayḍún owned 14.5 ha of land adjacent to Bahjí, but he and his family fled in 1948 and the land reverted to the state. The land was swapped in 1952 for the land purchased by ‘Abdu’l-Bahá for <u>D</u> hikru’lláh SE of the Sea of Galilee, near the Jordan River.
Baydi (Baidi, Baizi), Baydawi	Baydí, Bayḍawí and Bayḍawí	egg-shaped, oviform, oval, ovate. “bayḍ” is often written as “baid”, “beyd”, “bayz”, “beyz” and “baiz”.
Baydun	Bayḍún	white (a pl. form of abyad). ‘Abdu’lláh Páshá built a palace south of Bahjí (now part of the Atidot Research Institute) that was purchased by ‘Abdu’l- <u>G</u> haní Bayḍún, he was from a prominent Muslim family of ‘Akká, who were always antagonistic to the Bahá’í Faith.
Bayg (Bag, Big), Bayk	Bayg, Bayk	Pers. town (35.374245, 59.038781) in Razavi Khorasan Province. Áqá Bálá Bayg from <u>S</u> híshaván was the Naqqásh-Báshí, chief artist in the court of the crown prince. He made the only portrait of the Báb.
Bayhaq (Baihaq)	Bayhaq	See Sabzivár. Abú Bakr Aḥmad ibn Ḥusayn ibn ‘Alí ibn Músá al- <u>K</u> husrawjirdí al-Bayhaqí, also known as Imám al-Bayhaqí was born 994 in <u>K</u> husrawjird, near Bayhaq. During his lifetime, he became a famous Sunní ḥadíth expert, following the <u>S</u> háfí’í school in fiqh and the <u>A</u> sh’arí school of Islamic Theology.
Bayigani Bayn (Bain) Bayram (Bairam)	Báyigání Bayn Bayrám	Pers. Siyyid Muḥammad-i-Báyigání separation, division; interval; difference Turkish festival. Due to past influence of Ottoman Turkish, many Muslims have adopted the use of the word Bayrám, using the term “Lesser Bayrám” to refer to their own Eid al-Fitr (‘Íd al-Fiṭr) celebrations; “Greater Bayrám” refers to Eid al Adha (‘Íd al-Aḍḥá) (see Aḍḥan).
Bayrut (Bairut) Bayt (Bait), Buyut, Buyutat, Abyat	Bayrút Bayt, pl. Buyút, Buyútát	Beirut (capital of Lebanon). See Lawḥ-i-Arḍ-i-Bá. house, building, temple, edifice; fabric, tent (of nomads); room; apartment, flat; (garden) bed; family; case, box, covering, sheath; verse, couplet;—pl. large, respectable houses; respectable families;—(pl. abyát) verses, couplets. Baytu’l-Ḥarám (Baytu’d-Du’á, Baytu’l-‘Atíq, Baytu’llah) = The temple of Mecca.
Bayt al-‘Iffat, Buyút al-‘Iffat Bayt al-Maqdis Bayt-i-A’zam	Bayt al-‘Iffat, pl. Buyút al-‘Iffat Bayt al-Maqdis Bayt-i-A’zam	house of chastity the Holy Land “The Most Great House” (House of Bahá’u’lláh in the <u>K</u> akh quarter of Baghdád, occupied by the family shortly before Bahá’u’lláh returned from Kurdistán) See Madad, house of.
Bayt-i-Zahlan Baytu’l-‘Adl Baytu’l-‘Adl-i-A’zam	Bayt-i-Zahlan Baytu’l-‘Adl Baytu’l-‘Adl-i-A’zam	German zählen (“to count”)?, hence “Counting house” Pers. House of Justice Pers. Universal House of Justice. See Universal House of Justice listing.
Baytu’l-Funduq (Bayt-i-Fanduq)	Baytu’l-Funduq (Bayt-i-Funduq)	“hotel house”. A house in the German Templar colony, Haifa, where Bahá’u’lláh stayed, 1883.
Baytu’l-Hazan Baytu’llah Baytu’l-Ma’mur	Baytu’l-Ḥazan Baytu’lláh Baytu’l-Ma’múr	house of sadness the House of God—the Ka’bah in Mecca Frequented Fane. In Islám, the Ka’bah or its archetype in heaven.
Baytu’l-Mahdi (Beitol Mahdi)	Baytu’l-Mahdí	Masjid Baytu’l-Mahdí (29.612247, 52.540839) built on the site of the House of the Báb in <u>S</u> híráz, It is across the main street from the huge Masjid Naw (29.610966, 52.541609).
Baytu’l-Maqdis Baytu’l-Muqaddas Bayyin (Baiyin), Abyina’	Baytu’l-Maqdis Baytu’l-Muqaddas Bayyin, pl. Abyiná’	al-Aqsa Mosque, Jerusalem “the House of Holiness”—name given to Jerusalem clear, plain, evident, obvious, lucid, manifest, patent;—pl. eloquent
Bayyina, Bayyinat	Bayyina[h or t], pl. Bayyinát	clear proof, indisputable evidence; evidence (Islamic Law); a document serving as evidence
Bazar, Bazarat	Bázár, pl. Bázárát	bazaar, permanent, enclosed oriental market (Pers. origin, and Middle Persian wázár)
Bazargan (Bayazid)	Bázargán	Pers. a merchant, a trader. An Iranian (since 1913) border city (39.391611, 44.387709) about a 20 km walk from Máh-Kú Qal’a. An area marked as the village of “Bayazid” on old maps—the “Báyazíd” in DB p. 244? See Báyazíd.

Bazari	Bázarí	merchant or craftsman of the bazaar
Baz-Av-u-Bidih-Jami	Báz-Áv-u-Bidih-Jámí	“Return and grant a chalice” by Bahá’u’lláh
Bazzaz	Bazzáz	draper, cloth merchant; the mercer
Bedikian	Bedikian	Armenian. “Auntie” Victoria Schnabel (1879–1955) married Dikrán (Տիգրան, tigran (pronounced díkrán) “fighting with arrows”) Mardiros (Մարտիրոս, “martyr”) Bedikian (Պետիկյան, petikyan, pronounced bítkyán) (1866–1945), in 1901.
Beg (Big, Bag), Bey, Begum, Beygum	Beg (Big), fem. Begum	Turkish from old Turkic Bey (gentleman, chieftain, lord, prince). Variations used: Bayk (Persian), “Beik”, “Beyk”, “Beyg”, “Baig”, etc. Title for a chieftain, and an honourific, traditionally applied to leaders or rulers. A title placed after the names of servants and petty officials. Today, a social title for men, similar to the English “sir” and “mister”. See Báy.
Ben Gurion	Sderot Ben Gurion	Ben Gurion Ave passes through the German Colony from Haifa Harbour up to the base of the Bahá’í terraces. As part of the restoration of the German Templar Colony 2003 and onwards, the Haifa municipality moved the upper end of Ben Gurion Avenue 1.86 m to bring it into alignment with the terraces’ central stairs.
Bethulia, Bethulie	Bethulia, Bethulie	Bethulia is a Biblical city (location uncertain), situated on a mountain overlooking the plain of Jezrael, whose deliverance by Judith, when besieged by Holofernes, forms the subject of the Book of Judith. Hebrew בתוליה (a virgin). Similar to Ar. Batúlí (virginal).
bi	bi	(prep.) in, at, on (place and time); with (indicating connection, association, attendance); with, through, by means of (designating instrumentality or agency, also with passive = by); for (= at the price of); by (= to the amount of); by (introducing an oath)
bi	bí	Pers. be (a privative particle or preposition), without; when prefixed to nouns, implying wanting, or being destitute
bi’l-Haqq	bi’l-Ḥaqq	of a truth
bi’llah	bi’lláh	“by God!”, “with God” or “through God”
bi’l-Quwa	bi’l-Qúwa[t]	with power, powerfully, vigorously
Bi’r (Ber), Abar, Bi’ar	Bi’r (fem.), pl. Ábár, Bi’ár	well, spring
bi’t-Tasrih	bi’t-Taṣrīh	Pers. in detail; expressly, distinctly, explicitly
Biba (Beba, “Babba”)	Bibá	city (28.922043, 30.980567) in Bibá district, Muḥáfzat Baní Sawíf (Beni Suef Governorate), 130 km SSW of Cairo, Egypt. See Kawm aṣ-Ṣa’áydah.
Bibi	Bíbí	Pers. a lady, a matron; wife, mistress of the house
Bibi-Dukhtaran	Bíbí-Dukhtarán	Shrine of Bíbí Dukhtarán in Shíráz (29.613000, 52.538959) where the Báb’s son, Aḥmad, is buried
Bibinid (Bebeeneed)	Bibíníd ببينيد	Pers. look and see; behold. A favourite word of Shoghi Effendi and Zikrullah Khadem.
bi-Chara, bi-Charawar	bí-Ḥára, bí-Ḥarawár	Pers. without remedy; remediless; hopeless; helpless, destitute, desperate, miserable, reduced to the last extremity, or even “poor”.
Bid’, Bid’a	Bid’, Bid’a[t]	(commonly, with genitive pl. of fem. nouns, bid’a[t] with genitive pl. of m. nouns; in classical Arabic bid’ with both genders) some, a few, several
Bid’, Bid’a, Abda’, Bida’	Bid’, fem. Bid’a[h or t]	(pl. Abdá’, fem. Bida’) innovator; new, original; unprecedented, novel;—fem. innovation. novelty; heretical doctrine, heresy;—fem. pl. creations (of fashion, of art). ahl al-bida’ heretics.
Bid’a, Bida’	Bid’a[h or t], pl. Bida’	innovation, novelty; heretical doctrine, heresy;—pl. creations (of fashion, of art). A belief or practice without any precedent in the time of Muḥammad or the Imams, usually prohibited because it may represent unbelief (al bid’a kufr, “innovation is unbelief”)
Bidil	Bídil	Pers. heartless, dispirited, out of heart; pusillanimous; love-sick; ignorant; melancholy, dejected, sad, stupid.
Bidil, Abdu’l-Qadir	Bídil, Abdu’l-Qádir	Mawláná Abu’l-Ma’ání Mírzá ‘Abdu’l-Qádir Bídil (1642–1720), a famous representative of Dari poetry and Sufism in Afghanistan. He is considered the most difficult and challenging poet of Safavid-Mughal poetry. The pairing of Bídil’s patronymic, Abu’l-Ma’ání, “The Father of Meanings”, with his devastating nom de plume, Bídil, “The



Bidpay (Pilpay)	Bíd páy (Píl páy)	Heartless”, illustrates perfectly the conceptual coupling of Love and Meaning in the sensibilities of the literary self-expression of his audiences. friendship; a famous Indian philosopher and author of the celebrated collection of fables about animals (in reality moral stories about kings, ministers, etc.). Better known by the Arabic version <i>Kalilah wa Dimnah</i> (after the names of two jackals), and the Persian version <i>Anwár-i-Suhaylí</i> (Lights of Canopus)—both derived from the Sanskrit Panchatantra (of Bíd páy) and Hitopadesa stories.
bi-Farmayid (Bifarmayid)	bi-Farmáyíd	Pers. “here you are”, please come and eat, please come and sit, ..., etc.
Bigliyirbigi	Biglíyirbigí	Beylerbey or Beylerbeyi (Ottoman Turkish: “Bey of Beys”, meaning “the Commander of Commanders” or “the Lord of Lords”). Initially designating a commander-in-chief, it eventually came to be held by senior provincial governors. In Ottoman usage it designated the governors-general of some of the largest and most important provinces. Equivalents in Arabic were <i>ámir al-umará</i> , and in Persian, <i>mír-i mírán</i> .
Bih	Bih	Pers. good, excellent; elegant; better; safe, sound
Biharu'l-Anwar (Bihar al-Anwar)	Biháru'l-Anwár (Biḥár al-Anwár)	“Seas of Lights”. A 26 vol. compilation of <i>Shí'í</i> traditions ( <i>aḥádíth</i> ) compiled by <i>Shí'a</i> scholar Muḥammad-Báqir Majlisí. The full title: <i>Biḥár al-'Anwár al-Jámi'ah li-Durar 'Akhbár al-'A'immah al-Aṭhár</i> (“Oceans of lights, an encyclopedia for pearls of traditions of the pure imams”). See Majlisí.
Bihbahan, Behbahan, Behbahan	Bihbahán	Pers. city and capital of Behbahan County, Khuzestan Province, Iran. 100 km east of Bandar Máhshahr.
Bihbahani	Bihbahání	of or from Bihbahán. Áqá Muḥammad Báqir al-Bihbahání (b. 1118/1706–7—d. 1205/1791) known as al-Wahíd al-Bihbahání, was a twelver <i>Shí'a</i> scholar in <i>fiqh</i> , <i>uṣúl</i> . He was titled as Wahíd al-'Aṣr (The exceptional of the time) by as-Sayyid Muḥammad aṭ-Ṭabáṭabá'í al-Iṣfahání. His son was Sayyid Muḥammad 'Alí b. Wahíd Bihbahání (b. 1144/1731–32, d. 1216/1801) known as Áqá Muḥammad 'Alí Kirmánsháhí. He was an influential <i>Shí'a</i> jurist, <i>uṣúlí</i> and <i>rijál</i> (biographical evaluation) in twelfth/eighteenth and thirteenth/nineteenth century. His fame was mostly due to his serious broad fight with Sufism at the time of the Qájárs, so that some Sufis called him “ <i>Ṣúfí-kush</i> ” (Sufi-killer).
Bihi	Bihi	with, for, from, in, or by him, or it
Bihmard	Bihmard	Pers. bih + mard
Bihmardi	Bihmardí	Pers. Faríd Bihmardí. Bih + Mardí
Bihnam	Bihnám	Pers. bih + nám. Bihnám Páshá'í
Bihnaz (Behnaz)	Bihnáz	Pers. fem. name
Bihruz	Bihrúz	Pers. (Behrouz, Behrooz, Behruz Behrus, Bihuroz) Bih+rúz + “good day or lifetime”, success
Bihshahr (Behshahr)	Bihshahr	Pers. city (36.696676, 53.545713) in Mazindaran, 47 km NE Sárf. Formerly named <i>Ashraf</i> and <i>Ashraf al-Bilád</i> .
Bijan, Bizhan	Bíjan or Bízhan	Pers. “hero”. One of the main Iranian heroes in the <i>Sháhnámih</i>
Bika (not Baka)	Bika	A composite comprising the prefix “bi” with the suffix “ka”, which stands for the 2nd person singular masculine pronoun “Thou” or “Thee”. “Bika” can be translated as “upon Thee”, “to Thee”, “on Thee” or “about Thee”, depending on the context. “Baka” in <i>Tablets of Abdul-Baha Abbas</i> should be Bika.
Biktash, Baktash, Bektashi	Biktáshí, Baktáshí, Bektáshí	Turkish. Dervish order, mainly in Antolia and the Balkans.
Bilad al-Kurd, Kurdistan	Bilád al-Kurd, Pers. Kurdistán	Kurdistan (English) or the land ( <i>bilád</i> ) of the Kurds ( <i>al-Kurd</i> ). Greater Kurdistan, a roughly defined geo-cultural historical region wherein the Kurdish people form a prominent majority population and Kurdish culture, languages and national identity have historically been based.
Bilal	Bilál	Bilál ibn Rabáḥ (580–640) also known as Bilál ibn Riyáh and Bilál al-Ḥabashí, a freed Ethiopian slave born in Mecca, he was one of the most trusted and loyal companions of Muḥammad, who appointed him as the

Billahi'l-'Aliyyi'l-'Azim Bilqis	Billáhi'l-'Alíyyi'l-'Azím Bilqís	first muezzin. He was criticized for his pronunciation because a speech defect caused him to mispronounce the letter “ <i>shín</i> ” as “ <i>sín</i> ”. “in God, the Exalted, the Mighty” (bi + Alláh) queen of “Sheba” in Arabian tradition. She is also known as Queen Makeda in Ethiopian tradition, her capital was in the Azeba district, Tigray Region, Ethiopia (about 13 km SW Adigrat). See Saba’ Pers. sick, infirm, afflicted; the eye of a mistress hospital; lunatic asylum the son of daughter of Benjamin garment of Gatehood garment of Sanctity Pers. brother Pers. brother’s son, nephew Pers. (“ <i>biro</i> ”, “ <i>buro</i> ”, “ <i>burro</i> ”) go!, get away!, get off! city in eastern Iran Jupiter (astronomy). Martyr, Dr Sulaymán Birjís, Káshán (1897–1950) now Lüleburgaz (“Lule Burgas”), Türkiye. It is 23 km ESE Babaeski and 75 SE Edirne. Capital city of the province of Luristán, Mírzá Bururg was governor Pers. without, out of doors; exterior, extrinsic, foreign; the outside; from, a great way from Pers. outer or men’s quarters. See andarúní (anything spread out such as) carpet, rug; bedding; goods, wares good news, glad-tidings; annunciation, prophecy; gospel; bashá’ir good omens, propitious signs. Glad-Tidings by Bahá’u’lláh Supreme Glad-tidings joy city (34.396402, 47.444158) in Kermanshah Province “word” derived from the expression “In the name of God” = bi-ismi-alláh = bi’smi-alláh. Basmala is the act (verb) of saying the recurring Islamic phrase “Bismi’lláhi ar-Raḥmání ar-Raḥími”—“In the name of God, the Most Compassionate (or Gracious), the Most Merciful”. Bismi’lláh is the first phrase of the first verse of every súra of the Qur’án except the ninth, and is repeated in 27:30, i.e. it occurs 114 times in the Qur’án. The verse/expression consists of 19 letters. “In the name of God, the Glorious, the Most Glorious” (used in calligraphic bird design by Mišhkin-Qalam—described as a “bird of paradise in the form of the Greatest Holy Name sitting on the tree of Túbá (tree of paradise)” or Bismi’lláh ar-Raḥmán ar-Raḥím (there are 19 consonants in <i>الْكَرِيمِ الرَّحْمَنُ اللَّهُ بِسْمِ</i> , and it has an abjad value of 786) “In the Name of God, the Most gracious, the Most Merciful”—it appears at the start of every sura, except Súra 9, and constitutes the first verse of Súra 1 in the traditional order. Súra 9:1 also starts with the letter “B”, the word Bará’at”. It is claimed that ‘Alí said: “All that is in the Qur’án is contained in the first sura, all that is in the first sura is contained in Bismi’lláhi’r-Raḥmání’r-Raḥím, all that is in Bismi’lláhi’r-Raḥmání’r-Raḥím is contained in the B of Bismi’lláh, all that is contained in the B of Bismi’lláh is contained in the point which is beneath the B—and I am that Point.” (“In the Name of God, the Most Unapproachable, the Most Holy”—Báb) (DB 66), the formula substituted by the Báb for the Muslim <i>Bismi’lláhi’r-Raḥmání’r-Raḥím</i> . native of Bastám Pers. the twentieth Pers. pillarless. Bísutún city 36 km NE Kirmásháh, at the foot of Mount Bísutún on which there is the huge Bísutún Inscription in 3 cuneiform scripts (crucial to the
Bimar Bimaristan Bin Bint Binyamin bi-Qamis al-Babiyya bi-Qamis al-Wilaya Biradar Biradar-zadar Biraw (Birau) Birjand Birjis	Bímár Bímáristán Bin Bint Binyámín bi-Qamíṣ al-Bábiyya bi-Qamíṣ al-Wiláya Birádar Birádar-záda Biraw Bírjand al-Birjís	
Birkas	Birkás	
Birujird	Birújird	
Birun	Bírún	
Biruni Bisat, Bisatat, Absita, Busut	Bírúní Bisát, pl. Bisátát, Absita[h or t], Busut	
Bishara, Bisharat, Basha’ir	Bishára[t], pl. Bishárát, Bashá’ir	
Bisharat-i-‘Uzma Bishr Bisitun (Bisotun) Bismi’llah	Bishárát-i-‘Uzmá Bishr Bísítún Bismi’lláh	
Bismi’llahi'l-Bahiyyi'l-Abha	Bismi’lláhi'l-Bahíyyi'l-Abhá	
Bismi’llahi’r-Rahmani’r-Rahim	Bismi’lláhi’r-Raḥmání’r-Raḥím	
Bismi’llahu’l-Amna’u’l-Aqdas	Bismi’lláhu’l-Amna’u’l-Aqdas	
Bistami Bistum Bisutun (Bisotun)	Bisṭámí Bístum, Bístum Bísutún	

Bisyar Khub Bisyar	Bisyár <u>Khú</u> b Bisyár	decipherment of one of the cuneiform scripts) Pers. very well, all right, very or most good Pers. many, much; numerous; frequent; copious; very; exceedingly
Bitra', Batra'	Bitrá', Batrá'	Petra ("rock", ancient city of the Edomites and Nabataeans; ruins now in SW Jordan)
Biyainja Biya	Biyá ínjá Biyá	Pers. come here Pers. (imperative of ámadan), come, come hither, approach
Biyaban, Bayaban	Biyábán, Bayábán	Pers. uncultivated, desert; a desert. A mountain (30.563130, 57.439224; 2,724 m) 47 km NE of Kirmán. A village, Qal'ah Biyábán (28.526147, 54.872187). The mountain range to the south of Nayríz. It lies between the Nayriz plain and the Biyábán Plain. It is accessed via the "Bísámán" track from the mill on the Faru <u>sh</u> t Stream.
Biyarjumand (Beyarjomand) Bronlundfjord	Bíyárjumand Brønlundfjord	a small village (36.080803, 55.804240) in Semnan Province (error "Bronlunsfjord") a former research and radio station on the shore of Jørgen Brønlund Fjord (a northern branch of Independence Fjord) in southern Peary Land, north Greenland. MBW p. 149 ("147")
Brummana (Broummana)	Brummáná	(Beit Roumana, Aramaic name possibly meaning the "house of Rammana, the God of Air, Storm and Thunder") town 13 km east of Beirut, Lebanon
Budan Buddha	Búdan Búdhá (Ar.)	Pers. to be; to become; to exist; existence Buddha Maitreya-Amitábha, the Buddha of the future, the Lord of the Age. Maitrya or Maitreya—"Kindness"; Amitábha—"Infinite light".
Budhi Budhiya Bugħd, Bighda and Baghda' Bujnurd (Bojnord)	Búdhí Búdhíya[h or t] Bugħd, Bighða[h] and Baghđá' Bujnúrd	Buddhistic; Buddhist Buddhism hatred, hate city (37.474359, 57.324294) in North Khurasan province. 242 km NW of Ma <u>sh</u> had.
Bukhar, Bukharat, Abkhira Bukhara Bukharan Bukhari	Bukhár, pl. Bukhárát, Abkhira Bukhárá Bukhárán Bukhári	vapour, fume; steam city in Uzbekistan people of Bukhárá steam (adjective), steam-driven. Abú 'Abd Alláh Muḥammad ibn Ismá'íl ibn Ibráhím ibn al-Mughírah ibn Bardizbah al-Ju'fí al-Bukhári (810–870), Persian Islamic scholar, author of the <i>aṣ Ṣaḥíḥ al-Bukhári</i> collection of hadiths (aḥádí <u>th</u> ).
Bulbul, Balabil Buli, Bolu Buluk	Bulbul, Balabil Búlí Bulúk	nightingale Ar. for town (Bolu) 260 km east of Istanbul. Pers. a tract of country that a subject obtains either by gift, purchase, or succession, holding of the sovereign upon feudal tenure; a district (modern colloquialism)
Bulus Bun (Bon) Bun	Búlus Bún Bun	Arabic form of Paul Pers. foundation, root, origin; end, limit Pers. root, basis, foundation; the bottom; the stern of a ship; extremity, point, end, tip (of anything); a cluster of dates; the trunk of a tree
Bunab Bunduq, Banadiq	Bunáb Bunduq, pl. Banádiq	Pers. the bottom or depth of water hazelnut(s), filberts; hazel, hazel tree. Pers. Funduq, Turk. Findík
Buni Bunn Buq'a, Buqa', Biqa' Buq'atu'l-Hamra	Búní Bunn Buq'a, pl. Buqa', Biqá' Buq'atu'l-Ḥamrá'	'Abdu'lláh Búní (SDC 104) coffee beans; coffee spot, blot, smudge, stain; place, site, plot, patch, lot "Crimson Spot"—a term used in several allegorical and symbolic senses in the Bahá'í Writings, including for the prison-city of 'Akká. Samaríyyih Hill (32.961469, 35.092595, designated Buq'atu'l-Ḥamrá' by Bahá'u'lláh), 2 km north of Bahjí, opposite the kibbutz of Lohamei HaGeta'ot, where red flowers grew in abundance in the time of Bahá'u'lláh.
Buq'atu'l-Khadra'	Buq'atu'l- <u>Kh</u> adrá'	"The Verdant Spot", a former private cemetery near the government "castle", Yazd. Designated as such by Bahá'u'lláh.
Buqrat	Buqrát	Hippocrates, from the Greek Ippokrátis. Hippocrates II of Kos, usually known simply as Hippocrates. The most celebrated physician of ancient Greece and the grandson of Hippocrates I.

Bur	Búr	uncultivated, fallow
Buratha (Baratha)	Buráthá	Buratha Mosque (Jámi' Buráthá or Majid <u>Shaykh</u> Junayd; 33.351195, 44.361215) is between central Baghdád and Kazímayn (now a suburb of Baghdád)
Burhan (Borhan), Barahin	Burhán, pl. Baráhín	proof, demonstration
Burhani'd-Din	Burhání'd-Dín	Proof of religion
Burhan-i-Lami'	Burhán-i-Lámi'	(Burhane Lame) published as "The Brilliant Proof"
Burida Gush (Borideh Gosh)	Burída[h] <u>Gush</u>	Pers. crop-eared, i.e. ear cut off. Name applied to 'Abdu'l-Karím (assisted with the internment of the remains of the Báb)
Burj, Buruj, Abraj	Burj, pl. Burúj, Abráj	tower, castle, sign of the zodiac
Burj-i-Azadi (Burj-i-Shahyad)	Burj-i-Ázadí	Pers. "Freedom Tower" since 1979, formerly known as the Burj-i-Shahyád ("Shah's Memorial Tower"). Designed by the Bahá'í architect Ḥusayn Amánát. Since moving to Canada in 1980, he has designed three administrative buildings on the Bahá'í Arc in Haifa, and the Bahá'í House of Worship in Samoa.
Burnus, Baranis, Barnus, Burnus	Burnus, pl. Baránis	(also barnús, burnús, pl. baraníš) burnoose, hooded cloak; casula, chasuble (of Coptic priests)
Burqa, Burqu', Baraqi'	Burqu', (Pers. also Burqa'), pl. Baráqi'	veil (worn by women; long, leaving the eyes exposed)
Burujiird	Burújird	capital city of the province of Luristán, place of the governorship of Mírzá Buzurg
Busayra, Busayrah, Busaira, Bozrah	Buṣayrá (Ar.), Boṣrah (Heb.)	historical site and former capital of Edom. Adjacent to the town of Basira (Bouseira, Busaira), Jordan—about 30 km SE of the "southern end" of the Dead Sea.
Bushihr (Bushehr or Bushire)	Búshihir	also known as Bandar Búshihir, previously Beh Ardasher, Antiochia in Persis and Bukht Ardashir. Iranian city (once the primary port of Iran) and province on the Persian Gulf.
Bushr	Buṣhr	glad-tidings
Bushru'i	Buṣhrú'í	(of or from Buṣhrúyih)
Bushruiyh (Boshrouyeh)	Buṣhrúyih	a town in <u>Khurásán</u> , 55 km NE of Ṭabas and 70 km WSW of Tún. It is the birthplace of Mullá Ḥusayn, first disciple of the Báb.
Busra (Bosra, Bozra, Bozrah)	Buṣrá	officially named Buṣrá <u>ash-Shám</u> , town SW Syria where 12-year old Muḥammad met the monk Baḥírá
Bustan, Basatin	Bustán, pl. Basátín	garden or orchard. <i>Tablets of Abdul-Baha Abbas</i> "Boston"
Bustani	Bustání	gardener; garden (adj.); horticultural
Butrus	Buṭrus	Peter (Petros). See batrá
Buy	Búy	Pers. odour, fragrance, perfume; scent, spice; hope, wish, desire; search, quest; love; nature, disposition; portion, part, lot
Buya (Boya)	Buya	Pers. hope, desire; fumitory; a Persian dynasty (Buyid) of the Daylamites (Daylamígán) founded by 'Alí ibn Buya.
Buy-i-Juy-i-Muliyán	Búy-i-Júy-i-Múliyán	Pers. "The fragrance of the Muliyan Brook" poem by Rudaki
Buyuk	Búyúk	Turkic (Büyük), great, big, large, major, grand
Buyuk-Aqa	Búyúk-Áqá	
Buyuk-Chakmachih	Búyúk- <u>Chakmachih</u>	Büyüçekmece, a district and municipality of Istanbul Province (about 30 km west of the city), on the European side of the Sea of Marmara coast. It is west of Küçükçekmece.
Buzurg-Banna	Buzurg-Banná	Ustád Áqá Buzurg-Banná
Buzurg-Mihr	Buzurg-Mihr	Pers. "large sun". Buzurg-Mihr-i-Búkhtagán was an Iranian sage and dignitary, who served as minister of the Sasanian king Kavad I (r. 498–531), and the latter's son and successor <u>Khusrav</u> I (r. 531–579). He also served as a military commander under <u>Khusrav</u> I and his successor Hurmúzd IV (r. 579–590). He was regarded as a man of "exceptional wisdom and sage counsels" and later became a characterisation of the expression.
Buzurj, Buzurg	Buzurj, Pers. Buzurg	great, grand. The title given by Fath-'Alí <u>Sháh</u> to Mírzá 'Abbás-i-Núrí (better known as Mírzá Buzurg-i-Vazír of Núr, hence also Buzurg-i-Núrf). Bahá'u'lláh was his third child by second wife, <u>Khadjjih Khánum</u> .
Buzurjzada, Buzurgzada	Buzurjzáda, Pers. Buzurgzáda	(Buzurgzadeh) Bozorgadeh Kahn
<b>C</b>		
Caelum, Cælum, Coelo, Cælo	<i>ex cælo</i>	Latin. <i>cælum</i> is sky, heaven. <i>Cælum</i> is a variation of <i>cælum</i> . Hence, <i>ex cælo</i> is "from the sky" or "from heaven". Compare with <i>ex cathedra</i> "from the chair", with the full

**Ch**

Chadar, Chadur (Chador)	<u>Chádar</u> , <u>Chádur</u>	authority of office. The Catholic pope is said to occupy the "chair of Peter". Refer to <i>The heart of the Gospel</i> , p. 66.
Chah	<u>Cháh</u>	Pers. A tent, pavilion; a mantle, scarf; a veil; a sheet; a shroud, winding-sheet; a table-cloth. Shawl or a long, loose cloak worn over other garments by Muslim women.
Chahar (Char, Chihar), Chahar juy	<u>Chahár</u>	Pers. a well, pit; a prison, dungeon; a snare
Chahar Bagh, Charbagh (Chihar Bagh)	<u>Chahár Bágh</u>	Pers. four, a crab. Contraction <u>chár</u> . <u>Chahár juy</u> , the rivers of Paradise; the elements; name of a province in <u>Khurásán</u> .
Chahar Sham' Pish	<u>Chahár Sham' Písh</u>	Pers. "four gardens", a Persian, Indo-Persian, and Islamic quadrilateral garden layout based on the four gardens of Paradise mentioned in the Qur'án. The quadrilateral garden is divided by walkways or flowing water into four smaller parts.
Chahar Vadi (Chihar-Vadi)	<u>Chahár Vádí</u>	"four candles ahead" or the time to burn four candles. A shrine (36.553683, 52.685930) in Babol, a former suburb and the area of the Áq-rúd village where Quddús was born.
Chahardar	<u>Chahárdah</u>	"Four Valleys" by Bahá'u'lláh. Addressed to <u>Shaykh 'Abdu'r-Rahmán-i-Karkútí</u> . See <u>chahár</u> and <u>wádí</u>
Chahishk	<u>Cháhishk</u>	Pers. fourteen
Chah-Qilan	<u>Cháh-Qílán</u>	Pers. village on the NW side of <u>Mashhad</u>
Chal	<u>Chál</u>	locality, near <u>Kirmánsháh</u> . Mentioned in DB p. 13.
Chaman, Chamman	<u>Chamán</u> ( <u>Chammán</u> )	Pers. a hole wherein one may stand upright without being buried, pit, cavern, trench
Changiz	<u>Changíz</u>	Pers. walking, giving oneself haughty, swinging, or graceful airs in walking; a goblet of wine; a party of friends
Chap, Chapa	<u>Cháp</u> , fem. <u>Chápa</u>	Genghis Khan (c. 1162–1227)
Chapan, Chupan (Chuppan)	<u>Chapán</u> , <u>Chupán</u>	Pers. a seal, stamp, print
Chapar	<u>Chápár</u>	Pers. tattered garments
Chapar-chi, Chaparchi	<u>Chápár-chí</u> , <u>Chápárchí</u>	Turkish a runner, mounted messenger, courier; post; mail.
Chaq	<u>Cháq</u>	Persian government post, called in old times, <u>Baríd</u> , where post horses may be hired by private individuals.
Chardivari	<u>Chárdívári</u>	Turkish courier
Chashm, Chashmha	<u>Chashm</u> , pl. <u>Chashmhá</u>	Pers. time; health; healthy, well; stout, obese
Chashma (Cheshmeh, Chashmih)	<u>Chashma</u> (چشمه)	private home or four walls
Chashma 'Ali (Chashmih-'Ali)	<u>Chashma 'Alí</u> or <u>Chashmah-i-'Alí</u>	Pers. the eye; hope; an amulet or charm (particularly of holy writ) against fascination or enchantment; the individual himself (as 'ayn in Arabic); anything resembling an eye, as the hole of a sieve, the eye of a needle, the mesh of a net, etc.
Chawush	<u>Cháwush</u>	Pers. (also " <u>Chashmih</u> ") a fountain, source, spring; the sun; spectacles; eye of a needle; a vaulted arch
Chawush-Khwani	<u>Cháwush-Khwání</u>	Pers. "spring of 'Alí", " <u>Chashmih-'Alí</u> ", "Cheshmeh-'Alí", " <u>Chishmih-'Alí</u> ". Name of many locations. A spring (35.607392, 51.444928) 10 km SSE city centre of <u>Tíhrán</u> . A village (36.278167, 54.083907) near <u>Ástána</u> and NW of <u>Dámghán</u> , all are in Semnan Province.
Chay (Cha'i)	<u>Cháy</u> ( <u>Chá'í</u> )	Turkish a sergeant, a beadle; a herald; the leader of an army or caravan; a guide. A guide who would chant poems praising the Prophet or the Imams, and he would call on people to take him as a guide for a pilgrimage either to Mecca, the 'Atabát, or <u>Mashhad</u> . He would hoist a special banner to announce the imminent pilgrimage. This may explain why Mullá <u>Husayn's</u> party were able to carry a black banner without arousing any suspicions.
Chi or Chih, Chiha	<u>Chí</u> or <u>Chih</u> , pl. <u>Chihá</u>	recitation by a guide
Chigan, Jigan	<u>Chígán</u> , <u>Jígán</u>	Pers. tea. See <u>Sháy</u>
Chihal (Chihil)	<u>Chihal</u> , <u>Chihil</u>	Pers. something; who? what? which? a Turkish affix to form words denoting the agent
Chihra, Chihra	<u>Chihra</u> , fem. <u>Chihra</u> (چهره)	village (32.897875, 50.334005) 128 km WNW of <u>Işfahán</u>
Chihra-Nama (Chehreh-Nama)	<u>Chihra-Namá</u>	Pers. forty
		Pers. face, visage; original essence; a map; small shot
		Pers. "Face view", "portrait painter" or "real face of people". Iranian newspaper first published (possibly 1890s) in Alexandria and then Cairo. It acted as a conduit of ideas (unable to be published in Iran) between Egypt and Iran in the campaigns of political, social, and cultural

Chihriq, Chehriq, Chahriq	<u>Chihríq</u>	reform. (Çahrîk, Turkic “challenge”) Qal’ah <u>Chihríq</u> (“Shimko Castle”, see Şikák) is a citadel in Kurdish Ádhirbayján, designated by the Báb as Jabal-i- <u>Shadíd</u> (the “Grievous Mountain”), name chosen based on <u>Chihríq</u> and <u>Shadíd</u> (“grievous”) having the same abjad value of 318. He was imprisoned there May 1848–July 1850. There are two villages: <u>Chihríq-i-Ulya</u> (“Upper” <u>Chihríq</u> , 38.079311, 44.599834), about 70 km NW of Urmia; and <u>Chihríq-i-Suflá</u> (“Lower” <u>Chihríq</u> , 38.076439, 44.611989) is 1 km ESE of <u>Chihríq-i-Ulya</u> . The ruins of the fortress (38.080166, 44.589550) is on the end of a ridge with steep sides between the now largely dry Zúlá <u>Cháy</u> River and a side stream. It is about 0.8 km to the west of <u>Chihríq-i-Ulya</u> and 19 km SE of the modern Túrkye border. Access to the fort was only possible by crossing the river, making it more difficult for the Báb’s followers to reach him. Armenian Christians (they left about 1830) lived in the walled village (with a church) below the castle. They had a second church (38.078982, 44.591295) 200 m to the south and a cemetery west of this church.
Chilaw-kabab	<u>Chiláw-kabáb</u>	“national dish” of Iran; cooked rice with one of many varieties of kebab
Chinar	<u>Chinár</u>	Pers. chenar or Oriental plane tree
Chinar-Sukhtih	<u>Chinár-Súkhthih</u>	“burnt tree”, a section of Nayriz (south and SW of city centre) that includes the Masjid Jámi’ Kabír. Varqá’s house ≈ 29.189037, 54.326549. Qal’ah-i- <u>Khwájah</u> (≈ 29.194332, 54.337368) was ≈ 1 km to the east.
Chiragh (Cheragh, Chiraq)	<u>Chirágh</u>	Pers. a lamp; light; the wick of a candle; a guide, director; a client, dependant; a horse’s rearing; a pasture. <u>Sháh Chirágh</u> (29.609674, 52.543340) is a funerary monument and mosque in Shiraz. See Ar. Siráj.
Chisht	<u>Chisht</u>	town (now city, <u>Chishti Sharíf</u> , 34.342240, 63.738131) 140 km east of Heart, Afghanistan (formerly eastern Persia)
Chishti	<u>Chishtí</u>	<u>Chishtí</u> Şúfí Order is known for its emphasis on love, tolerance and openness. It began with Abú Isháq <u>Shámí</u> (d. 940) in <u>Chisht</u> , c. CE 930. It was the first of the four main Sufi orders ( <u>Chishtí</u> , Qádiríya, Suhrawardí and Naqshbandí) to be established in this region.
Chiz, Chi	<u>Chíz</u> , <u>Chí</u>	Pers. something; who? what? which? a Turkish affix to form words denoting the agent
Chub (Chob)	<u>Chúb</u>	Pers. a log; wood; a tree; a staff, rod, baton, stick; a drumstick; a beam; a plough-tail; a shoot of a tree, sucker
Chubin Dar, Chubindar, Jubin	<u>Chúbín Dar</u>	(Choobindar Choubindar; also known as <u>Júbín Dar</u> , <u>Chúbín</u> , and Chundar) is a village to the SW of Qazvín. <u>Chúbín Dar Zindán</u> (Prison) is on the west side of the village. See Sijn-i-Matín
Chula (Chuleh, Chulih, Choleh)	<u>Chúla</u> (چوله)	Pers. porcupine
Chulaw (Chulav), Chilaw	<u>Chuláw</u> ( <u>Chuláv</u> )	Pers. plain boiled rice
Chupan	<u>Chúpán</u>	Pers. (Chopan, Copan) a shepherd. Amír <u>Chúpán</u> and Dr <u>Chúpán</u> .
Comforter	Comforter	(Gk. Paracletos) Muḥammad and Aḥmad (“the Praised One”, “a Mercy for all creatures” and “most kind and merciful to the Believers”) are almost a translation of the Greek word <i>Periclytos</i> . The use of “Comforter” in the John 14:16 and 16:7 is based on the Greek word <i>Paracletos</i> (“Advocate”, “one called to the help of another, a kind friend”). Muslims argue that Paracletos is a corrupt reading for Periclytos.
Cunningham	Cunningham	1919 model car arrived Port Said early January 1920 ( <i>Prelude to the Guardianship</i> , p. 126). Recently restored and stored in an air conditioned building at the front of 7 Har-Parsim St, Haifa.
<b>D</b>		
Da’a, Du’a’	Da’á, Du’á’	Ar. to call (someone); to summon, call or send for someone; to call up; to call upon someone, appeal to someone for something or to do something; to propagate, propagandize (something), make propaganda, make publicity (for)
Da’i or Du’at	Dá’í, pl. Du’át	Pers. who or what invites or stimulates (others) to

		anything; who prays for, invokes a blessing upon; the Muezzm who calls to prayers; Muhammad (as caller to the faith). Meaning also a missionary, see da'wa.
Da'if, Du'afa	Ḍa'if, pl. m. Ḍu'afa'	weak, feeble; frail, weakly, delicate, debilitated, impotent, languid, flabby, slack
Da'im	Dá'im	lasting, enduring; endless, eternal, perpetual, everlasting; perennial; continued, continuous, continual, incessant, unceasing, constant; permanent, standing, established; durable. As in permanent marriage. Compare with munqaṭi'.
Da'iman	Dá'iman	continually, forever
Da'ir	Dá'ir	turning, revolving, spinning; circulating; current (e.g., expression), common; ambulant, itinerant; in progress, under way; working, in operation; running (machine, engine); round
Da'ira, Dawá'ir	Dá'ira[h], pl. Dawá'ir	circle (also mathematics); ring; circumference, perimeter, periphery; sphere, scope, range, compass, extent, circuit; field, domain (figurative); official agency, department (especially Ir., Syr., Leb.); office, bureau; department of a court of justice (e.g., Tun.); farm, country estate (e.g.); misfortune, calamity, affliction. The Dá'ira represents the Sun of Truth (the Manifestation of the Names and attributes of God) (from the Báb). Hence, women are called the "possessors of the circle ( <i>dá'ira</i> )" because the Manifestation of the Names and attributes of God is enshrined within the heart of each individual. See haykal. The Islamic State of Iraq and the Levant (ISIL, ad-Dawlah al-Islámiyah fī'l-'Iráq wa sh-Shám), officially known as the Islamic State (IS) and also known by its Arabic-language acronym Daesh (Dá'ish), is a terrorist militant group that follows a fundamentalist, Salafi jihadist doctrine of Sunni Islam.
Da'ish (Daesh)	Dá'ish	one who calls for something, invites to something; propagandist, herald;—(pl.) motive, reason, cause, occasion; requirements, exigencies. Hence, ad-dá'ia, the caller.
Da'iya (Da'i), Dawá'in	Dá'iya ("Dá'í"), pl. Dawá'in	allegation, pretension; claim; lawsuit, case, action, legal proceedings (Islamic Law).
Da'wa, Da'awa, Da'awin	Da'wá, pl. Da'áwá, Da'áwin	call; appeal; bidding, demand, request; call, convocation, summons (to), calling up, summoning; (official) summons, citation; invitation; claim, demand, plea; missionary activity, missionary work, propaganda;—pl. invocation, imploration, supplication, prayer; good wish. The summons to Islam that precedes or replaces holy war; Islamic missionary endeavour, proselytization.
Da'wa, Da'awat	Da'wa[h], pl. Da'awát	lizard
Dabb, Dabab, Adubb, Dubban	Ḍabb, pl. Ḍabáb, Aḏubb, Ḍubbán	animal (including man), beast; riding animal (horse, mule, donkey). See Qur'án 11:59 and 27:19.
Dabba, Dawabb	Dábbah[h or t], pl. Dawább	Pers. a writer, secretary, notary; a writing-master; dabíru'l-mulk, Secretary of State
Dabir, Dibir	Dabír, Dibír	Pers. a high school; a record office. Dabistán ("Debistan") is either a contraction of dabiristán or an abbreviation of adabistán.
Dabiristan (Dabistan), Dibiristan	Dabíristán, Dibíristán	title of a book ("School of doctrines") containing historical records of religions and creeds, we find stories and traditions concerning the Brahman and Zoroastrian miracles. Persian Dabistánu'l-Madhháhib
Dabistan al-Madhhab	Dabistán al-Madhháhib	controlling device, control, governor, regulator (techn.); prepositor entrusted with discipline (in e.g. schools); (pl. ḏubbát) officer; (pl. ḏawábiṭ) general rule, canon, (moral) precept or order
Dabit, Dubbat, Dawabit	Ḍábiṭ	police; (pl.) curbing force, order
Dabita, Dawabit	Ḍábiṭa, Ḍawábiṭ	Persian. He gave; a gift; justice, equity; redress of grievances; complaint, lamentation (under oppression); measure; a part, portion; revenge; a ringworm; life; age; a year
Dad	Dád	Pers. a grandfather; a title given to dervishes, especially qalandars; a nurse who brings up children
Dada	Dada (Dadih)	governess, dry nurse, nurse
Dada	Dáda	Pers. a female servant, particularly an old one who has
Dada	Dádá	

Dadash	Dádásh	attended upon anyone from her youth; a handmaid.
Dah	Dah	Pers. brother
		Pers. ten; indicating sometimes a large, sometimes a small number; displeasure; annoyance, trouble; curses, imprecations; commanding what is right and forbidding what is wrong
Dahaj (Dehaj)	Dahaj (Daháj)	town (30.690764, 54.877358) between Shíráz and Kirmán from Dahaj. Siyyid-i-Mihdíy-i-Daháj was named Ismu'lláhu'l-Jamál by Bahá'u'lláh. He rebelled against 'Abdu'l-Bahá after the death of Bahá'u'lláh.
Dahaji	Dahají	
Dahan, Dihan	Dahán, Dihán	Pers. the mouth; an orifice
Dahiya, Dawahin	Dáhiya[t], pl. Dawáhin	calamity, disaster, catastrophe; misfortune
Dahmubidi	Dahmúbidí (Dah + múbidí)	Dáryúsh Dahmúbidí
Dahr, Duhur, Adhur	Dahr, pl. Duhúr, Adhur (دهر)	time; long time, age, epoch; lifetime; eternity; fate, destiny; "world of duration". Note adhur plural has the letters d and h, not dh.
Dai'a, Diya'	Ḍai'a, pl. Ḍiyá'	landed estate, country estate, domain; small village, hamlet
Daidanaw (Day Da Naw)	Daidanaw	Burmese. Daidanaw, known as "Abdu'l-Bahá's village", is 4.25 km NE along the road to Kawhmu from the main road junction in Kungangon, Burma (Myanmar). Siyyid Muṣṭafá Rúmí's shrine is to the north of the Bahá'í Centre (16.465353, 96.040762). Refer to <a href="https://bahai-library.com/history_bahai_faith_myanmar">https://bahai-library.com/history_bahai_faith_myanmar</a>
Dajjal, Dajjalun, Dajajila	Dajjál, pl. Dajjálún, Dajájila	("dedjal") swindler, cheat, imposter; quack, charlatan; Antichrist (false Christ or anti-Christ). The Antichrist (Siyyid Muḥammad Iṣfahání, the "Antichrist of the Bahá'í revelation"), who would appear at the Advent of the Promised One (Bahá'u'lláh), to contend with and ultimately be defeated by Him. See Sufyání and Áqásí.
Dakhan	Dakḥan	smoke, fume, vapour. Town 98 km ENE Hamadan
Dakhil, Dukhala'	Dakḥíl, pl. Dukḥalá'	inner, inward, internal; inner self, heart, core;—pl. extraneous; foreign, alien; exotic; foreigner, alien, stranger; not genuine, false, spurious; newly added (to); novice; (new) convert; guest; protégé, charge, ward
Dakhili	Dakḥílí	Masrúr Dakḥílí executed 1981
Dakhma (Dakhmih, Dakhmeh)	Dakḥma	a Pársí word for a circular stone building in the form of a cylinder (so-called "tower of silence", tower of <u>khámushí</u> "silence"). Zoroastrians lay the bodies of their dead on its flat top surface (the receptacle for the dead); a tomb; a coffin; a mausoleum (modern colloquialism)
Dal	Dál	letter 'D'
Dala'il al-'Irfan, Dala'ilu'l-'Irfan	Dalá'il al-'Irfán, Dalá'ilu'l-'Irfán	"Signs of knowledge" by Hájí Mírzá Ḥaydar 'Alí Iṣfahání
Dala'il-i-Sab'a (Dala'il-i-Sab'ih)	Dalá'il-i-Sab'a (Dalá'il-i-Sab'ih)	"The Seven Proofs" in Persian by the Báb
Dalaki	Dálakí	city 73 km NE of Búshíhr and 15 km SW Kunár Takhta. The Báb was arrested in this city in 1846.
Dalal	Ḍalál	a straying from the right path or from truth; error
Dalil, Adilla, Dala'l, Adilla', Dala'il	Dalíl, pl. Adilla, Dalá'l, Adillá'	(the latter of persons) indication (of); sign, token; symptom; proof, evidence (of); guide; tourist guide; pilot (of a ship, of an airplane); guidebook, guide manual, handbook; directory, telephone directory; railroad guide, timetable; guide rail (technical); roller path (in steel construction). pl. also dalá'il.
Dalilu'l-Mutahayyirin	Dalílu'l-Mutahayyirín	Guide of the astonished, bewildered, helpless or perplexed
Daliyat ar-Rawha'	Dálíyá[t] ar-Rawḥá'	("fragrant vine") a Palestinian village 24.5 km SE of Haifa. The Jewish colony of Dalia was established on land purchased in the village in 1939. It was depopulated of its Arab inhabitants in late March during the 1948 Palestine War.
Dall, Dawall, Dallin	Ḍáll, pl. Ḍawáll, Ḍállín	straying, roaming, wandering; astray, lost; erroneous, false. Ḍállín (gone astray)
Dallal	Dallál	auctioneer; broker, jobber, middleman, agent, commission merchant; hawker
Dalvand	Dálvand	Sháhín Dálvand
Damawand, Damavand	Damáwand, Damávand	city (58 km east Tehran), county and mountain (5,609 m, 27 km north of the city)
Damdam	Ḍamḍám	one who comprehends, contains, grasps, or holds everything; anything that contains, surrounds, or comprises another
Damghan	Dámghán	city (36.162988, 54.333824) 125 km SE Sari and 60 km SW of



Damir	Ḍámir	<u>Sháhrúd</u> loan, skinny, thin; slender, slim, svelte, lank (camel or any riding animal). See Qur'án 22:27 where it is often translated as "lean camel".
Damma, Dammat	Ḍamma, pl. Ḍammát	the vowel point for the short vowel u;—pl. embrace, hug. See kasra and fatha
Dana (Danih)	Dána <i>ḍámir</i>	Pers. grain; a berry; stone of fruit, seed of grain or fruit; a pimple; grain or bait scattered for catching birds; a cannon-ball; knowledge, science, learning; learned
Danaq, Daniq, Dawaniq	Dánaq, Dániq, pl. Dawániq	two carats (2 qíráṭ, 1/6 dirham); an ancient coin; small coin; a square measure. Abú Dawániq, a nickname of the Caliph Abú-Ja'far Manšúr on account of his avarice.
Dani', Adniya', Adna'	Daní', pl. Adniyá', Adná'	low, base, mean, vile, despicable, contemptible; inferior, second-rate, of poor quality. Adná' also "lowest" or "even closer"—being the second station (the other is that of divinity) of the Báb, that of servitude. ( <i>Gate of the heart</i> , p. 223)
Danish	Dánish	Pers. science, knowledge, learning; excellence
Danishniya	Dánishniyá[t]	Pers. (dánish + níyá[t]) knowledgeable or learned. Adfb Dánishniyá.
Dannun (Danun, Dunnun, Thulnoon)	Dannún	shrines of <u>Shaykh</u> Dannún (32.991081, 35.147904) and <u>Shaykh</u> Dawúd (32.993921, 35.150093) in small villages of the same name are now merged as the village of Sheikh Dannun, 5 km ESE of the city of Nahariya, Israel. Bahá'u'lláh would have passed through or near here enroute to the former village of an-Nahr in 1880. See Nahr. For "thulnoon", see <u>Dhú'n-Nún</u> .
Daqiqa, Daqa'iq	Daqíqa, pl. Daqá'iq	particle; nicety ("subtlety"); intricacy; detail, particular; minute (time unit)
Dar al-Athar, Daru'l-Athar	Dár al-Áthár, Pers. Dáru'l-Áthár	museum, archives
Dar al-Funun, Daru'l-Funun	Dár al-Funún, Dáru'l-Funún	building or centre for arts and sciences) The first technical college of Írán in Teheran founded by Prime Minister Mírzá Taqí Khán. BKG 72
Dar as-Salam, Daru's-Salam	Dár as-Salám, Pers. Dáru's-Salám	(Darussalam, Dar es Salaam) paradise, heaven; epithet of Baghdád (Abode of Peace or the City of God since peace is an attribute of God). See <i>Bahá'u'lláh King of Glory</i> , p. 296. Dar es Salaam (seaport and capital of Tanzania).
Dar Kula, Darkula, Darab Kola, Dara Kola	Dár Kulá (Dárkulá)	a village (36.512137, 52.301776) in the Central District of Amol County, Mazandaran Province
Dar	Dar	Pers. 1. (preposition) in, into, within, among; on, upon, above; of, concerning, about; by, for; because of; near, hard by, at; to, as far as, according to; before, in presence of; against; with; under; at length; after; so much; out, out of doors. 2. (noun) a door, gate, passage, door-way or gate-way; a chapter (of the Zand); a subject, topic; way, manner, method; genus, sort, kind; turn, step, degree; a kind of wild bird; a gnat; a blackberry; a valley; a mountain-pass; the foot, also summit, of a mountain. 3. (imperative of <i>darídan</i> ), tear thou; (in composition) tearing, as <i>parda-dar</i> , veil-tearing, dishonouring.
Dar, Daran	Dár, pl. Dárán	Pers. wood; a gallows; a beam; the roofing of a house; a tree, stake; (imperfect of <i>dáshstan</i> , in compounds) holding, possessing, keeping; a keeper, possessor, lord, master
Dar, Dur, Diyar, Diyarat, Diyara	Dár f., pl. Dúr, Diyár, Diyárát, Diyara[h]	house; building, structure, edifice; habitation, dwelling, abode; residence, home; seat, side, locality; area, region; land, country (especially diyár). <i>dár al-baqá'</i> the eternal abode, the hereafter; <i>dár as-sa'áda</i> and <i>dár as-salṭana</i> Constantinople (designation before World War I); <i>dár as-salám</i> paradise, heaven; <i>dár al-hijra</i> Medina. Example <i>Dúru'l-Bahá'íyya</i> . Pers. in compounds as an imperative of <i>dáshstan</i> : holding, possessing, keeping; a keeper, possessor, lord, master.
Dara	Dará	Pers. holding fast; a possessor; God; Darius, son of Dáráb; the Darii, kings of Persia; a sovereign
Dara, Darra, Daraha	Dara, Darra, Darahá	Pers. a valley (especially between hills through which a stream flows), a gully
Darab	Daráb (Dar Áb)	Pers. dar + áb (در آب), in the water
Darab	Daráb	a town in Fárs, southern Persia, home of Vaḥíd's ancestors
Darabi	Darábí	Sayyid Yaḥyá Dárábí (1811–1850), Bábí leader usually known as Vaḥíd Akbar (Peerless One), a title given to him

Daraja, Darajat	Daraja, pl. Daraját	by the Báb. The eldest son of Sayyid Ja'far al-Kashfí Iṣṭahbánátí. step, stair; flight of steps, stairs, staircase; degree, step, tone (of a scale; music); degree (mathematics, geography; of temperature); grade, fate; degree, order, rank; club (also, e.g., in trains, of a decoration); phase state, stage (of a development); mark, grade (in school)
Darb, Durab, Adrab	Ḍarb, pl. Ḍurúb, Aḍráb	beating, striking, hitting, rapping; shooting, shelling, gunning, bombing, bombardment; multiplication; coining, formation; minting (of money);—(pl. ḍurúb) kind, sort, specimen, species, variety; (pl. aḍráb) similar, like
Darband	Darband	Pers. gateway or mountain door. City (renamed Derbent) in the province of Dághistán (Russia) on the western banks of the Caspian Sea (gateway to the Caucasus). Also a village (gateway to Mt. Tochal (Tuchál), mountain and ski resort) that is now a neighbourhood on the north side of Tīhrán.
Dard, Darad	Dárd, Dárad	Pers. an attribute of God; dárad he holds, has, is possessed of
Dargaz (Dar Gaz)	Dargaz (Dar Gaz)	also known as Darreh Gaz; formerly, Muḥammadábád, Muḥammadábád Arbáb, and Abíward (Abivard), is a city 65 km NE of Qúchán, in Raḍawí Khurásán Ústán (province), Iran.
Dari	Darí	Pers. belonging to a door; belonging to the royal court, courtly; one of the three surviving dialects of the seven anciently spoken in Persia, said to prevail chiefly in Balkh, Bukhárá, and Badakhshán, and called the language of the court and of Paradise
Daridan	Darídan	Pers. to tear, rend, lacerate; to cut out (cloth); to lay open; to subtract; to be loosed; to be torn
Darkala or Dar-Kala (Dar-Kola)	Dárkalá or Dár-Kalá	("Kalaa", "Dhakala") a village (36.161685, 51.939188) in Núr County (8 km SW of Tákur) in Mázindarán, a second ancestral home of Mírzá Ḥusayn-'Alí. A village (36.464393, 52.193668) 14 km west of Ámul where Bahá'u'lláh's family stayed away from the winter cold of Tákur.
Darr	Ḍárr	harmful, injurious, detrimental, noxious, disadvantageous. Abú Dharr al-Ghifarí al-Kinání, also Jundab ibn Juná dah, was the 4th or 5th convert to Islam, and a Muhájirún
Dars, Durus	Dars, pl. Durús	effacement, obliteration, extinction;—pl. study, studies; lesson, chapter (of a textbook); class, class hour, period; lecture; lesson (taught by experience, etc.)
Darsu'l-Akhláq, Dars-i-Akhláq	Darsu'l-Akhláq, Pers. Dars-i-Akhláq	"Lessons in morals, good behaviour and character building" ("Dars Akhláq")
Daru'l-Tabigh or Daru'l-Tarwaj Daru'l-Tashri' Daru'sh-Shafa	Dáru'l-Tabígh or Dáru'l-Tarwáj Dáru'l-Tashrí' Dáru'sh-Shafá	(Teaching or Propagation Centre, for the Hands) (House of Legislation, Universal House of Justice) Pers. house of treatment, a building constructed for medical purposes, equivalent of a modern hospital or health clinic
Daru'sh-Shafay-i-Masjid-i-Shah Daru's-Surur Darughā (Darogha, Darughih)	Dáru'sh-Shafáy-i-Masjid-i-Sháh Dáru's-Surúr Dárúgha (Pers. Bahá'í Dárúghih)	Pers. hospital at the Shah Mosque in Tehran "the happy home" Pers. from Chinese, a territorial subdivision (later a province) in the Mongol Empire that was ruled by a darughachí. In Safavid Persia, a dárúgha was the head man of an office, prefect of a town or village, overseer, or superintendent of any department. Similarly, in the Mughal Empire of South Asia, dárúgha was the title of the district police officer or police magistrate.
Darughagi (Darughachi)	Dárúghagí	Pers. from Mongolian dárúghachí. A superintendency. He was in charge of administration and taxes—sometimes referred to as a governor.
Darvish Muhammad-i-Irani Darvish Sidq-'Ali Darvish-Salah Darwaz, Darwaza (Darvarza, Darvazih)	Darvish Muḥammad-i-Írání Darvish Šidq-'Alí Darvish-Saláh Darwáz, Darwáza	Name used by Bahá'u'lláh while in Sulaymáníyyih  Pers. large gates, or doors of a city, palace, or fortress (always open); a square, market-place; mendacity;—fem. a door; a gate; a square, market-place, or exchange where merchants meet, and mendicants beg; (hence) begging; a pass through mountains.
Darwaza Kazirun	Darwáza Kázirún	Kázirún Gate (29.609111, 52.532378) is the west side old city gate (destroyed) of Shíráz on the Kázirún to Shíráz road.

Darwaza Qur'an	Darwáza Qur'án	The Báb met Mullá Ḥusayn here on 22 May 1844. (or Darwáza <u>Shíráz</u> ) "Qur'án Gate", was at the northern entrance gate to <u>Shíráz</u> on the Isfahán road. The gate once had two very large and heavy, hand-written "Qur'áns" (i.e. maṣḥafayn; named hafdah man (weight 51 kg)) stored in a room on top of the arch. The maṣḥafayn were moved in 1937 and are now in the Pars Museum. The modern gate is a "recreation". All the other city gates have been destroyed.
Darwish (Darvish), Darawish	Darwísh, pl. Daráwísh	poor, indigent; dervish or monk. A beggar or faqír (poor one) "... those who are completely severed from all but God, who cleave to His laws, are firm in His Faith, loyal to His Covenant, and constant in worship." Attributed to Bahá'u'lláh in MF 39. May be written as Darwesh or Darvesh in Persian.
Darya	Daryá	Pers. a sea, ocean; a river; (in the language of mysticism) pure, uncreated, divine essence
Daryay-i-Nur (Daryay-i-Noor)	Daryáy-i-Núr	Pers. the Sea of Light or the Ocean of Light—the Shrine of Bahá'u'lláh. Name of the famous and largest pink cut diamond (≈182 carats, from India), the colour is a very rare pale pink. See Kúh-i-Núr.
Daryun (Dariun), Daryan (Darian)	Dáryún (Dáríún), Dáryán (Dárián)	city (29.563709, 52.931288; 35 km east of <u>Shíráz</u> ) in the Central District of <u>Shíráz</u> County, Fárs Province; city (38.216401, 45.628214; 60 km WNW Tabriz) in East Azerbaijan; village (35.145114, 46.315736) 1 km SE of the Daryan Dam in Kirmánsháh Province. An area (32.677209, 51.707902) in Isfahán (5 km NE of city centre).
Daryush (Dariush, Darioush)	Dáryúsh	Pers. ("Dáriúsh", Darioush) a common Persian male given name. Old Persian Dárayavush = Dáraya- [hold] + vush (wash) [good], i.e. "holding firm the good". Historically it has been translated into English and Latin as "Darius". Dáryúsh Dahmúbidí.
Darz, Duruz	Darz, pl. Durúz	seam, hem; suture
Darzi	Darzí	Pers. a tailor
Dasht	Dasht	Pers. a desert, plain without water; a burial-ground; a chess-board; dry musk
Dashtan	Dáshtan	Pers. to have; to hold; to possess; to profess, maintain
Dast, Dast ba Dast	Dast, Dast bá Dast	Pers. the hand; the forearm; a cubit. dast bá dast, hand in hand; very near; agile, quick, speedy.
Dast, Dust	Dast, pl. Dusút	place of honour, seat of honour, seat of office; council; dast al-ḥukm (a ruler's) throne
Dastan	Dastán	Pers. history, romance, fable; song, melody, trill, shake; the key of a musical instrument; foolish, idle talk; fraud, imposture, stratagem
Dastjird	Dastjird	(Dastjerd) city 60 km WSW of Qum, Iran
Dastjirdan	Dastjirdán	people of Dastjird
Dastmal, Dast-mal	Dast-mál, Dastmál	Pers. rubbing the hands; a towel; a handkerchief; a kettle-holder; dinner-plate; easy, smooth; bare; a prisoner; wealth
Dastmal-Girih-Zan	Dastmál-Girih-Zan	Pers. literally "handkerchief-knot-woman"
Dastur, Datwar, Dasturan	Dastúr, pl. Dasátír or Dastúrán	Pers. (borrowed from Arabic dustúr) leave, permission, licence; congé; a prime minister, vazír, senator, councillor of state; a confidential person; a model, exemplar, rule, basis, foundation, canon, original of a book, record, formula, or any writing of authority to which people have recourse; custom, mode, manner, fashion; constitution, privilege; a customary fee, tax, or percentage; fulfilment of a promise; a bolt, bar; a large log laid across a ship as ballast; a high Zoroastrian priest; a powerful man; in India a Pársí priest. See dustúr.
Dasturi	Dastúrí	Pers. perquisites paid to servants by one who sells to their master, fees; leave; custom; anything thrown in, or placed upon another (as if one should buy a pound of sugar, and an apple should be put on the top)
Dawachi (Davachi)	Dawachí	an old district of Tabriz to the north of the city centre
Dawla (Daula, Daulih, Dawlih), Duwal	Dawla[h or t], pl. Duwal	originally: alternation, rotation, cycle, change; change of time, period of rule. Used in particular by the early Abbasid caliphs to denote "the time of their success", i.e. the period of their rule, and soon became associated specifically with the ruling house and acquired the

Dawli (Dauli), Duwali Dawr (Daur), Adwar	Dawlí Dawr, pl. Adwár	connotation of “dynasty”. Since 19th century: dynasty; state or government, country; power, empire. e.g. Dawlat-Ábád and Dawlat-Ábádí. Pers. also dawlih. state (adjective); duwalí international Pers. (Ar. influence) time, age; a revolution, period of years; a period of 360 solar years; evil times; days of oppression; a state of poverty; the world, fortune; the repetition of a lesson; a cup handed round by the guests; intelligence which spies transmit to the court of their sovereign;—pl. orbs, orbits, revolutions, circles; periods, ages
Dawr (Dur, Daur), Adwar	Dawr, pl. Adwár	round (of a patrol; in sports); role, part (played by someone or something); film role, stage role; periodic change, rotation, alternation; crop rotation; period; (one’s) turn; phase, stage, step, degree, station; epoch, age, era, cycle; fit, attack, paroxysm (of a disease); floor, story; musical composition; number, single performance (within a program)
Dawr an-Nabawi, Dur-i-Nabuwat Dawra (Daura, Zorah), Dawrat	Dawr an-Nabawí, Dur-i-Nabuwat Dawra[h or t], pl. Dawrát	Prophetic Cycle (fem. of Dawr) turn, revolution, gyration, rotation; circulation; cycle; circuit; round, patrol; procession (Christian); round trip; tour (in general, of an artist or performer); detour; period (also electricity); session (of parliament); course (of instruction). ad-Dawra is a neighbourhood of southern Baghdád.
Dawran (Dauran), Dawaran	Dawrán, Dawarán	Pers. (Ar. influence) a revolution, period, circle, cycle; time, an age; fortune, vicissitude; rolling round.
Daws (Daus) Dawud (Davud), Da’ud (Daoud)	Daws Dáwud, Dáwúd, Dá’úd	treading, trampling, tread, step David. Hebrew Daoud. Other variants: Daut, Dawood and Davut. Abú Dáwud Sulaymán ibn al-Ash’ath al-Azdí as-Sijistání, commonly known simply as Abú Dáwúd, was a Persian scholar of prophetic ḥadīth who compiled the third of the six “canonical” ḥadīth collections recognized by Sunní Muslims.
Dawudi (Daoudi), Daiudi	Dáwúdí, Dá’údí	of David. Followers (Daoudis) of David, a small sect of Islám. Dr ‘Alí Murád Dáwúdí (1922–1979)
Day (Dai) Dayf (Daif), Duyuf, Adyaf, Difan Daylam (Dailam), Dayalima	Day Ḍayf, pl. Ḍuyúf, Aḍyáf, Dífán Daylam, pl. Dayálima	Pers the 10th month of the Persian solar year guest; visitor Pers. a misfortune; enemies. Old Province SW cnr Caspian Sea (now Gílán).—al-Dayálima, the Dailamites.
Dayr (Dair), Adyar, Adyira, Duyura Dayyan (Daiyan)	Dayr, pl. Adyár, Adyira, Duyúra Dayyán	(“deir”) monastery, convent, cloister pious, godly, devout, religious, a requiter (rewarder) of good and evil; metaphorical accountant who rewards people for their deeds on the Day of Resurrection: hence an epithet of God; a conqueror, a subduer; a judge, umpire, administrator. Mirza Asadu’lláh was given the title Dayyán (Judge) by the Báb and “the third Letter to believe in Him whom God shall make manifest” by Bahá’u’lláh.
<b>Dh</b> Dha Kifl, Dha’l-Kifl (Dha’u’l-Kifl)	<u>Dhá</u> Kifl, <u>Dha</u> ’l-Kifl ( <u>Dhá</u> ’u’l-Kifl)	or <u>Dhú</u> Kifl, <u>Dhu</u> ’l-Kifl ( <u>Dhú</u> ’u’l-Kifl) “Possessor of the Fold”. Kifl occurs in Qur’án 21:85 and 38:48. Name believed to be Elijah, Joshua, Zachariah or Ezekiel. Sometimes zul, <u>dhul</u> , etc. are used.
Dhabih Allah, Dhabihu’llah	<u>Dhabíh</u> Alláh, <u>Dhabíhu</u> ’lláh	“Sacrifice of God”, reference to Abraham’s willingness to sacrifice His eldest and patient (Qur’án 37:101, 21:85) son, Ismá’íl (Ishmael).
Dhabih, Dhaboha, Dhaba’ih	<u>Dhabíh</u> , fem. <u>Dhabíha</u> [h or t]	pl. <u>Dhabíhíyún</u> fem. pl. <u>dhábá’ih</u> . sacrifice or slaughtered. fem. slaughter animal; sacrificial victim, blood sacrifice; sacrifice, immolation; offering, oblation. Pers. zabíh. Hájí Muḥammad Ismá’íl was known as <u>Dhabíh</u> . The name Ismá’íl in Bábí-Bahá’í history is associated with the soubriquet ‘ <u>Dhabíh</u> ’. Ismá’íl (Ishmael), the son that Abraham had by Hagar, and according to the Qur’án, it was Ishmael whom Abraham offered to sacrifice—hence the association of the name Ismá’íl with <u>Dhabíh</u> . (Balyuzi, <i>E. G. Browne</i> ) Azízu’lláh <u>Dhabíhíyán</u> , martyred in Yazd in 1980.
Dhahab	<u>Dhahab</u> (m. and f.), pl. <u>Dhaháb</u>	gold; gold piece, gold coin; having the eyes dazzled at the glare of gold, or on entering suddenly into a glittering

Dhahaba, Dhahab, Madhhab (Mazhab)	<u>Dhahaba</u> ( <u>Dhaháb</u> , <u>Madhhab</u> )	mine; the yolk of an egg to go (to); to betake oneself, travel (to); to go away, leave, depart; to disappear, vanish, decline, dwindle; to perish, die, be destroyed; with to carry something off, take something away, abduct, steal something, sweep something or someone away, annihilate, destroy something or someone
Dhahabi	<u>Dhahabí</u>	golden, of gold; precious, excellent, apposite (e.g., advice, saying, etc.)
Dhahabiya, Dhahabiyat	<u>Dhahabíya</u> [h or t], pl. <u>Dhahabíyát</u>	Pers. (English dahabeah) a long, light-draft houseboat, used on the Nile. Pers. <u>dhahabiyya</u> [h]. <u>adh-Dhahabiyya</u> , <u>Shí'í Súfí</u> order in Iran.
Dhaka', Dhuka'	<u>Dhaká'</u>	acumen, mental, acuteness, intelligence, brightness;— <u>dhuká'</u> , the sun
Dhakawa (Dhakava, Zakawa)	<u>Dhakáwa</u> [h or t]	brightness of genius, wit, intelligence, sharp-mindedness
Dhaki	<u>Dhakí</u>	Pers. acute; strong, diffusive musk
Dhakhir, Dhakirun	<u>Dhákír</u> , pl. <u>Dhákírún</u>	rememberer; a praiser of God
Dhakira	<u>Dhákira</u> [h or t]	memory; the faculty of remembering, the retentive memory
Dhakiy, Adhkiya'	<u>Dhakíy</u> , pl. <u>Adhkiyá'</u>	person of discernment, penetration, or understanding; acute, witty
Dhanb, Dhunub	<u>Dhanb</u> , pl. <u>Dhunúb</u>	offence, sin, crime, misdeed
Dhaqa, Dhawq (Dhauq), Madhaq	<u>Dháqa</u> , ( <u>Dhawq</u> , <u>Dhawáq</u> , <u>Madháq</u> )	to taste, sample (food, etc.); to try, try out, test (something); to get a taste (of something), experience, undergo, suffer (something), go through something; form IV to have (someone) taste or sample (something), give (someone something) to taste; form V to taste (something) slowly, repeatedly, thoroughly; to get a taste (of something); to sense, perceive (something); to enjoy thoroughly, savour, relish (something); to derive pleasure (from)
Dhar'	<u>Dhar'</u>	(verbal noun of <u>dhara'a</u> ) power, ability, capability (to do something)
Dhara'a	<u>Dhara'a</u>	(verb) to measure (something); to take the measure or measurements (of something); to cover (a distance); to cross, travel (a country), travel through; to intercede, intervene, mediate, put in a word (for someone, on behalf of someone, with someone else)
Dhariyatun, Dhariyat	<u>Dháriyatun</u> , pl. <u>Dháriyát</u>	quick-scattering wind; that which scatters, that which blows away
Dharkara, Dhikr, Tadhkar	<u>Dharkara</u> , <u>Dhikr</u> , <u>Tadhkár</u>	to remember, bear in mind (something), think (of); to keep in mind (something); to recall, recollect (something)
Dharr	<u>Dharr</u>	strewing, scattering, sprinkling; (collective) tiny particles, atoms, specks, motes. Root word <u>dharra</u> has another derivative, <u>dhurriya</u> , so <u>dharr</u> can be understood as "seeds", as in progeny. See <u>dharra</u> and <u>dhurriya</u> .
Dharra, Dharr	<u>Dharra</u> ( <u>Dharr</u> )	to strew, scatter, spread (something); to sprinkle (on something, something)
Dharw	<u>Dharw</u>	scattering, dispersing, the act of blowing away
Dhat, Dhawat, Dhatan	<u>Dhát</u> , pl. <u>Dhawát</u>	(fem. of <u>dhú</u> ) being, essence, nature; self; person, personality; the same, the self-same; <u>adh-Dhawát</u> people of rank, people of distinction, notables; <u>dhátan</u> personally. Examples: <u>dhátu's-sadr</u> , <u>dhátu'l-'amúd</u> , (Pers.) <u>dháti sharíf</u> .
Dhatiya, Dhatiyat	<u>Dhátiya</u> [h or t], pl. <u>Dhátiyát</u>	personality; subjectivism (philosophy); identity (of a person)
Dhawq (Dhauq), Adhaq	<u>Dhawq</u> , pl. <u>Adhwáq</u>	gustatory sense; taste (for; also, e.g., literary taste); perceptivity, responsiveness (for); sensitivity, sensitiveness; savoir-vivre, suavity, urbanity, tact; liking, inclination; taste, flavour (of food, etc.)
Dhawqi (Dhauqi)	<u>Dhawqí</u>	of taste, gustative, gustatory. Form V "of sensing, perceiving"—see <u>Dháqa</u>
Dhi'b, Dhi'ab, Dhu'ban	<u>Dhi'b</u> , pl. <u>Dhi'áb</u> , <u>Dhu'bán</u>	wolf, jackal. Bahá'u'lláh named <u>Shaykh</u> Muḥammad Báqir (1819–1883) the "Wolf" and his son, <u>Shaykh</u> Muḥammad-Taqíy-i-Najafí (1846–1914), ibn-i- <u>Dhi'b</u> ("Son of the Wolf"). The son forbade people from chanting the Muslim Pre-Dawn Prayer because of its mentions of Bahá'.
Dhi'l-Hijjih	<u>Dhi'l-Hijjih</u>	Pers. twelfth month in Islamic calendar
Dhi'l-Jawshan	<u>Dhi'l-Jawshan</u>	[Ar.] "clad in armour". Term applied to Mullá 'Abdu'lláh the arch-killer of Imám Ḥusayn

Dhi'l-Qa'dih Dhibh Dhikr, Adhkar	<u>Dhi'l-Qa'dih</u> <u>Dhibh</u> <u>Dhikr</u> , pl. <u>Adhkar</u>	Pers. eleventh month in Islamic calendar sacrificial victim, blood sacrifice recollection, remembrance (e.g of God), reminiscence, memory, commemoration; reputation, repute, renown; naming, stating, mention(ing), quoting, citation; report, account, narration, narrative; invocation of God, mention of the Lord's name; (in Sufism) incessant repetition of certain words or formulae in praise of God, often accompanied by music and dancing. A name of the Qur'án.
Dhikra, Dhikayat	<u>Dhikrá</u> , pl. <u>Dhikrayát</u>	remembrance, recollection, memory;—pl. reminiscences, memoirs
Dhikran Dhikriya, Dhikriyya (Dhikriyyih) Dhikru'llah (Dhikr Allah, Zikhu'llah)	<u>Dhikrán</u> <u>Dhikríya</u> , Pers. <u>Dhikriyya</u> <u>Dhikru'lláh</u> ( <u>Dhikr Alláh</u> )	remembrance remembrance "Remembrance of God" (Pers. Zikru'lláh), an early title used by the Báb. Zikru'lláh <u>Khádím</u> (Zikrullah Khadem, 1904–1986) Hand of the Cause of God.
Dhikru'llah-i-A'zam	<u>Dhikru'lláh-i-A'zam</u>	"Greater remembrance of God", term used by Siyyid Kázim to refer to the Báb.
Dhimmi, Dhimmiyun	<u>Dhimmi</u> , pl. <u>Dhimmíyún</u>	a non-Muslim, but follower of another religion mentioned in the Qur'án, who lives as a protected subject in an Islamic state
Dhira', Adhru', Dhur'an Dhu, Dhi, Dha, Dhat, Dhawu, Ulu, Dhawat	<u>Dhirá'</u> , pl. <u>Adhru'</u> , <u>Dhur'án</u> <u>Dhú</u> gen., <u>Dhí</u> accus., fem. <u>Dhá</u> , <u>Dhát</u>	arm; forearm; connecting rod; cubit pl. masc. <u>Dhát</u> , <u>Dhawú</u> , Ulú; pl. fem. <u>Dhawát</u> (with following genitive) possessor, owner, holder or master of, endowed or provided with, embodying or comprising something. ulú'l-amr ("ulu'l-amr"), the companions of Muhammad; also their followers in learning and authority. ulú'l-'azm ("ulu'l-'azm"), those resolved to obey the commands of God (Noah, Abraham, Moses, and Muhammad); those with constancy and patience (Noah, Abraham, Isaac, Jacob, Joseph, Job, Moses, David and Jesus). See <u>Dhát</u> for fem. examples: <u>dhú</u> ad'áf, <u>dhú'l-jalál</u> , <u>dhú'n-najmat</u> .
Dhu'l-Awtad	<u>Dhu'l-Awtád</u>	is variously rendered by translators of the Qur'án as The Impaler, The Contriver of the Stakes, The Lord of a Strong Dominion, The One Surrounded by Ministers, etc.
Dhu'l-Faqar (Zulfiqar, Dhulfiqar)	<u>Dhu'l-Faqár</u>	"that which possesses a spine". The name of the well-known sword of Muḥammad and Imám 'Alí. So named because it had projections and jags, like the spinal cord, on its back.
Dhu'l-Faqar Khan	<u>Dhu'l-Faqár</u> <u>Khán</u>	Fort in "vicinity" of <u>Sháhrúd</u> . Possibly Qal'ah Naw-Rúz <u>Khán</u> (36.405557, 54.965566), <u>Sháhrúd</u> .
Dhu'l-Hijjah, Dhu'l-Hijjih	<u>Dhu'l-Ḥijjah</u> (Pers. <u>Dhu'l-Hijjih</u> )	twelfth month of Islamic calendar (the one of pilgrimage or "Possessor of the Pilgrimage")
Dhu'l-Qa'da	<u>Dhu'l-Qa'da</u>	eleventh month of Islamic calendar (the one of truce/sitting)
Dhu'l-Qarnayn, Dhu'l-Qarnain	<u>Dhu'l-Qarnayn</u>	a prophet in Qur'án 18:83–101—"the one with two horns (of the world)" or "He of the Two Ages". In traditional scholarship, the character is usually identified as Alexander the Great. See Sikandar.
Dhu'n-Nun, Dha'n-Nun	<u>Dhú Nún</u> ( <u>Dhú'n-Nún</u> )	fem. <u>Dhá Nún</u> ( <u>Dhá'n-Nún</u> ) ("dhu'l-nun", "dha'l-nun", "dhul-nun", "dhal-Nun", "zu'l-nun", "zul-nun", "thulnoon", etc.) "him of the fish" or "one with a fish", the Prophet Jonah. <u>Dhú'n-Nún</u> Abú'l-Fayḍ <u>Thawbán</u> bin Ibráhím al-Miṣrí (d. Giza 245/CE 859 or 248/CE 862), often referred to as <u>Dhú'l-Nún</u> al-Miṣrí or <u>Zúl-Nún</u> al-Miṣrí, was an early Egyptian Muslim mystic and ascetic.
Dhurriya, Dhurriyat, Dharariy	<u>Dhurriya</u> , pl. <u>Dhurriyát</u> , <u>Dharáriy</u>	progeny, descendants, children, offspring. See root <u>Dharra</u>
Didan, Didam	<u>Dídan</u>	Pers. to see, look, observe; to perceive, feel; to expect, hope for; to visit (modern colloquialism). <u>Dídam</u> , saw. <u>Dídam</u> in Bahá'u'lláh ast, "I beheld the countenance of Bahá'u'lláh in Him".
Didha (Deza, Dezah, Dizah, Dizeh)	<u>Dídha</u> (d- <u>dh</u> -h)	Pers. a horse or mule of an ash-colour; a dark colour; a fortress
Dighth, Adghath	<u>Dighth</u> , pl. <u>Ádgháth</u>	a handful of herbs partly green and partly dry. Also translated as "a handful of worldly goods". Word used in Qur'án 38:44.
Dih (Deh), Dihak	<u>Dih</u> , pl. <u>Dihák</u>	village, country

Dih-Bala	Dih-Bálá	(Deh-i-Bala) common place name in Iran (GPB p. 298)
Dih-Chah (Deh Chah)	Dih- <u>Cháh</u>	a village ((29.367806, 54.464782)) 23 km NNE Nayríz
Dihí	Díhí	peasant, villager
Dih-Mulla (Deh-Mulla)	Dih-Mullá	Pers. a small village (36.272722, 54.755498) in Semnan Province
Dihqan, Dahaqina, Dahqin, Duhqan	Dihqán, pl. Daháqina, Daháqín	man of importance, one who plays an important role, leading personality; grandee (in ancient Persia). Pers.: also duhqán (from Per. dih- <u>khán</u> or dihgán), chief man or magistrate of a village, prince or head of the farmers (among the Persians); a husbandman, cultivator of the ground; a historian; a minstrel, bard.
Dihqani, Dahqani	Dihqání, Dahqání	(Ar. element) tillage, husbandry; a husbandman
Dijla	Dijla[h or t]	“channel”, the Tigris river
Dil	Dil	Pers. the heart, mind, soul; marrow; pith of a tree; trunk of a tree; the centre; the eye; a dot; an enigma; cote (animal shelter)
Dilaram (Dil-aram)	Dilárám	Pers. quieting the mind; heart-approving; a lovely woman, sweet-heart; anything admired or wished for
Dil-Dari	Dil-Darí	Pers. demonstrations of love; comfort, consolation
Dil-Gusha (Dilgusha)	Dil-Gu <u>shá</u>	Pers. exhilarating; “expansion” or “delight” of the heart
Dili-‘Abbas	Dilí-‘Abbás	(Delli Abbas) a small town 12 km NW of al-Miqdádíyah (or al-Muqdádíyah) and 90 km NE of Baghdad, in Iraq
Dilir	Dilír	Pers. brave, valiant, intrepid; audacious, fearless, insolent, bold
Dimagh (Damagh), Admigha	Dimágh (Pers. Damágh)	pl. Admigha[h or t] brain. Pers. also the palate; the nose; pride, haughtiness, consequential airs.
Dimashq (Damashq), Dimishq	Dimashq, Dimishq	Damascus, capital of Syria, colloquially known in Syria as <u>ash-Shám</u> and titled the “City of Jasmine” (Madínat al-Yásamín)
Dimashqi (Damashqi), Dimishqi	Dimashqí, Dimishqí	of Damascus, e.g. Damashqí Gate, the city gate facing Damascus near a mosque in ‘Akká, or the gate on the NW side of old Jerusalem
Din al-Qayyin	ad-Dín al-Qayyim	True Religion (Qur’án 30:30)
Din, Adyan	Dín, pl. Adyán	religion, creed, faith, belief. Suffix in proper names, i.e. Šaláh ad-Dín, Pers. Šaláh-ud-Dín
Dinar, Dananir	Dínár, pl. Danánír	(originally dinnár), a coin; a gold coin, a ducat, a dinar, a monetary unit; a weight of gold (variously stated); (metaphorically) the sun;—pl. money
Dini	Díní	religious; spiritual
Din-i-Ilahi	Dín-i-Iláhí	(The Divine Faith)
Din-Muhammad-Vazir	Dín-Muḥammad-Vazír	
Dinur, Dinwar (Dinyar)	Dínúr, Dínwar	(Pers. with Ar. influence) religious, faithful; who knows the law
Dirakh (Derakh)	Dirakh	Pers. (for dirakh <u>t</u> ), a tree; a beam
Dirakhshani (Derakhshani)	Dirakh <u>sh</u> ání	Pers. name
Dirbas, Darabis (Pers. Zarrabis)	Dirbás, Darábís	bolt, door bolt
Dirham, Darahim	Dirham, pl. Daráhim	dirhem, drachma; a weight; money, cash. Dirham = 6 dániq = 12 qírát.
Disatir (Desatir)	Disátír	Pers. is a literary forgery with Sufi leanings published in Bombay in 1818 from an Iranian manuscript
Disciples of ‘Abdu’l-Baha	Disciples or Heralds of ‘Abdu’l-Bahá	Designated by Shoghi Effendi: Dr John Ebenezer Esslemont, Thornton Chase, Howard MacNutt, Sarah Farmer, Hippolyte Dreyfus-Barney, Lillian Kappes, Robert Turner (first Afro-American Bahá’í in America), Dr Arthur Brauns, W. H. Randall, Lua Getsinger (née Louisa Aurora Moore—Livá (banner)), Joseph Hannan, Chester I. Thatcher, Charles Greenleaf, Mrs J. D. Brittingham, Mrs Thornburgh, Helen S. Goodall, Arthur P. Dodge, William H. Hoar and Dr J. G. Augur.
Diwan (Daywan, Divan), Dawawin	Díwán (Díván), pl. Dawáwín	Pers. origin, loaned to Ar. Original meaning was “bundle (of written sheets)”, hence “book”, especially “book of accounts”, and hence “office of accounts”, “custom house”, “council chamber”. The meaning of the English divan, “long, cushioned seat” is because such seats were placed along the walls in Middle Eastern council chambers. A royal court; tribunal of justice or revenue; a council of state, senate; account books of the treasury (in older Islamic administration); collection of poems by an author; governmental office, administrative office; chancellery, office, bureau, secretariat; council or state, cabinet;

Diwan-Khanih, Divan-Khanih Diya (Deya), Dia, Ziya, Zia	Díwán- <u>Kh</u> ánih Ḍiyá' (ضياء)	council, consultative assembly, board of advisers, executive committee; government; hall. Used in titles, as in Amír-Díwán, Head of the Court, or Prime Minister. Court light, brightness, glow. $\mathcal{Z}$ may be used instead of $\mathcal{d}$ . Bahá'í authors use $\mathcal{d}$ iyá' (ضياء) or $\mathcal{d}$ iyá. The same issue with the "íyá" letter combination also occurs with $\mathcal{d}$ iyár.
Diya Baghdadi	Ḍiyá' Bagh <u>h</u> dádí	Dr Zia (Ḍiyá') Bagh <u>h</u> dádí (1882–1937). Named Ḍiyá' and Afandí by Bahá'u'lláh (He also called him Mabsút Afandí, "the happy one")
Diya' ad-Din, Diya'u'd-Din Diya'i Diya'iya, Diya'iyyih	Ḍiyá' ad-Dín, Ḍiyá'u'd-Dín Ḍiyá'í Ḍiyá'íya[h or t], Ḍiyá'iyyih	light of faith or light of religion of Ḍiyá'. Nuṣratu'lláh Ḍiyá'í (Ziaiyih or Zia'iyyih) Ḍiyá'íyyih <u>Kh</u> ánum, eldest daughter of 'Abdu'l-Bahá and mother of Shoghi Effendi.
Diya'u'l-Hajiyih Diya'u'llah	Ḍiyá'u'l-Hájíyyih Ḍiyá'u'lláh	title of 'U <u>dh</u> ra <u>Kh</u> ánum light of God (Zíá'u'lláh or Ziaoullah). Mírzá Ḍiyá'u'lláh, a son of Bahá'u'lláh.
Diyafa	Ḍiyáfa[t]	hospitable reception, entertainment as guest, accommodation; hospitality; "feast"
Diyala, Sirwan	Diyálá (in Iraq), Sírwan (in Iran)	445 km tributary of Tigris River in eastern Iraq, flowing on east side of Baghdad and joining the Tigris River to the south side of the city. Given incorrectly as Dajli in <i>Star of the West</i> .
Diyar-Bakr (Diar-Bakr)	Diyár-Bakr	(Diyár Bakr or Diyárbakir, "land of Bakr" tribe) city (37.925386, 40.205236) in SE Türkiye, 630 km NW of Bagh <u>h</u> dád. Transcribed Diyár-Bakr by Shoghi Effendi. Arabic: ديار بكر (Diyár Bakr). Renamed Diyabakir (Turkish, "land of copper") by Atatürk in 1931. See Ma'dan-i-Mis.
Diyar-i-Khatt	Díyár-i- <u>Kh</u> att	"domain of writing" or "realm of calligraphy". Verse inscribed by Nabíl when asked by Mishkín-Qalam: Dar díyár-i-khatt <u>sh</u> áh-i- <u>sh</u> ahib-'alam Bandiy-i-báb-i-Bahá, Mishkín-Qalam." "In the realm of calligraphy, the king who possesses the Banner, is the servant of the gate of Bahá [the Báb], Mishkín-Qalam."
Diz-Abad, Dizabad	Díz-Ábád (Dízábád)	a village (34.490278, 49.181111) in Markazi Province. A village (36.423725, 52.806759; "Dízvá" ("Dizva"); 1.3 km south of the Shrine of <u>Sh</u> aykh Ṭabarsí) in the Central District of Qaem Shahr County, Mazandaran Province.
Dizful (Dezful)	Dizfúl	a city and capital of Dezful County, Khuzestan Province, Iran. 120 km NNW of Ahvaz.
Dizij Abad (Dizaj Abad)	Dízij Ábád	village (36.628908, 48.595490) 11 km ESE of the centre of Zanjan
Dolgorukov (Dolgorouki)	Dolgorukov	Prince Dimitri Ivanovich Dolgorukov (1797–1867) was a Russian career diplomat born into one of the most prominent Russian families. He held a number diplomatic posts: Constantinople and Madrid (1826–1830); The Hague (1832–1837), Naples (1838–1842), and again in Constantinople (1842–1845). He was the Russian Minister in Iran (1845–1854).
Droshky (Doroshky, Durushkih) Du, Do Du'a' al-Baha'	Droshky, Pers. Dur <u>u</u> shkih Dú, Du, Do Du'á' al-Bahá'	a low four-wheeled open carriage once used in Russia Pers. two (also known as Du'á' as-Saḥar, "Supplication of pre-dawn") is a prayer recommended to Muslims to recite during the pre-dawns of Ramaḍán. The prayer contains the names (and in the same order), which refer to attributes of God, of the months adopted by the Báb for the Badí' calendar. This prayer also gives precedence to the name Bahá' (4 times in the first verse), which apparently does not appear in the Qur'án. "I beseech Thee by Thy Splendour (Bahá') at its most splendid (abhá') for all Thy Splendour (Bahá') is truly resplendent (bahíy). I, verily, O my God! beseech Thee by the fullness of Thy Splendour (bahá'). See <u>Sh</u> aykh Bahá'í.
Du'a'	Du'á', pl. Ad'íya[h or t], Pers. Ad'íyyih	call; invocation of God, supplication, prayer; request, plea; good wish; imprecation, curse. Prayer (supplication) for certain occasions and requirements.
Du'ab (Doab)	Dú'áb	Pers. "two" + "water", water-rich tract of land lying between two converging, or confluent, rivers. Village



Dudman	Dúdmán	(36.017927, 53.046496) in Mazandaran Province. Pers. a great tribe, family, illustrious house; generation, race; fragrance; dynasty
Dugh	Dúgh	Pers. a mixture of yoghurt and water, to which mint salt and pepper may be added.
Dugh-Abad (Dughabad)	Dúgh-Ábád	village (35.085454, 58.854295) in Razavi Khorasan Province, Iran. It is 150 km SW of Mashhad. Named Fúrúgh by Bahá'u'lláh.
Duhan, Duha, Zuha, Zuhwat Dukhan, Dukkan, Adkhina Dukht	Ḍuḥan, Ḍuḥá, Pers. Ḍuḥwat Dukhán (Dukhkhán), pl. Adkhina Dukht	forenoon, luncheon-time smoke, fume, vapour; tobacco Pers. a daughter; a virgin; ability, strength; contempt and hatred
Dukhtar, Dukhtaran Duldul, Daladil	Dukhtar, pl. Dukhtarán Duldul and Duldúl, pl. Daládil	Pers. a daughter; a girl; a virgin; power, strength porcupine; the name of a mule gifted to Muḥammad by al-Muqawqis, probably the governor of Egypt. See Ya'fúr.
Dumit	Ḍúmiṭ	'Azíz Sulaymán Ḍúmiṭ (fanatical Christian)—his house (since demolished) was on eastern side of the Pilgrim House near the Shrine of the Báb. He erected a large illuminated cross on the roof of his house.
Dunam	Dunam	Ottoman Turkish origin. Modern metric unit is 0.1 ha of land (about 0.25 acre).
Durar al-Baha'íya, Durar'u'l-Baha'íya	ad-Durar al-Bahá'íya	Pers. Duraru'l-Bahá'íyyah (or -ih) or ad-Durar al-Bahiyyah (Dorar-ul-Bahiyyih) "The Brilliant Pearls" by Mírzá Abu'l-Faḍl, translated into English and published as <i>Miracles and Metaphors</i> .
Durr Durra, Durrun, Durar Durri, Darri, Dirri	Durr Durra[t], Durrun, pl. Durar Durrí, (Pers. Darrí, Dirrí)	(collective) pearls pearl, e.g. Durratu'l-Bahá'íyya glittering, twinkling, brilliant (star), a sparkling star glittering like a gem brightly shine
Durriya Durud Durukhshan, Derakhshan Durzi, Darzi, Duruz	Durriya[h or t] Durúd Duru <del>kh</del> shán Durzí, Darzí, pl. Durúz	(Dorud) place 260 km NW of Isfahan Pers. (pronounced Derakhshan) shining, flashing Druze. The name is derived from the name of Muḥammad bin Ismá'íl Naṣhtakín ad-Darazí (from Persian darzí, "tailor") who was an early preacher. However, the people prefer the name al-Muwahḥidún ("Unitarian" or "people of monotheism")
Dust (Dost), Dustan	Dúst, pl. Dústán	Pers. friend; lover; mistress, sweetheart. Dúst Muḥammad, friend of Muḥammad, town (31.145648, 61.791519) in eastern Iran, and 16th century Persian painter of miniatures, calligrapher, and art historian.
Dusti (Dosti)	Dústí	Pers. friendship; love, affection. Insán-dústí, "love of humankind in general" or philanthropy.
Dustur, Dasatir	Dustúr, pl. Dasátír	Pers. (Ar. influence) a note or common-place book; a senator, grandee; a pillar; a canon, copy, exemplar, model
Dustur, Dasatir	Dustúr, pl. Dasátír	statute; regulations; by-laws; (basic) constitutional law; constitution (politics);—(colloquial) dastúr permission
Dustur, Dasatir	Dustúr, pl. Dasátír	statute; regulations; by-laws; (basic) constitutional law; constitution (politics);—(colloquial) dastúr permission
Dusturi	Dustúrí	constitutional
Dusturiyya	Dustúríyya[h]	constitutionality
Duwaliya	Duwalíya	internationality; internationalism; the International ...
Duz (Doz)	Dúz	Pers. (in compound word) sewing
Duzd, Duzdan	Duzd, pl. Duzdán	Pers. A thief, robber, assassin; theft
Duzdab	Duzdáb	Pers. "water thieves", renamed Záhidán (pl. "pious") late 1920s, capital of Sístán, Írán
Duzdgah (Duzd-gar)	Duzdgáh	Pers. home or hiding-place of thieves
<b>E</b>		
Eirene, Eirenion	Eiréné (Greek)	one, peace, quietness, rest. Greek goddess of peace (Roman counterpart is Pax). The Eirenion Hall was built in 1897 on the Green Acre property and was used as a lecture hall during the summer lecture series at Green Acre. 'Abdu'l-Baha gave a number of talks in the hall in 1912.
El	El	Hebrew אֱל (l-e), a god, supreme deity.
Elders	Elders	'Abdu'l-Bahá has named 20 of the 24 elders of Revelation 4:4 and 11:16: the Báb, the 18 Letters of the Living, and Ḥájí Mírzá Muḥammad Taqí, a cousin of the Báb.
Erzurum	Erzurum	city in eastern Turkey ("Erzeroum"). Known as Theodosiopolis in Roman times. Neighbouring city of

		Artsn (Arzan) was destroyed 1048–49 and citizens moved to Theodosiopolis and called it Artsn Rum (Arzan of the Romans). Muslim citizens changed it to Arzan ar-Rúm (or Arz ar-Rúm) and then to Erzurum.
<b>F</b>		
Fa	Fa	(conjunction, often as a prefix, e.g. fatabayyanú) then, and then; and so, thus, hence, therefore; but then, then however; for, because; (with subjective) so that
Fa'íd, Fa'ída, Fawa'íd (Fawa'íd)	Fá'íd, fem. Fáy'ida[h or t], pl. Fawá'íd	utility, avail, benefit, advantage; gain, profit; interest (on money); useful lesson, moral; use (e.g. of a medicine). The Qur'án forbids usury, but not reasonable interest. See riban.
Fa'íl, Fa'ilun, Fa'ala	Fá'íl, pl. Fáy'ilún, Fa'ala	effective; efficacious, efficient; (with pl. fáy'ilún) doer, actor, perpetrator; (with pl. fa'ala) worker, workman, labourer; active subject of a verbal clause (grammar). See maf'úl, manšúb and marfú'
Fa'iq	Fáy'iq	superior; surpassing, excellent, exquisite, first-rate; outstanding, remarkable, striking; pre-eminent; exceeding, extraordinary; going far beyond (a restriction, etc.); awake, waking, wakeful. Aḥmad Fáy'iq Afandí (Armenian) rebelled against Shoghi Effendi.
Fa'iz, Fa'iza, Fa'izun	Fáy'iz, fem. Fáy'iza, pl. Fáy'izún	successful, victorious, triumphant; victor, winner; reaching, attaining. Fáy'izih (Pers. variation)—name given to Gulsurkh Bagum by 'Abdu'l-Bahá.
Fada, Fayd, Fayadan (Fayazan)	Fáḏa (Fayḏ, Fayaḏán)	to overflow, flow over, run over; to inundate, flood, flood, inundation, deluge
Fadak	Fadak	a large, formerly Jewish owned oasis region (25.978874, 40.470053) south of the city of al-Há'it, and 122 km ENE of Khaybar. See Taymár' and Wadí al-Qurá'.
Fad-dan	Fad-dán	(feddan) about an acre in size
Fadhlaka	Faḏḥlaka	brief summary, résumé, survey, outline, abstract, epitome
Fadil (Fazil), Fadila, Fudala, Fada'il	Faḏíl, fem. Faḏíla[h or t], pl. Fuḏalá'	(fem. pl. Faḏá'il) outstanding, eminent, very good, first-rate, excellent; distinguished, deserving; learned, erudite. As the day of the Badí' week, Faḏíl: grace, favour. Fem. moral excellence, excellent quality, virtue; merit, advantage, excellence, exquisiteness.
Fadil (Fazil), Fawadil, Fadilun, Fudala	Fáy'il, pl. Fawáy'il, Fáy'ilún, Fuḏalá	Ar. (Fazel is an old Persian form) remaining, leftover, left, surplus, exceeding, in excess; (pl. fawáy'il) remainder, remnant, residue, rest, leftover, surplus, excess;—(pl. fáy'ilún, fuḏalá) outstanding, eminent, very good, first-rate, superior, excellent, distinguished, deserving; learned; man of culture and refinement. Persian (z may be used instead of ḏ): fáy'il, fem. fáy'ilat, fáy'ila, pl. fáy'ilát. 28 km ENE of Gurgán (SE corner of the Caspian Sea), Iran Pers. savant of Furúghí. See Furúghí
Fadilabad (Fazelabad)	Fáy'ilábád	Persian Bahá'í scholar (1880–1957)
Fadil-i-Furughi	Faḏíl-i-Furúghí	the Learned One of the Qá'in. A district in the province of Khurásán
Fadil-i-Mazandarani	Fáy'il-i-Mazandarání	"scholar of Yazd". Fáy'il-i-Yazdí ('Alí Muntazí' of Nadúshun) was a poet, religious scholar, and a devoted servant of Bahá'u'lláh.
Fadil-i-Qa'ini	Fáy'il-i-Qá'iní	surplus, excess, superfluity, overflow; leftover, remainder, remnant, rest; matter of secondary importance, subordinate matter;—pl. fuḏúl that which is superfluous, redundant or in excess, a surplus, superfluity; waste, refuse; droppings, excrement;—pl. aḏḏál merit, desert (on behalf of, with respect to), credit (for, in), service(s) (to); benefit, favour, gift, present. Persian—z may be used instead of ḏ)
Fadil-i-Yazdi	Fáy'il-i-Yazdí	remnant, remainder, residue, leftover, rest, surplus; waste, scrap, discard, offal, waste product; pl. excretions (physiology), excrements
Fadl (Fazl), Fudul, Afdal	Faḏl, pl. Fuḏúl, Aḏḏál	Grace or bounty of God. Pers. Faḏl Khudá
Fadla, Fadalat	Faḏla[t], pl. Faḏalát	Pers. a family name
Fadlu'llah (Fazlu'llah), Fadl Khuda	Faḏlu'lláh, Faḏl Alláh (Faḏlalláh)	lynx (also the term for cheetah and panther)
Fahandizh	Fahandizh	to understand, comprehend, realize (something); to note (something), take note, take cognizance (of something); to hear, learn (of something from), be informed (of something by)
Fahd, Fuhud, Afhud	Fahd, pl. Fuhúd, Afhud	understanding; comprehension, grasp; perceptive faculty,
Fahima, Fahm, Faham	Fahima, Fahm, Faham	
Fahm, Afham	Fahm, pl. Afhám	

Fahnih (Faneh), Panah, Dakhin	Fahnih	perceptivity; brains, intellect; discernment, acumen, penetration, insight, intelligence (also known as Panáh and Dakhín) is a small village 72 km SSW Qúchán in Razavi Khorasan Province, Iran. See Panábandán.
Fajr	Fajr	dawn, daybreak, morning twilight; dawn (figuratively), beginning, outset, start; (fem.) morning prayer (Islamic Law)
Fakara, Fakr	Fakara (Fakr)	to reflect, meditate, cogitate, ponder, muse, speculate (on), revolve in ones mind, think over, contemplate, consider (something) form V to reflect, meditate, cogitate, ponder, muse, speculate (on), revolve in ones mind, think over, contemplate, consider (something); to think (of) forms V & VIII to remember, recall, recollect (someone, something)
Fakhkhar	Fakhkhár	(fired) clay; earthenware, crockery, pottery. Tel 'Akká (inaccurately also called Tel al-Fakhkhár (Hill of Shards) or "Napoleon's Hill". See Tall al-Fakhkhár
Fakhm	Fakhm	stately, imposing, splendid, superb, magnificent, grand, grandiose
Fakhr	Fakhr	glory, pride; honor; vainglorious poetry (as a literary genre) (MF)
Fakhru'd-Dawlih Fakhru'd-Din Fakhru'sh-Shuhada'	Fakhru'd-Dawlih Fakhru'd-Dín Fakhru'sh-Shuhadá'	(Fakr ed Din) Pride of Martyrs. Note final Hamza. See Áqá Buzurg-i-Níshápúrí.
Fakhura (Fakhurih)	Fákhúra[h or t]	pottery, earthenware manufactory. al-Fákhúrah is a SW quarter of 'Akká—location of the Khán al-'Awámíd ("Inn of Pillars").
Falah Falaj, Aflaj	Faláh Falaj, pl. Aflaj	thriving, prosperity; salvation; welfare; success split into parts. The irrigation system (see qanáh) in Oman and UAE that conducts underground water into channels that is then evenly divided between farms.
Falak, Aflak	Falak, pl. Aflák	celestial sphere; celestial body, star; circuit, orbit (of celestial bodies). Hence, falak al-burúj (the celestial spheres); falak al-manázil (the celestial stations); falak az-zuḥal (the sphere of Saturn); falak al-muštari (the sphere of Jupiter); falak al-mirrikh (the sphere of Mars); falak ash-shams (the sphere of the Sun); falak az-zuhrah (the sphere of Venus); falak 'uṭárid (the sphere of Mercury); falak al-qamar (the sphere of the moon)
Falaq Falaqa (Falaka, Falakih)	Falaq Falaqa[h or t]	daybreak, dawn a device (pole, stick) to hold the feet of a person when the bastinado is given. A rope is fixed to the ends of the stick to form a loose loop. The feet are passed through the loop and two men turn the stick to tighten the rope, and then lift the stick. A third man strikes the soles of the person's feet with a cane.
Falasifiyya sharq Fallah, Fallahun, Fallaha Fallscheer	Falásifiyya sharq Falláh, pl. Falláhún, Falláha[h or t] Fallscheer	"philosophers of the East". See faylasúf tiller of the soil, husbandman; peasant, farmer, fellah Dr Josephina Therese Fallscheer-Zürcher (1866–1932), a Swiss physician who lived in the Middle East for many years, including Haifa (1905-1912). Dr Fallscheer served as physician for the family of 'Abdu'l-Bahá and was a confidant of the women of the household of 'Abdu'l-Bahá. Married Heinrich Samuel Fallscheer (b. 1872) in 1899. Daughter Gerda Margarethe Sdun-Fallscheer (1901–1990).
Falsaf, Falsafa Falsafi Fam Ghadir	Falsaf, fem. Falsafa[h or t], pl. Falsafát Falsafí Fam Ghadír	to philosophize; philosophy Pers. philosophical; a philosopher ("Fama Ghadir") Fam Ghadír (Khummm), i.e. the mouth or orifice of the pool (ghadír). Symbolically, talk or speech.
Fam, Afwah	Fam, pl. Afwáh	mouth; muzzle; orifice, aperture, hole, vent; mouth (of a river), head (of a canal, etc.)
Fana' Fi'lláh	Faná' Fí'lláh	the annihilation of self in God (Scholl, <i>Remembrance of God</i> , p. 5)
Fana' wa Baqa	Faná' wa Baqá'	annihilation and subsistence (Scholl, <i>Remembrance of God</i> , p. 5)
Fana'	Faná'	passing away, perish, cessation of being; perdition, ruin, destruction, annihilation; evanescence, vanishing, termination, extinction; exhaustion; non-being, non-

		existence, non-entity; extinction of individual consciousness, recedence of the ego, obliteration of the self (mysticism)
Fana'yan (Fana'ian, Fanaian, Fanaian)	Faná'yán (Faná'íyán)	Mírzá Faraju'lláh Faná'yán (Junún) (CE 1871–1945)—a shoemaker, Bahá'í and poet
Fanan, Afnan	Fanan, pl. Afnán	bough or twig. Afnán used to denote those indirectly related to the Báb (there were no surviving children), specifically of His three maternal uncles and His wife's two brothers. Family name of Túbá Khánum (daughter of 'Abdu'l-Bahá) who married Mírzá Muḥsin. Children: Rúhí, Suhayl, Fu'ád and Thurayyá.
Fani, Faniyat (Faniyyat)	Fání, pl. Fáníyát (Fániyyát)	frail, transitory, perishable, inconstant; tottering (old man); (in the parlance of the Sufis) one who has reached the state of faná', or annihilation
Fanin	Fánin	evanescent, transitory, transient, ephemeral, vain; exhausted; far advanced in years, very old
Faniya, Fana'	Faniya (Faná')	to pass away, perish, cease to exist, come to nought; to come to an end, cease, wane, dwindle, evanesce, vanish; to be extinguished, become extinct; to be exhausted, be consumed, be spent; to undergo obliteration of the self; to become totally absorbed (by). See Baqá'
Fann, Funun, Afnan, Afanin	Fann, pl. Funún, Afnán, Afánín	kind, specimen, variety;—pl. Afánín various sides (of something), diversity;—pl. Funún sciences, arts; modes, ways, manners; tricks, artifices; arts and sciences or technology. <i>Thamarát al-Funún</i> (1875–1908) "The fruits of the arts", first Syrian Islamic newspaper.
Fannan (Fananan), Fannana, Fannanun Faqa, (Fawq, Fawaq)	Fannán, fem. Fannána, pl. Fannánún Fáqa (Fawq, Fawáq)	artist. Khazeh Fannanapazir (Khaḍīh Fannánpazír)
Faqara, Faqar Faqih, Fuqihā, Fuqaha Faqir, Fuqara'	Faqára[h or t], pl. Faqár Faqīh, fem. Fuqīha[h or t], pl. Fuqahá' Faqír, pl. Fuqara'	to surpass, excel, overtop (someone, something), tower (above); to be superior (to someone); to outweigh, outbalance; to transcend, exceed (something) back joint or vertebra legist, jurisprudent and theologian, expert of fiqh, jurist poor, poverty-stricken; poor man, pauper; mendicant dervish, Sufi mendicant
Faqnas Faqr Far, Farr	Faqnas Faqr Far, Farr	phoenix poverty; need, lack, want Pers. beauty, comeliness, ornament, elegance, decoration; light, splendour, brilliancy, lustre; voice, sound; a feather; a torrent of water; justice; government; infliction of punishment; magnificence, glory, power, dignity, dominion, pomp, state
Far', Furu', Afru'	Far', pl. Furú', Afru'	twig, branch, bough, limb, (also colloquial) branches, twigs; derivative; section, subdivision; branch office, subsidiary establishment, branch; branch line, feeder line; branch wire (electricity); a fundamental institution or doctrine. al-farú' or 'ilm al-farú' the doctrine of the branches, i.e., applied fiqh, applied ethics (consisting in the systematic elaboration of canonical law in Islam)
Farab	Fáráb	land watered by irrigation. There are a number of places with this name: a village 60 km south of Ardabíl, Iran; Fáráb (Farap) a town in Turkmenistan adjacent to Alat (Olat), Uzbekistan; Farob a town in western Tajikistan.
Farabi	Fárábí	Abú Naṣr Muḥammad ibn Muḥammad al Fárábí (known in West as Alfarabius). Renowned Arab philosopher and jurist. Possibly born in Fáráb or Fáyáb, which one?
Faraburz, Fariburz	Faráburz, Faríburz	Pers. glorious and mighty. Name of a mighty champion and minister of Iran.
Farada, Faruda, Furud	Farada and Faruda (Furúd)	to be single, be alone; to be singular, be unique;—farada (furúd) to withdraw, retire, segregate (from)
Faraghih (Farugh) Farah, Afrah	Farághih Faraḥ, pl. Afráh	(Faraghe, Faragheh) village 160 km SW Yazd joy, gladness, glee, gaiety, hilarity, mirth, exhilaration, merriment, happiness; wedding;—pl. feast of rejoicing, celebration, festival, festivity; wedding (feast).
Farah-Abad	Faraḥ-Ábád	"The Fair Abode of Joy", palace near Tehran that was built by Muẓaffarí'd-Dín
Farahan	Faráhán	merry, gay, cheerful, joyful, glad, delighted, happy. County in Markazi Province, Iran.
Farahangiz (Farahangise)	Faraḥángíz (Faraḥ+ángíz)	Faraḥángíz (Farah) Khánum (1894–1967) was a niece of Fátimah Naḥrī (Munríh Khánum), sister of Dr Amínu'lláh (Amín) Faríd (their father was Mírzá Asadu'lláh-i-

Farahmand, Farhmand, Farhamand Faraj, Faraja	Farahmand, Farhmand, Farhamand Faraj, fem. Faraja[h or t]	Işfahání), she married Sydney Sprague (1875–1943). All (including the father) were Covenant-Breakers. She owned a small piece of land in the area of the International Bahá'í Archives Building and resisted all efforts to purchase it for over 30 years—expropriated by the government in 1954. Sydney changed his mind in 1937, and eventually returned to the Bahá'í Faith in 1941. Pers. intelligent, wise; near freedom from grief or sorrow, release from suffering; joy; relaxation; relief, ease, repose, pleasure, comfort; happy ending
Faraju'llah Dhaki al-Kurdi	Faraju'lláh <u>Dh</u> akí al-Kurdí	(not Zakí) <u>Shaykh</u> Faraju'lláh <u>Dh</u> akí al-Kurdí, a religious student at al-Azhar University who became a Bahá'í; and later an editor and publisher in Cairo
Faraju'llah Tafrishi Faraju'llah Faramarz	Faraju'lláh Tafríshí Faraju'lláh Farámarz	(MF) (from Tafrísh) God's relief or rescue Pers. keeper of a citadel or fortress; name of the son of Rustam
Faramush Faramush-Khanih	Fáramúsh Fáramúsh- <u>Kh</u> ánih	Pers. forgotten, forgetfulness Pers. house of oblivion, Freemasonry headquarters, a corruption of <i>franc-maçonnerie</i> (Freemasonry)
Faran	Fárán	desert, mountain, wilderness, etc. A small village in Ardistán (32.989358, 52.624571). See Párán.
Farang, Firing	Farang (hence Farangí), Firing	Pers. from old French word franc ("Frank"), an Italian, European; a Christian; all nations that wear short garments; ruddy, of pleasing aspect; a galley. See afranj and ifranjí
Farangis	Farangís	Pers. character in <i>Sháhnáma</i> , daughter of Afrásyáb, married to Siyáwush and mother of Kay <u>Kh</u> usraw.
Faraqit	Fáraqlít (Fáriq + lít)	Arabic rendering of the Greek Paráklētos (Paraclete). "The Comforter"; defender, deputy, or intercessor; a distinguisher between truth and error. Bahá'u'lláh claimed to be the Father foretold by Isaiah and the Comforter covenanted by Jesus. (SLH p. 63)
Farash, Farasha, Farashah, Farashun	Farásh, fem. Farásha[h or t]	(Pers. Farásháh) moth; butterfly; flighty, fickle person. Farásháh (now Islámiyih, Eslamiyeh) is a town SW of Yazd, Iran.
Faraz	Faráz	Pers. above, up, upon, on, upwards, aloft, on the top; above and below, up and down; back, behind; after, hereafter
Farazistan	Farázistán	"The heavenly world", title of a volume by Muḥammad Ismá'íl <u>Kh</u> án
Fard, Afrad, Furada	Fard, pl. Afrád, Furádá	alone, single; sole, only; solitary, lone, lonely; singular, unique, matchless, unrivaled, peerless, incomparable; one, a single one, a single thing, a single person, individual; odd, uneven (number)
Fard, Furud	Farḍ, pl. Furúḍ	notch, incision; duty, precept, injunction, order, decree, ordinance, command; religious duty (Islamic Law); statutory portion, lawful shore (Islamic Law); assumption, supposition, presupposition, premise, postulate, hypothesis
Farda	Fardá	Pers. tomorrow. A reply sometimes given to creditors since it never arrives.
Farda Farhad	Farda[h or t] (fem. of Fard) Farhád	one part, one half, one of a pair Pers. elation, happiness. A deserted village 12 km SSW of Níshápúr (36.13013, 58.741850), in the Central District of Nishapur County, Razavi Khorasan Province, Iran. Farhád is a famous character in Persian literature and Persian mythology. The story of his love with <u>Sh</u> írín is one of the most famous love stories in Persian culture.
Farhan Farhand	Farhán Farhand	joyful, joyous, glad, happy; saucy Pers. an excavation formed by a torrent; an artificial canal newly dug; a ditch; a stream above ground flowing from one spot to another; a subterranean canal which works its way from one well to another; anything falling to pieces from age.
Farhang	Farhang	Pers. good-breeding; greatness; excellence; gravity; wisdom, science; jurisprudence, a dictionary, lexicon, vocabulary, glossary; a vine-branch bent under ground, so that the other extremity shoots up at a distance from the

Farhangi	Farhangí	other trunk; a subterranean canal Pers. a preceptor, tutor, teacher, instructor; a man learned in the law.
Farhumand (Fahomand, Farhoumand)	Farhúmand	Pers. virtuous and enlightened
Fariba	Faríbá	Pers. charming, attractive, fem. name
Fariburz (Fariborz, Faribarz)	Faríburz	Pers. name of the son of Kay Káwús
Farid	Fárid	old, advanced in years. ‘Umar ibn ‘Alí ibn al-Fárid (1181–1234) was an Arab poet.
Farid, Farida, Fara’id	Faríd, fem. Farída[h or t], pl. Fará’id	alone, one, lonely, solitary; singular, unique, incomparable, matchless, peerless, unrivalled, incomparable; bright, glittering (sword); a precious gem, pearl, especially one of a larger size, or a bead of gold placed alternately between smaller ones in a necklace or bracelet. <i>Kitábu’l-Fará’id</i> (Book of peerless gems) by Mírzá Faḍl. <i>Fará’id as-Simṭayn</i> (“Two chains of pearls (on the virtues of ‘Alí, Fátima, the Imams and their descendants) i.e. two vols) by Ibráhim bin Muḥammad al-Ḥamawí al-Juwaynî (1246–1322), mostly hadiths that are also found in Shi’ite sources.
Farida, Fara’d	Farída[h], pl. Fará’d	religious duty (Islamic Law); divine precept, ordinance of God (Islamic Law); obligatory prayer (Islamic Law);—pl. distributive shares in estate (Islamic Law)
Faridu’d-Din ‘Attar	Farídu’d-Dín ‘Aṭṭár	Great Persian mystic poet “the druggist”
Faridun, Firidun, Afridun	Farídún, Firídún, Afrídún	Pers. also Faraydún, Firaydún (Fereydu, Fereidun, Firaydu, Fraydu, Freydu) an ancient and celebrated Persian king (mythical?), the commencement of whose reign is placed about 750 BCE. His sons were Túr (Túraj), Salm and Íraj.
Fariq, Fawariq	Fáriq, pl. Fawáriq	distinguishing, differential, distinctive, discriminative, separative;—pl. a separating or distinctive factor; distinctive characteristic, criterion; difference, distinction, dissimilarity, disparity
Faris, Farisa, Farisat, Fursan, Fawaris	Fáris, pl. Fursán, Fawáris	(fem. Fárisa[t], pl. Fárisát) mounted upon any solid-hoofed animal; a horseman, a cavalier (hence, a knight), rider; a lion; the Persians; Persia (also balad Fáris—land of Persia);—pl. cavalry. Shoghi Effendi used various terms for “Knights (Fárisán) of Bahá’u’lláh”: “Fárisán-i-Maydán-i-Iláhí”, the similar “Fárisán-i-Miḍmár-i-Iláhí” (“The knights of the divine arena”); “Fárisán-i-Jaysh-i-Iláhí” (“The knights of the divine army”), “Fárisán-i-Dilír-i-Ḥaḍrat-i-Bahá’u’lláh” (“The valiant knights of Bahá’u’lláh”), etc.
Farisi	Fárisí	Persian; a Persian
Farkhunda (Farkhundih)	Far <u>kh</u> unda	Pers. fem. happy; fortunate, prosperous
Farma	Farmá	one who issues orders. From the infinitive Farmúdan (to bid, to order), but never used alone, i.e. Farmán-Farmá, the one who establishes order; the Governor.
Farma	Farma	Pers. violet
Farmahin, Farahan	Farmahín, Farahán	Farmahín is in Farahán County and is 40 km north of Arák, Iran
Farman, Firman, Faraman	Farmán, Pers. also Firmán, pl. Farámán	royal decree, command, order or edict. Ar. plural also Faramát or Farámín
Farman-Farma	Farmán-Farmá	the one who establishes or issues the order; the commander or governor. Title of Prince Ḥusayn ‘Alí Mírzá, grandson of Fath-‘Alí-Sháh
Farmaniyyih	Farmániyyih	(“Farmanieh”) once a garden named after Prince Ḥusayn ‘Alí Mírzá, now a district in NE of Teheran
Farnaz	Farnaz	Old Pers. fem. name = far+náz: “the most beautiful”, “the most elegant”, “the most charming”
Farnush	Farnúsh	Pers. fem. name
Farrash, Farrashun	Farrásh, pl. Farráshún	one who spreads the carpets; servant, attendant; house servant, valet; office boy, errand boy
Farrash-Bashi	Farrásh-Báshí	chief or head of the servant
Farrukh	Farrukh	Pers. beautiful-faced; happy, fortunate
Fars	Fárs	Pers. Persia, Parthia. Párs is the proper and original name of Írán, Arabs, who do not have the letter p in their language, replaced it by an F: Fárs. Also the name of a southern province.
Farsakh, Farasikh	Farsakh, pl. Farásikh	Ar. a farasang, a league; an hour; a long time; an interval; a chink, cleft; quiet, repose; perpetual; much. See farsang.

Farsang, Farsang-ha	Farsang, pl. Farsang-há	Pers. a historical Persian unit of distance; a parsang, league; the distance a laden mule can travel in an hour, which varied according to terrain and the speed of travel (about 4.8 to 5.6 km); 6.23 km in 19th century Persia; and 10 km in modern Iran and Türkiye. Derived from the Persian parsang (sang, “stone”, for stone markers (sára) placed by the road).
Farsh, Furush	Farsh, pl. Furúsh	furnishing; furniture, household effects; mat, rug, carpet; anything spread on the ground as bedding; foundation (architecture)
Farsi, Farsiyan	Fársí, pl. Fársiyán	modern (or new) Persian, also known by its endonym Fársí, has been “enriched by the wealth of Arabic, far more expressive, far more mellifluous than its Pársík forbear”. <i>Muhammad and the Course of Islám</i> , p. 232 See Pársí and Pahlawí.
Fars-Namah (Farsnamah), Fars an-Nama	Fárs-Námih (Ar. Fárs an-Náma)	“The Book of Fárs”. A Persian-language history and geography of the Fars province, written between 1105 and 1116 during the Seljuk period.
Faruhar Faruq (Farooqh)	Farúhar Fárúq	Pers. possibly a form of Furúhar (same consonants) very timorous. al-Fárúq “he who distinguishes truth from falsehood” (epithet Caliph ‘Umar ibn al-Khaṭṭáb (2nd)). A village (29.965218, 53.046784) in Fars Province.
Farwardin (Farvardin)	Farwardín	Pers. first month of the Persian solar year; the 19th day of every month
Faryab, Faryaw, Firyab	Fáryáb, Fáryáw	Pers. ground watered by irrigation. Fáryáb (also Fíryáb), a village 140 km NE of Bandar Abbas, Iran; and another 195 km SW of Balkh, Afghanistan.
Farzad	Farzád	Pers. Far+zád (“greatness” or “majesty” + “born”), a male name “born into a great family”
Farzam Farzan Farzanih-Mu’ayyad Fas, Fez or Fes	Farzám Farzán Farzáníh-Mu’ayyad Fás	Pers. worthy, suiting, befitting. Dr Arbáb Farzám Pers. science, learning; strength, constancy; wise, learned Manúchíhr Farzáníh-Mu’ayyad, martyred 1982 a city in northern inland Morocco. It is the second largest city in Morocco after Casablanca. For the fez (hat), see <u>ṭarbúsh</u> .
Fasa Fasaha Fashar, Fishar	Fasá Faşáḥa[h] Faşhar, Fişhár	village (28.948488, 53.637617) SW Nayriz. purity of the language; fluency, eloquence Pers. a scattering; diffusion; compression, constriction, squeezing; the piercing of one thing with another
Fasih, Fusaha’, Fisah, Fusuh	Faşıh, pl. Fuşahá’, Fişáh, Fuşuḥ	pure, good Arabic (language), literary; skilful in using the correct literary language; clear, plain, distinct, intelligible (language, speech); fluent, eloquent
Fasiq, Fasiqun, Fussaqa, Fasaqa	Fásiq, pl. Fásiqún, Fussáq, Fasaqa	godless, sinful, dissolute, wanton, licentious, profligate, vicious, iniquitous, nefarious; trespasser, offender, sinner; fornicator, adulterer; a person not meeting the legal requirements of righteousness (Islamic Law)
Fasl al-Khitab, Faslul’l-Khitab	Faṣl al-Khiṭáb, Pers. Faşlu’l-Khiṭáb	“sound or unmistakable judgement” ( <i>Fassl-ul-Khitab</i> ). <i>The Conclusive Proof or The Decisive Decree</i> by Mírzá Faql
Fasl, Fusul	Faṣl, pl. Fuşúl	parting, disjunction, detachment, severance, sunderance, cutting off; separation; division, partition; discharge, dismissal.—pl. section, part; chapter; act (of a play); movement (of a symphony, etc.); article (in a newspaper); class, grade (school); season
Fass, Fusus	Faşş, pl. Fuşuş	stone of a ring; clove (of garlic); segment (of an orange); lobe (anatomy, botanical); joint; essence
Fassala, Fussila	Faşşala, Fuşşila	to detail, to enumerate; to expound, to elucidate, to explain; to make understandable, to clarify; to be made distinct
Fata Fata’ Fata’l-Malih Fata’l-Qazvini Fatah, Fatayat Fataha	Fatá’ Fata’ Fatá’l-Malíh Fatá’l-Qazvíní Fatáh, pl. Fatayát Fataḥa	youth, boy, adolescence; a young man; a man-servant forgetting; desisting handsome young man youth of Qazvín (young) girl, young woman to open (something); to turn on (a faucet); to switch on, turn on (an apparatus); to dig (a canal); to build (a road); to open, preface, introduce, begin (something); to conquer, capture (something); to reveal, disclose (to someone or something); to grant victory or success (to someone over or in something; of God).
Fatama, Fatm	Faṭama, Faṭm	to wean (an infant or a young animal)

Fath, Futuh, Futuhāt	Fath, pl. Futúh, Futúhāt	opening; introduction, commencement, beginning;—(pl. futúh, futúhāt) conquest; victory, triumph;—pl. futúhāt alms; donations, contributions
Fath-‘Ali	Fath-‘Alí	Fath-‘Alí <u>Sháh</u> Qájár (1772–1834), father of Muḥammad <u>Sháh</u>
Fatha	Faṭḥa[h or t]	the vowel point, the short vowel a (grammar). See ḍamma and kasra
Fath-al-Futuh Fath-i-A‘zam	Fath-al-Futúh Fath-i-A‘zam	Victory of Victories (“Fatheazam”) “supreme victory”. Hushmand Fatheazam [Húshmand Fath-i-A‘zam] (1924–2013), member of the Universal House of Justice for 40 years (1963 until he retired in 2003). “God’s opening” or “God’s conquest”
Fathu‘llah Fathu‘llah-i-Hakkak Fathu‘llah-i-Hakkak-i-Qumi Fathu‘llah-i-Qumi Fatih, Fatiha (Pers. Fatihih), Fawatih	Fathu‘lláh (Fath+Alláh) Fathu‘lláh-i-Ḥakkák Fathu‘lláh-i-Ḥakkák-i-Qumí Fathu‘lláh-i-Qumí Fátih, fem. Fátihā[h or t], pl. Fawátih	opener; beginner; conqueror, victor; light (colour). Feminine: start, opening, beginning, commencement, inception, incipience; introduction, preface, preamble, proem. al-Fátihā (or as-Sab‘a al <u>Mathání</u> (the seven oft-repeated) since the verses of al-Fátihā must be read in every prayer) is the first surah (with 7 verses) of the Qur‘án. See Qur‘án 15:87. According to <u>aḥádíth</u> and <i>Tablets of Bahá‘u‘lláh</i> , this súra was revealed twice—in Mecca and Medina—as was the Preamble to Lawḥ-i-Ishráqát. <u>Iṣfahání</u> Pers. Fátihih. See <u>Ḥurúf Muqatta‘át</u> . weaned. Fem. a woman who weans her child; a female proper name. Fátima bint Muḥammad (CE 605 or 15–632), commonly known as Fátima az-Zahrá‘, was the daughter of Muḥammad and wife of the Imám ‘Alí. Fátimih-Bagum was the mother of the Báb. Fátimih <u>Khánum</u> (b. 1828, m. 1849, d. 1904; referred to as Mahd-i-‘Ulyá), was the second wife of Bahá‘u‘lláh. Her children were: <u>Šamadíyyih</u> (daughter), and sons Muḥammad, <u>Ḍiyá‘u‘lláh</u> and <u>Badí‘u‘lláh</u> . See <u>umm al-Kitáb</u> . sister of the eighth Imam. Pers. Fátimih-i-Ma‘šúmiḥ. DB p. 224 is incorrect.
Fatim, Fatima (Fatimih), Futum	Faṭím, fem. Fátima[h or t], pl. Fuṭum	
Fatima-i-Ma‘sumih (Fatima Masumeh)	Fátima-i-Ma‘šúma	
Fatimi, Fatimiya Fatimi, Fatimiyun Fatiq	Fátimí, pl. Fátimíya[h or t] Fátimí, pl. Fátimíyún Fátíq	Fatimite, a dynasty that reigned in Egypt from 908 to 1171 Fatimid (adj. and n.); al-Fátimíyún, the Fatimids unstitched, ripped, ripped open, slit, rent, torn; sharp, shining (dawn), eloquent
Fatir Fatra (Fitra), Fatarat	Fátír Fatra[h or t], Fatarát	originator or creator. al-Fátír, the Creator (God) lassitude, languor, listlessness, slackness, weakness, feebleness, debility; tepidity, indifference, coolness (of a feeling); also original reality, creating and gap;—(pl.) interval of time, intermission, pause; period, spell, while; an interregnum; an interval of time between two apostles or prophets (e.g. the time between the martyrdom of the Báb and the rise of Bahá‘u‘lláh)
Fattah	Fattáh	an opener (of the gates of profit, of sustenance); a conqueror; a judge, an arbiter; one of the names of God (al-Fattáh); name of a bird. Derived from Fataḥa.
Fattuh (Fattouh, Fatou, Fatooh) Fatwa (Fatva), Fatwin, Fatawa	Fattúh Fatwá, pl. Fatáwin, Fatáwá	little conqueror; diminutive of Fattáh formal (possibly non-binding) legal opinion (Islamic law), a judgement or sentence made by a recognized authority, a qualified jurist (muftí), in response to a question posed by a private individual, judge or government. The stature of a muftí, and hence of their fatwá, derives from their reputation for scholarly expertise and upright character. (written by <u>Shaykh</u> <u>Aḥmad-i-Aḥsá‘f</u> ) observations in wisdom
Fawa‘id al-Hikmiyyah	al-Fawá‘id al-Ḥikmiyyah	
Fawj (Fauj, Fouj, Fuij), Afwaj, Afwajan	Fawj, pl. Afwáj	group, crowd, troop, band; detachment; party; shift (in a mine); battalion; regiment. Afwáján in droves, in crowds.
Fawj-Dar (Fuzdar)	Fawj-Dár (“Fúzdár”)	Pers. (Fauj-dar, Fouj-dar, Foj-dar, Fuij-dar, Fauz-dar, Fouz-dar, Foz-dar, Fozdar, etc.). A police or military officer; a criminal judge.
Fawq	Fawq	being above, superior to (one’s fellows); superiority, excellence; the top, upper part; above, more than, beyond; besides, except. az fawq ámadan, Bahá‘í expression for “come from on high” (i.e. from Haifa, or Shoghi Effendi,



Fawwar	Fawwár	etc.) boiling up, ebullient; effervescent, fizzing; bubbling (spring, etc.); foaming, frothy; hot-headed, irascible
Fawz (Fauz, Faouz)	Fawz	success, triumph, victory; obtainment, attainment, achievement, accomplishment; escape
Fawzi (Fauzi, Faouzi)	Fawzí	triumphal, triumphant
Fayd (Faid, Faiz), Fayz, Fuyud, Fiyud	Fayḍ, Pers. Fayz, pl. Fuyúḍ, Fiyúḍ	flood, inundation, deluge; emanation; superabundance, plenty, copiousness, abundance;—pl. stream.—pl. Fayúḍát (Fayudat) emanations, bounties.
Faydi (Faidi, Faizi), Fayzi	Fayḍí, Pers. Fayzí	e.g. Afnán Fayḍí
Fayd-i-Aqdas	Fayḍ-i-Aqdas	(“most holy outpouring”) Signifies revelation in the realm of absolute divine unity itself.
Fayd-i-Muqaddas	Fayḍ-i-Muqaddas	(“holy outpouring”) and “most holy outpouring” (fayḍ-i-aqdas), as symbols of differential stages of divine revelation (as discussed in <i>The Kitáb-i-Íqán</i> ), may also be inferred from the title of <i>The Kitáb-i-Aqdas</i> . Fayḍ-i-Muqaddas signifies revelation and manifestation of the divine in the realm of creation. See Fayḍ.
Faydu'llah (Fazu'llah)	Fayḍu'lláh	abundance from God
Faylasuf (Failasuf), Falasifa	Faylasúf, pl. Falásifa	philosopher
Fayruz (Fairuz), Fayruzaj (Fairuzaj)	Fayrúz and Fayrúzaj	turquoise. In Egypt, the Sinai Peninsula (a modern name) is called Arḍ al-Fayrúz (Arabic) or in ancient Egyptian Ta Mefkat (both meaning “the land of turquoise”), or Khetiu Mafkat (“ladders of turquoise”).
Fayruzabadi (Fairuzabadi, Firuz Abadi)	al-Fayrúzábádí	Muḥammad ibn Ya'qúb al-Fayrúzábádí (1329–1414) was a lexicographer and the compiler of a comprehensive Arabic dictionary, al-Qámús, that was one of the most widely used for nearly 500 years
Faysal (Faizal)	Fayṣal	decisive criterion; arbitrator, arbiter. Fayṣal bin 'Abdu'l-Ázíz, King of Saudi Arabia (1964 to 1975).
Fayyad	Fayyáḍ	overflowing, effusive, exuberant; elaborate, exhaustive (speech); munificent, bountiful, liberal, generous
Fi Khalali and Fi Khilali	Fí <u>K</u> halali and Fí <u>K</u> hilálí	during; in the course of, within, in a given period of
Fi	Fí	(preposition) in; at; on; near, by; within, during; among, in the company of, with; about, on; concerning, regarding, with reference to, with regard or respect to, as to dealing with, treating of, consisting in (in book titles); for the sake of, on behalf of, because of, for; according to; in proportion to.
Fi'l	Fí'l, pl. Af'ál, Afá'íl	activity, doing, work, action, performance; function;—(pl. af'ál, fi'ál) deed, act, action; effect, impact;—(pl. af'ál) verb (grammar);—(pl. afá'íl) great deeds, exploits, feats; machinations
Fi's-Suluk	Fí's-Sulúk I and II	“On the Virtuous Journey” by the Báb [elided form of: fí as-Sulúk]
Fida'	Fidá'	redemption, ransoming; ransom; price (one has to pay for something), sacrifice (one makes for something).
Fida'i, Fida'iyán	Fidá'í, pl. Fidá'iyán	one who sacrifices himself (especially for his country); especially the plural. Fadá'iyán-i-Islám: “Fedayeen of Islam” or “Devotees of Islam” (literally “Self-Sacrificers of Islam”) is a Shi'a fundamentalist group in Iran with a strong activist political orientation. An alleged terrorist organization that sought to purify Islam in Iran by assassinating ‘corrupting individuals’.
Fidal	Fidál	grace, favour. Name given to Tuesday in Badí' calendar. See Faḍíl
Fidda, Fiddih (Fizza)	Fidḍa[h or t] (Pers. fem. Fidḍih)	silver. Name of the maid of the wife of the Báb. Pers. may be written as Fizza.
Fidya, Fidayat, Fidan	Fidya[h or t], pl. Fidayát, Fidan	ransom; redemption (from the omission of certain religious duties, by a material donation or a ritual act—Islamic law)
Fihris, Fihrist, Faharis	Fihris and Fihrist, pl. Faháris	table of contents, index; catalogue; list. <i>al-Fihrist</i> or <i>Kitáb al-Fihrist</i> by Muḥammad ibn Isháq. See Isháq.
Fikr	Fikr	meditation or reflection
Fikum	Fíkum	Fí + kum, on you
Fil, Fiyala, Fuyul, Afyal	Fíl, pl. Fiyala, Fuyúl, Afyál	(ivory) elephant; bishop (chess)
Fin	Fín	Pers. city (27.632331, 55.886223) and capital of Fín District in southern Iran. Bagh-i-Fín, a very old recreational garden (33.946123, 51.372367) with many water features fed by a spring, in southwestern Káshán, Írán. To the east

Findarisk, Galand, Garland	Findarisk or Garland	is the former village of Fín-i-Buzurg (33.953073, 51.403053). Pers. a small village (37.032943, 55.030977) west of the small city of Daland (60 km NE of Gúrgán and 12 km SW of <i>Ázádshahr</i> ) in Golestan Province, Iran.
Findariski	Findariskí	of or from Findirisk. Abu'l-Qásim Findiriskí, known as Mír Findiriskí (b. ~1562–d. ~1640), was a philosopher and a scholar of Işfahán in the Safavid period.
Findik	Findík	Turkish “hazelnut”
Fiqh	Fiqh	understanding, comprehension; knowledge. Islamic jurisprudence
Fir'awn, Fara'ina	Fir'awn, pl. Fará'ina[h or t]	Pharaoh
Firaydan (Faridan, Feredan)	Firaydán (alt. pronunciation Farídán)	Pers. county in Işfahán Province. The capital of the county is Dárán (or Dárún).
Firaydani (Faridani, Feredani)	Firaydání	person from Firaydán
Firayjat	Firayját	a place where Bahá'u'lláh stayed. It is 5 km north of the Riḍván Garden, Baghdad.
Firdaws (Firdaus, Ferdows), Faradis	Firdaws, pl. Farádís	a garden, vineyard, paradise; a fertile valley. (“Ferdos and Ferdous”) Firdaws (34.020364, 58.174475, formerly Tún), capital city of Firdaws County in the southern part of South Khurasan Province, Iran.
Firdawsi (Firdausi, Ferdowski)	Firdawsí	paradisiacal, heavenly. Abu'l-Qásim Firdawsí Ṭúsí (c. 940–1020), or Ferdowski (“Firdusi, Firdosi”) was a Persian poet and the author of <i>Sháhnámah</i> . Ferdowski is celebrated as the most influential figure in Persian literature and one of the greatest in the history of literature.
Firdaws-i-A'la	Firdaws-i-A'lá	“Supreme Paradise”
Firishta, Firishtagan	Firish <sup>h</sup> ta, pl. Firish <sup>h</sup> tagán	Pers. an angel; a messenger, apostle. Pers. form Firish <sup>h</sup> tih (Fereshteh). See Ar. Mal'ak/Malak
Firman	Firmán	Pers. See Farmán
Firq	Firq	part, portion, division, section, unit; band, company, party, detachment, troop, group; herd, flock
Firqa, Firaq	Firqa[h or t], pl. Firaq	part, portion, division, section, unit; band, company, party, detachment, troop, group; class; grade, class (in school); pupils or students of a course; troupe, ensemble; team, crew; division (military); sect. al-Firqa[h] an-Nájiya[h] the saved sect
Firush (Firosh, Furush)	Firúsh (Furúsh)	Pers. selling, a seller. Often hyphenated after another word indicating what type of goods are sold.
Firutan (Firotan), Furutan	Firútan, Furútan	Pers. lowly; humble, depressed; submissive. 'Alí-Akbar Furútan (1905–2003), educator, author and Hand of the Cause of God.
Firuz (Firoz)	Fírúz	victorious, triumphant, prosperous, successful; victory; prosperity; the third of the five supplemental days added to the Persian year; name of several Persian kings. See Záfir.
Firuzabad (Fayruzabad)	Fírúzábád (Fayrúzábád)	city (28.845032, 52.571049) 85 km south of Shiraz
Firuz-Kuh, Firuzkuh	Fírúz-Kúh or Fírúzkúh	city (35.759529, 52.775432) 125 km east of Teheran
Firydunkinar (Fereydunkenar)	Firaydúnkinár (Firaydún Kinár)	also known as Qaşabih, is a city (36.684245, 52.524089) and capital of Fereydunkenar County, Mazandaran Province. It is a Caspian Sea resort.
Fishar-i-Qabr	Fishár-i-Qabr	Pers. constriction in the grave. Promised after death tortures leading to a fear of being squeezed in the grave.
Fisq	Fisq	sinfulness, viciousness, moral depravity, dissolute life
Fitna, Fitan	Fitna[h or t], pl. Fitan	temptation, trial; charm, attractiveness; enchantment, captivation, fascination, enticement, temptation; infatuation; intrigue; sedition, riot, discord, dissension, civil strife. Occurs when a Manifestation appears. See also Imtiḥán.
Fitr	Fiṭr	breaking fast, alms giving at 'Íd al-Fiṭr (a Muslim festival marking the end of Ramaḍán)
Fitr, Aftar	Fitr, pl. Aftár	small span (the space between the end of the thumb and the end of the index finger when extended); corner
Fitra, Fitar	Fiṭra[t], pl. Fiṭar	creation; idiosyncrasy; tendency; wisdom, sagacity; deceit, trick; religion; the power of the Creator;—(pl.) nature, (natural) disposition, constitution, temperament, innate character, instinct
Fizan (Fezan), Fizzan (Fezzan, Fazzan)	Fízán (Turkish), Fizzán (Ar.)	“rough rocks”, a large south-western region (one of three) of modern Libya. It is largely desert, but broken by mountains, uplands, and dry river valleys (wadis) in the

Friedberg	Friedberg	north, where oases enable ancient towns and villages to survive deep in the otherwise inhospitable Sahara Desert. The capital (near the centre) is Sabhá. Beyle Friedberg (1864–1944), a Russian-Jewish novelist, poet, and dramatist; better known by the pen names Isabella and Isabella Arkadevna Grinevskaya. ‘Abdu’l-Bahá sent a Tablet to her.
Fu’ad (Fuad), Fu’ada, Afida	Fu’ád, fem. Fu’áda[h or t], pl. Afida[h or t]	heart. Shoghi Effendi described the Shrine of the Báb as being the “Heart” of Mt. Carmel.
Fu’adiya, Fu’adiyya (Fu’adiyyih)	Fu’ádíya, Pers. Fu’ádiyya	Fu’ádiyyih, daughter (died in infancy) of ‘Abdu’l-Bahá and Munírih <u>Khán</u> um
Fuhayra	Fuhayra[h]	‘Ámir ibn Fuhayra (586–625) (also known by the kunya Abú ‘Amr) was a companion of Muḥammad. Of African ancestry, he was born a slave. He became a Muslim in Mecca and later was bought and manumitted by Abú Bakr. When Abú Bakr and Muḥammad escaped from Mecca in 622, ‘Ámir grazed Abú Bakr’s flocks by day, then brought them at evening to the cave on Mount Thawr (5 km south of Mecca) where Abú Bakr and Muḥammad were hiding, presumably so that the sheep would cover the tracks of Abú-Bakr’s son, ‘Abdu’lláh, who stayed near the cave overnight. When they left the cave to travel to Medina, ‘Ámir accompanied them.
Fujita	Fujita	Mr Saichirō Fujita (1886–1976), a native of Yamaguchi Prefecture, was the second Japanese to become a Bahá’í. He was also distinguished by serving at the Bahá’í World Centre for ‘Abdu’l-Bahá, Shoghi Effendi, the Custodians, and the Universal House of Justice.
Fulad Maḥallih (Foulad-Mahalleh) Fulad, Fuladi Fulan, Fulana	Fúlád Maḥallih Fúlád, adj. Fúládí and Fuládí Fulán, fem. Fulána	a village (36.060963, 53.707101) in Semnan Province steel, of steel, made of steel; steely, steel-like, steel-hard (substituting for an unnamed or unspecified person or thing) so and so
Fulk Funduq, Funduqa (Findik)	Fulk (m. and f.) Funduq, Funduqa	ship, (also collective) ships; Ark (as in Noah’s) Pers. hazelnut of filbert-nut; a nut good against the sting of a scorpion; a ball for cannon, musketry, or cross-bow. Ar. Bunduq, Turk. Findík
Furat	Furát	Pers. very fine, sweet water or waters; the river Euphrates; the sea
Furqan	Furqán	proof, evidence, discriminator, distinguishing; whatever discriminates between truth and falsehood, the Qur’án, any sacred book. An important attribute of <i>al-Qur’án</i> (see 2:185) is that of distinction (furqán), for the word Qur’án describes how <i>al-Qur’án</i> is recited, whereas the word Furqán describes the criterion that distinguishes between truth (ḥaqq) and falsehood (báṭil) (see 25:1). Name of sura 25.
Furs Fursi Furugh	Furs Fursí Furúgh	Persia; the Persians (Pers. Ar. influence) Persian Ar. emptiness, vacuity; vacancy; termination, expiration, exhaustion
Furugh	Furúgh	Pers. splendour, light, brightness, flame. Name given by Bahá’u’lláh to the remote village of Dúghábád. See Dúgh-Ábád
Furughi	Furúghí	(Forooghy) the erudite Mírzá Maḥmúd Furúghí came from the village of Dúghábád. That is why Mírzá Maḥmúd is known as Furúghí. Faḍíl-i-Furúghí—the Savant of Furúgh—is also an appellation by which he is remembered. ‘Abdu’l-Bahá described him as a leader of the legion of the believers. <i>Eminent Bahá’ís in the Time of Bahá’u’lláh</i> , pp. 157, 164. See jaysh ‘aramram.
Furughiyyih Furuhar, Farawahar (Faravahar)	Furúghíyyih Furúhar, Farawahár	name of a daughter of Bahá’u’lláh classical Pers. matter, essence (distinguished from accident). The new Persian reading of Furúhar (FRWHR (فروهر) is Farawahár, Faravahár, Forouhar. The Farawahár, also known as Farr-i-Kiyání (فرکیانی) or Ashu Farúhar, is one of the best-known symbols of Iran. It symbolizes Zoroastrianism and Iranian nationalism. The Farawahár is the most worn pendant among Iranians and has become a secular national symbol, rather than a religious symbol. It symbolizes good thoughts (pindár-i-

		nik), good words (speech) (guftár-i-nik) and good deeds (kirdár-i-nik), which are the basic tenets and principles of Zoroastrianism. The winged-disc symbol (“guardian angel”) of Zoroastrianism is traditionally interpreted as a depiction of a frawashi—the Avestan language term for the Zoroastrian concept of a personal spirit of an individual, whether dead, living and yet-unborn.
Fustat, Fasatit	Fuṣṭát, pl. Fasátít	(large) tent made of haircloth; tent, pavilion, canopy; al-Fuṣṭát ancient Islamic city 5 km south of present-day Cairo. It was the first capital of Egypt under Muslim rule. Built by the Muslim general ‘Amr ibn al-‘Aṣ immediately after the Muslim conquest of Egypt in 641, and featured the Mosque of ‘Amr, the first mosque built in Egypt and in Africa.
Fususu’l-Hikam	Fuṣúṣu’l-Ḥikam	<i>The Bezels of Wisdom</i> by Ibnu’l-‘Arabí. See Faṣṣ and Ḥikma
Futa, Fuwat	Fúṭa[t], pl. Fuwat	apron, pinafore; napkin, serviette; towel. Wrap-around male skirt worn by men in Yemen.
Futih ar-Rasul	Futúḥ ar-Rasúl	“Victories of the Messenger”. It is possible the Báb travelled on a ship of this name from Búshihir to Jiddah in Kitáb al-Futúḥát al-Makkiyyah, “The Book of Meccan Revelations” by Shaykh ibn ‘Arabí. See Fataḥa and Makkí.
Futuhát al-Makkiyyah	Futúḥát al-Makkiyyah	
<b>G</b>		
Gabr	Gabr	Pers. (Persian ethnic slur for non-Muslims; also historically equivalent to the Arabic Majús) a guebre (also geubre, gabrak, gawr, gaur, gyaur, gabre) originally an ancient Persian (i.e. a Zoroastrian), one of the Magi of the sect of Zoroaster (a priest of the worshippers of fire); by the 13th century the word denoted a pagan, an infidel; a plant resembling ginger; a vest; a stone. After gabr came to have a pejorative implication, it was superseded in literature by the respectable Zartuṣhtí (“Zoroastrian”). See gawr.
Gach	Gach	Pers. a kind of white earth of which lime is made of; a plaster of lime and gypsum mixed with sand and pounded marble.
Gaf	Gáf	Persian letter representing g—a form of the Arabic letter káf
Gah-bar, Gah.Barba, Gahanbarha	Gáh-bár, Gáh-bárhá, Gáhanbárhá	Pers. “proper season”, the six days or periods in which (according to the cosmogony of the ancient Persians) God created the world.
Gallipoli	Gallipoli	Italian form of the Greek Kallipolis (“beautiful city”), Turkish Gelibolu. Gallipoli is a coastal city on the Gallipoli peninsula, which was a district of the Rumelia province of the Ottoman Empire, later Turkey, and now Türkiye.
Ganavih (Genaveh)	Ganávih	Bandar (Port) Ganávih, or Ganávih, formerly Jannáb, is a city in and capital of Genaveh County, Bushehr Province, Iran. It is on the Persian Gulf coast 75 km NNW of Búshihir
Gand	Gand	Pers. anything fetid, bad smell, stink, funk. Can result from a mispronunciation of qand
Gandum	Gandum	Pers. wheat
Gandum-Pak-Kun	Gandum-Pák-Kun	Mullá Muḥammad Ja’far—the first person in Iṣfahán to accept the Faith of the Báb
Ganj Panhan, Ganj Pinhan	Ganj Panhán	Pers. “hidden treasure”. The Báb called Quddús a Ganj Pinhán <u>Khudá</u> (a “Hidden treasure of God”). <i>Ganj-i-Pinhán</i> by Hooshmand Dehghan.
Ganj	Ganj	Pers. a store, hoard, (hidden) treasure; a magazine, granary, grain-market, storehouse; a mart; a case
Ganja, Ganjih, Ganjeh, Ganza, Gandzha	Ganja	city (40.691348, 46.376470; 3rd largest) in <u>Ádharbayján</u> . It was named Yelizavetpól (Elisabethpol) in the Russian Empire period. Under the Soviet Union (1920), the city regained its original name, then changed to Kirovabád in 1935. In 1989 the city regained its original name. Known as Gyandzha, Gandzak, and Ganjeh in Russian, Armenian and Persian, respectively.
Gar	Gár	Pers. a suffix that, subjoined to a word, denotes agency or possession
Garb	Garb	west; occident; vehemence, violence, impetuosity, tempestuousness; al-Garb—the West, the Occident
Garbi	Garbí	western, westerly; occidental, Western; European; an

Gardan	Gardán	Occidental, a Westerner;—al-Garbíyún the Western Church (Christian)
Gardanih-i-Asad-Abad	Gardánih-i-Ásad-Ábád	Pers. turning, winding, changing, inverting, converting; one who turns or goes round; conjugation, inflexion; meat parboiled and roasted with spices
Gari	Garí	(Gardaneh-ye-Asadabad) a stopping place (34.812973, 48.162259) for Bahá'u'lláh during exile between Hamadán and Ásad-Ábád.
Garm Rud, Garmrud (Garmroud)	Garm Rúd (or Garmrúd)	Pers. any standard of measure, whether for land, cloth, grain, liquids, or time; a measure of time, twenty-two minutes and thirty seconds; the itch, scab. Practice, trade, craft, office (when used as a suffix).
Garm-Siri	Garm-Sírí	village northern Iran (16 km SSE of Sárí). Pers.: warm or hot (garm) flowing water (rúd)
Gawhar (Gohar, Gauhar, Guhar)	Gawhar	“warm place”
Gawhar Khanum	Gawhar <u>Khánum</u>	Pers. a gem, jewel, pearl, precious stone; lustre of a gem or sword; root, origin; of a noble family; essence, substance, form; offspring; any hidden virtue; intellect, wisdom; a substitute. See jawhar
Gawhardasht (Gawhar Dasht)	Gawhardasht (Gawhar + Dasht)	third wife of Bahá'u'lláh (broke Covenant after the passing of Bahá'u'lláh)—her daughter is Furúghíyyih
Gawhar-Maliki	Gawhar-Malíkí	(“Gohardasht”) formerly Rajá'í <u>Shahr</u> , a neighbourhood (with prison, Gawhardasht Zindán) on north side of Karaj
Gawhar-Shad	Gawhar- <u>Shád</u>	Royal jewel
Gawr (Gaur), Gawran (Gauran)	Gawr, pl. Gawrán	“joyful or shining jewel”. Name (“Gowharshad Begum”) of the wife of <u>Sháhrukh</u> , and a large congregational mosque in Mashhad (36.287504, 59.614551).
Gawr (Gavr), Gawur	Gáwr, Gáwur	Pers. a pagan, infidel, guebre, or worshipper of fire
Gaziantep, 'Ayntab, Antep	Gaziantep, 'Ayntáb	Pers. (for gabr?), an infidel
		Turkish previously and still informally called Aintab or Antep, is a city (37.068339, 37.386658) in the westernmost part of Turkey's South-eastern Anatolia Region.
<b>Gh</b>		
Gha'i	<u>Ghá'í</u>	final
Gha'ib	<u>Ghá'ib</u>	absent, latent, concealed, invisible; the future; the invisible world; the invisible being, God, the Deity; (in grammar) the third person. See Ghayb.
Ghadanfar	<u>Ghaḍanfar</u>	lion
Ghadir Khumm	<u>Ghadír Khumm</u>	is a pool fed by a spring. Muḥammad gave a speech (during which he designated 'Alí as the leader of the Muslim ummah) on 18th of <u>Dhu'l-Hijjah</u> AH 10 (CE 632) at <u>Ghadír Khumm</u> (22.739690, 39.137236), 4.5 km WNW of al-Juhfa. See Juhfa.
Ghadir, Ghudur, Ghudran	<u>Ghadír</u> , pl. <u>Ghudur</u> , <u>Ghudrán</u>	pond, pool, puddle; stream, brook, creek, river
Ghafara, Gafr, Maghfira, Ghufuran	<u>Ghafara</u> , <u>Ghafr</u> , <u>Maghfira</u> , <u>Ghufrán</u>	to forgive (someone something), grant pardon (to someone for something), remit (something)
Ghaffar (“Gaffar”)	<u>Ghaffár</u>	readily inclined to pardon, much-forgiving (especially of God). 'Abdu'l- <u>Ghaffár</u> is claimed to be the real name of Noah. See Núḥ.
Ghaffari	<u>Ghaffárí</u>	Pers. Iranian family name.
Ghafir	<u>Gháfir</u>	forgiving; merciful, compassionate
Ghafr, Ghufur	<u>Ghafr</u> , pl. <u>Ghufúr</u>	covering; pardoning (sins); laying up, enclosing in a case or in a repository; rankling, being raw (a wound); relapsing (a sick person); relapse; tingeing, dyeing (grey hair)
Ghafra	<u>Ghafrá</u>	forgiving. Abí <u>Ghafráy-i-Tá'í</u> . See SDC 48.
Ghafur	<u>Ghafúr</u>	readily inclined to pardon, much-forgiving (especially of God)
Ghali	<u>Ghalí</u>	Pers. dear, highly-priced
Ghalib	<u>Ghálīb</u>	overcoming, overpowering; prevailing, predominant; triumphant, victorious; a conqueror; Port <u>Ghálīb</u> , Red Sea, Egypt. Mírzá Asadu'lláh Baig <u>Khán</u> (1797–1869), was a prominent Urdu and Persian poet during the last years of the Mughal Empire. His pen names were <u>Ghálīb</u> and Asad. Honourifics: Dabíru'l-Mulk, Najmu'd-Dawla.
Ghalin, Ghula	<u>Ghálín</u> , pl. <u>Ghulá[h or t]</u>	expensive, high priced; valuable, costly; dear, beloved;—pl. adherent of an extreme sect; extremist; exaggerator, radical; fanatic adherent, fanatic. A <u>Shí'a</u> term for theological extremists who go beyond what is considered reasonable in what they claim about Muḥammad and the

Ghalwa, Ghalwat	<u>Ghalwa</u> [h or t], pl. <u>Ghalwát</u>	Imams. The Shaykhis and Babis fall into this category. the shooting of an arrow as far as possible; bow-shot distance (≈230 m); the utmost stretch of a horse. See Manzil.
Ghamam, Ghamamun, Ghama'im Ghamim	<u>Ghamám</u> , pl. <u>Ghamá'im</u> <u>Ghamím</u>	clouds (collective noun <u>Ghamámun</u> ) milk thickened by boiling; sour, coagulated milk; Kurá'u'l- <u>Ghamím</u> (Kurá' al- <u>Ghamím</u> ), a valley NW of Mecca on the main route to Madínah
Ghaní ad-Dahr Ghani	<u>Ghaní ad-Dahr</u> <u>Ghaní</u>	the appreciative rich, wealthy; independent, self-sufficient (able to do without, detached). <u>Khájih Ghani</u> or 'Abdu'l- <u>Ghani</u> Baydún
Ghani, Ghunat Ghanim	<u>Ghání</u> , pl. <u>Ghunát</u> <u>Ghánim</u>	rich; able to do without, detached successful
Ghanima, Ghana'im Ghannam	<u>Ghaníma</u> [h], pl. <u>Ghaná'im</u> <u>Ghannám</u>	spoils, booty, loot, prey shepherd. House of Sulaymán-i- <u>Ghannám</u> in Baghdád. See Bayt-i-A'zam.
Ghar, Aghwar, Ghiran Gharb	<u>Ghár</u> , pl. <u>Aghwár</u> , <u>Ghírán</u> <u>Gharb</u>	cave, cavern being hid; going, departing, going to a great distance or to one side; the place where the sun sets; sunset; the West; Africa; being shed (tears); the flowing of tears
Gharbi	<u>Gharbí</u>	west, western, westerly; exposed to the setting sun; e.g. Gaz-i- <u>Gharbí</u> , western Gaz, village located west of the village of Gaz, and south of Bandar-i-Gaz
Ghariq, Gharqa	<u>Gharíq</u> , pl. <u>Gharqá</u>	drowned; a drowned person; immersed, engrossed, absorbed (in). Abjad value of 1,310. Nabíl drowned in AH 1310—the year began 26 July 1892.
Ghars, Aghras, Ghiras	<u>Ghars</u> , pl. <u>Aghrás</u> , <u>Ghírás</u>	planted (abjad 1,260);—pl. plant, layer, cion, nursery plant, seedling
Gharsa (Gharasa, Gharasih) Gharsi	<u>Gharsa</u> [h or t] <u>Gharsí</u>	plant. Abjad value of 1,265. abjad value of 1,270
Ghashiya, Ghawashin	<u>Ghášhiya</u> [h or t], pl. <u>Ghawáshin</u>	pericardium; misfortune, calamity, disaster; faint, swoon; insensibility, stupor; servants, attendants, retinue; a covering. al <u>Ghášhiyah</u> , the overwhelming event, Súra 88.
Ghashiyatun, Ghawash	<u>Ghášhiyatun</u> fem., pl. <u>Ghawash</u>	something that covers or overwhelms; a covering, an overwhelming calamity. Qur'án 12:107.
Ghasil Ghassan, Ghasasinah	<u>Ghasíl</u> <u>Ghassán</u>	washed; (dirty or washed) clothes, washing prime; vigour (of youth); the impetuosity of youth. al- <u>Ghasásinah</u> (Ghassanids), also Banú <u>Ghassán</u> ("Sons of <u>Ghassán</u> "), were a pre-Islamic Arab tribe that founded an Arab kingdom. The Christian Ghassanid Dynasty were descendants of the al-Azd tribe from Yemen who migrated in the early 3rd century to the Levant region.
Ghataf	<u>Ghataf</u>	comforts (of life); bigness of the eye; length of the eyelashes
Ghatafan Ghawgha' (Ghaugha') Ghawr Ghawth Ghawthiya, Ghawthiyyih	<u>Ghatafán</u> <u>Ghawghá'</u> (Pers. also <u>Ghawghá</u> ) <u>Ghawr</u> <u>Ghawth</u> <u>Ghawthíya</u> [h or t], <u>Ghawthiyyih</u>	name of an Arab tribe mob, rabble, ruffraff, din, noise, clamour place near Tiberias, Israel call for help; help, aid, succour The state or quality of a <u>ghauth</u> ( <u>ghauth</u> ), saintship, sanctity; devoteeism. Garden of <u>Ghawthiyyih</u> —riyád al- <u>ghawthiyya</u> —(loosely) "Garden of Intercessory Sainthood".
Ghayb (Ghaib)	<u>Ghayb</u> , pl. <u>Ghuyúb</u>	absence; hidden, concealed, invisible;—(pl.) that which is hidden, the invisible; that which is transcendental, the supernatural; divine secret. (invisible realm)
Ghayba (Ghaiba)	<u>Ghayba</u> [t]	absence; concealment, invisibility; occultation. State of being hidden from view. See Tablet of Aḥmad
Ghaybat al-Kubra	al- <u>Ghaybat</u> al-Kubrá	Major Occultation (c. AH 329/941–AH 1260/1844). See appended Occultation note.
Ghaybat as-Sughra	al- <u>Ghaybat</u> aṣ-Ṣuḡra	Minor Occultation (AH 260/CE 874–c. 941). The "Deputies" or "Gates" during the Minor Occultation: 'Uṯmán ibn Sa'íd, his son Muḥammad ibn 'Uṯmán, Ḥusayn ibn Rūḥ and 'Alí ibn Muḥammad Símarí. See appended Occultation note.
Ghaym (Ghaim), Ghuyum, Ghiyam Ghaym ar-Raqiq Ghayn Ghayr (Ghair)	<u>Ghaym</u> , pl. <u>Ghuyúm</u> , <u>Ghiyám</u> <u>Ghaym</u> ar-Raqiq <u>Ghayn</u> <u>Ghayr</u>	(collective) clouds; mist, fog thin cloud Arabic letter transcribed as <u>gh</u> other than (with dependent genitive), different from, unlike, no, not, non-, un-, in-, dis-; (preposition) <u>ghayra</u> except, save, but

Ghayr Mutashabih Ghayra (Ghaira)	<u>G</u> hayr Mutashábih <u>G</u> hayra[h or t]	unambiguous jealously; zeal, fervor, earnest concern, vigilant care, solicitude (for); sense of honour, self-respect. <u>G</u> hayrah ar-Rabb (“zeal of the Lord”), Isaiah 9:7.
Ghayur (Ghayoor), Ghuyur, Ghayuran	<u>G</u> hayúr, pl. <u>G</u> huyur, Pers. <u>G</u> hayúrán	(very) jealous; zealous, fervid, eager (in, in the pursuit of), keen, eagerly intent (on), earnestly concerned (with), enthusiastic (for). A character, infamous for his moral laxity and indifference to honour and fidelity, mentioned in Ottoman Turkish sources.
Ghaz, Ghazat Ghazal	<u>G</u> ház, pl. <u>G</u> házát <u>G</u> hazal	gas; petroleum, oil (north African) to sweet-talk, to flirt, to display amorous gestures; a poetic form consisting of rhyming couplets and a refrain, with each line sharing the same metre. See <u>G</u> hazl.
Ghazal, Ghazala, Ghizla, Ghizlan	<u>G</u> hazál, fem. <u>G</u> hazála[h]	gazelle; a village near or now in Tús (see <u>G</u> hazálí);—pl. <u>G</u> hizla, <u>G</u> hizlán
Ghazali	<u>G</u> hazálí	a native of <u>G</u> hazál. Abú Hámid Muḥammad ibn Muḥammad aṭ-Ṭúsí al- <u>G</u> hazálí (c. 1058–1111), Persian, was one of the most prominent and influential philosophers, theologians, jurists, and mystics of Sunni Islam. His tomb is on the northern edge of Tús. Known in the West as Algazel.
Ghazi	<u>G</u> hází	gaseous, gas-like. <u>g</u> hází a conqueror, hero, gallant soldier (especially combating infidels); a general, leader of an expedition; see <u>G</u> házín.
Ghazín, Ghuzah, Ghazi	<u>G</u> házín, pl. <u>G</u> huzáh	one who carries out a military expedition or a foray; raider, invader, aggressor, conqueror; al- <u>g</u> hází the war lord, warrior champion, ghazi
Ghazl, Ghuzul	<u>G</u> hazl, pl. <u>G</u> huzúl	spinning;—pl. spun thread, yarn. Same Arabic letters as <u>G</u> hazal.
Ghazna	<u>G</u> hazná or <u>G</u> hazní	“jewel”, city (historically known as <u>G</u> haznín or <u>G</u> hazna[h]) in Afghanistan 128 km SW of Kabul
Ghazwa, Ghazawat	<u>G</u> hazwa[h or t], pl. <u>G</u> hazawát	military expedition, foray; raid, incursion, inroad, invasion, attack, aggression; conquest; campaign of conquest. See Mu’tah
Ghazwat al-Khandaq	<u>G</u> hazwat al- <u>K</u> handaq	“Battle of the Trench”, also known as the Battle of Khandaq (Ma’rakah al- <u>K</u> handaq) and the Battle of the Confederates ( <u>G</u> hazwat al-Aḥzáb), was a 30-day-long siege of Yathrib (now Medina) by Arab and Jewish tribes, Jan-Feb 627 (AH 5)
Ghazwat Khaybar	<u>G</u> hazwat <u>K</u> haybar	the Battle of <u>K</u> haybar, fought in 628 between Muslims and the Jews living in the oasis of <u>K</u> haybar, 140 km NNW of Medina
Ghazza	<u>G</u> hazza	Gaza (seaport in the Gaza strip)
Ghazzi	<u>G</u> hazzí	gauze
Ghifar	<u>G</u> hifár	a helmet; father of the Banú <u>G</u> hifár
Ghill, Aghlal	<u>G</u> hill, pl. <u>A</u> ghlál (used by Bahá’u’lláh)	rancour, hatred, spite, malice. See <u>g</u> hull and <u>m</u> ughill.
Ghina	<u>G</u> hiná	being rich, riches, wealth. “Guinea” may be derived from a contraction of Balad al- <u>G</u> hiná (“land of riches”)
Ghina’	<u>G</u> hiná’	singing, vocal song without music
Ghirsh, Ghursh, Ghurush	<u>G</u> hirsh, <u>G</u> hursh, pl. <u>G</u> hurúsh	silver coin, piaster
Ghita’, Aghitiya	<u>G</u> hiṭá’, pl. <u>A</u> ghṭiya[h]	cover, covering, integument, wrap, wrapper, wrapping, envelope; covering (= clothing); lid
Ghiyath	<u>G</u> hiyáth	help, succour. Abjad 1,511.
Ghulam, Ghilman, Ghilma	<u>G</u> hulám, pl. <u>G</u> hilmán, <u>G</u> hilma[h or t]	boy, youth, lad; slave; servant, waiter
Ghulam-Ahmad	<u>G</u> hulám-Aḥmad	Mírzá <u>G</u> hulám-Aḥmad (1839–1908) of Qádiyán, India. Followers later split into Aḥmadíyyah and Qádiyáníyyah.
Ghulaman, Gholaman, Qulaman	<u>G</u> hulámán, Qulámán	is a village (38.057515, 57.141576) in Gholaman Rural District, Raz and Jargalan District, Bojnord County, North Khorasan Province, Iran (on the Turkish-Iranian border)
Ghulam-Husayn	<u>G</u> hulám-Husayn	
Ghulam-Rida	<u>G</u> hulám-Riḍá	
Ghulam-Riday-i-Kuchik	<u>G</u> hulám-Riḍáy-i-Kúchik	
Ghulam-Riday-i-Yazdi	<u>G</u> hulám-Riḍáy-i-Yazdí	
Ghulamu’llah	<u>G</u> hulámu’lláh	
Ghull, Aghlal, Ghullun	<u>G</u> hull, pl. <u>A</u> ghlál, <u>G</u> hullún	servant of God. Son of Javad-i-Qazvíní. burning thirst; (—pl. <u>agh</u> lál) iron collar; manacles, handcuffs;—pl. chains, shackles, fetters
Ghuluw	<u>G</u> hulúw	exceeding of proper bounds, excess, extravagance; exaggeration
Ghuluww, Ghaliyya	<u>G</u> huluww, <u>G</u> háliyya	exaggeration, extremism
Ghusl, Aghsal	<u>G</u> husl, pl. <u>A</u> ghsál	washing, ablution; the major ritual ablution, i.e., a washing

Ghusn, Ghusun, Aghsan	<u>Ghuṣn</u> , dual <u>Ghuṣún</u> , pl. <u>Aghṣán</u>	of the whole body (Islamic Law); wash water twig, bough, limb, branch. <u>Aghṣán</u> (branches) denotes the descendants of Bahá'u'lláh. Only two <u>Aghṣán</u> are mentioned in the Kitáb-i-'Ahd: <u>Ghuṣn-i-A'zám</u> ('Abdu'l-Bahá) and <u>Ghuṣn-i-Akbar</u> (Mírzá Muḥammad-'Ali)
Ghusn-i-A'zam Ghusn-i-Akbar	<u>Ghuṣn-i-A'zám</u> <u>Ghuṣn-i-Akbar</u>	Most Great or Greatest Branch, 'Abdu'l-Bahá Greater Branch, Mírzá Muḥammad-'Ali. Later described as the Greater Firewood since his deeds demonstrated that a dead branch is worthy of a fire.
Ghusn-i-Athar	<u>Ghuṣn-i-Aṭhar</u>	"Purest Branch" or "Purer Branch". Title given to Mírzá Mihdí.
Ghusn-i-Mumtaz Ghusniyyih	<u>Ghuṣn-i-Mumtáz</u> <u>Ghuṣniyyih</u>	The Chosen Branch, i.e. Shoghi Effendi Pers. followers of Mírzá Muḥammad 'Alí, the " <u>Ghuṣn-i-Akbar</u> ", the half-brother of 'Abdu'l-Bahá
Ghusnu'llahu'l-A'zam Ghusnu'llahu'l-Athar	<u>Ghuṣnu'lláhu'l-A'zám</u> <u>Ghuṣnu'lláhu'l-Aṭhar</u>	"The Greatest Branch of God" BKG 250, 311, 420, 485 "The Purest Branch of God"
Gilan	Gílán	a northern province of Írán on the Caspian Sea.
Gilani	Gílání	Pers. a native of Gílán
Gilim (Kilim)	Gílím	Pers. (Turkish kilim, Azerbaijani kílím) a garment made of goats' hair or wool; a carpet or rug to lie on; a blanket
Giltughi	Giltúghí	Hájí Kázim Giltúghí
Giran (Garan)	Girán	Pers. heavy, weighty, ponderous; slow; great, important, difficult; precious, dear, valuable; gain, profit; penury
Gird	Gird	Pers. round; a circle, orbit, circumference, circuit; environs, parts adjacent; a collection, assembly; a host; a city; a tent, pavilion; (adverb) around
Girih	Girih	Pers. a knot, a knur (as in a thread or on wood), a knob, a joint; a button or anything for fastening garments; a gland; a kernel; a purse; an abscess; a knuckle; articulation; three finger-breadths; a difficulty; the seed of a thorny tree used for tanning; the heart
Gisu (Gesu), Gisuwan (Gesuwán)	Gísú, pl. Gísúwán	Pers. a ringlet of hair, a forelock, a sidelock, curl;—pl. hair, locks. Daughter of Dr Raḥmatu'lláh Muhájir.
Giwah (Givah, Giveh, Giwa)	Giwah	Pers. a soft, comfortable, durable and hand woven-top shoe common in several parts of Iran especially in rural and mountainous areas of Kirmánsháh Province.
Goumoens	Goumoëns	city in Switzerland. Austrian Captain Alfred von Goumoëns witnessed and reported on the attempted assassination of Náṣir ad-Dín Sháh on 15 August 1852. His 29 August 1852 letter was first published in German in the Austrian newspaper <i>Oesterreichischer Soldatenfreund</i> ("Austrian Soldier Friend"), 12 October 1852, vol. 123, p. 514.
Guardian	Guardian	Title given to Shoghi Effendi by 'Abdu'l-Bahá: " <i>After the passing away of this wronged one, it is incumbent upon the Aghṣán, the Afnán of the Sacred Lote-Tree, the Hands of the Cause of God and the loved ones of the Abhá Beauty to turn unto Shoghi Effendi—the youthful branch branched from the two hallowed and sacred Lote-Trees and the fruit grown from the union of the two offshoots of the Tree of Holiness,—as he is the sign of God, the chosen branch, the Guardian of the Cause of God [Walíy-i-Amru'lláh].... He is the Interpreter of the Word of God ....</i> " ( <i>The Will and Testament</i> , p. 11)
Guftar	Guftár	Pers. speech, conversation; a saying; a chapter
Guftgu	Guftgú	Pers. parley
Gugan (Gavgan (Gav-Gan), Gavkan)	Gúgán	village 50 km SW of Tabriz. Letters transcribe as "Gawgán".
Guhar (Gohar), Gawhar (Gauhar)	Guhar, Gawhar	Pers. a gem, jewel, pearl, precious stone; lustre of a gem or sword; root, origin; of a noble family; essence, substance, form; offspring; any hidden virtue; intellect, wisdom
Gul, Gulán, Gulha	Gul, pl. Gulán (Gulhá)	Pers. a rose; a flower; embers; a red colour. See Ar. Jull
Gulab	Guláb	Pers. rose water. gul (flower) + áb (water).
Guldan, Guldana (Guldanih)	Guldán, fem. Guldána[h]	Pers. gul (flower) + dán (suffix, holder, pot, vase). Guldánih 'Alipúr
Gul-i-Gulab	Gul-i-Guláb	red rose, literally, "the flower of the rose-water". See Ar. Jull and Julláb
Gul-i-Mawla	Gul-i-Mawlá	"the master's rose". name given to Darviṣh Siḏq-'Alí
Gulistan (Golestan)	Gulistán	Pers. flower garden, rose garden; place where flowers grow. <i>Gulistán-i-Sa'dí</i> , a celebrated Persian book (CE 1258) in prose and verse, by Abú-Muḥammad Muṣliḥ ad-Dín bin



		'Abdu'lláh <u>Sh</u> irází (better known by his pen-name Sa'dí) (1175-1291). Book structure: Introduction and 8 chapters, each consisting of a number of stories and poetry: 1. The Manners of Kings; 2. On the Morals of Dervishes; 3. On the Excellence of Contentment; 4. On the Advantages of Silence; 5. On Love and Youth; 6. On Weakness and Old Age; 7. On the Effects of Education; 8. On Rules for Conduct in Life. <u>Ká</u> kh-i-Gulistán (Golestan Palace) is the former royal Qajar complex in Tīhrán.
Gulistan-i-Javid	Gulistán-i-Jávid	Pers. "eternal garden", name given to Bahá'í cemeteries in Iran
Gul-Muhammad (Gulmuhammad)	Gul-Muḥammad	GPB p. 200
Gul-Muhammadi (Gulmuhammadi)	Gul-Muḥammadí	Ar. <u>D</u> habīḥu'lláh Gul-Muḥammadí or Pers. Zabīḥu'lláh Gulmuḥammadí
Gulnar (Golnar)	Gulnár	(for gul+anár) pomegranate flowers; sour cherry. Gülnar (Azerbaijani, Turkish), pseudonym of Olga Sergejevna Lebedeva (1854-193?), translator, linguist and Orientalist (first Russian woman) from the Russian Empire.
Gulpayigan, Gulpayagan (Gulpayegan)	Gulpáyigán, Gulpáyagán, Gulpáygán	Pers. (Bahá'ís use Gulpaygan) "fortress of flowers", "land of red tulips" or "land of red flowers" (supposedly derived from sar-zamín-i-gul-háy-i-sur <u>kh</u> , "land, tulips/flowers, red"). Gulpáyigán is a city (33.457344, 50.288305) in and the capital of Gulpáyigán County, Isfahan Province, Iran (about 160 km NW of Isfahan). See Abu'l-Faḍl.
Gulpayigani	Gulpáyigání	from or of Gulpáyigán. Siyyid Muḥammad-i-Gulpáyigání, pen-name Ṭá'ir, styled Fatá'l-Malīḥ by Ṭáhirih. Mullá Ibráhīm-i-Gulpáyigání was martyred. See Abu'l-Faḍl and <u>Kashf al-Gh</u> itá'.
Gul-Saba	Gul-Sabá	Pers. Sheba rose
Gulshan (Golshan)	Gul <u>sh</u> án	Pers. a rose or flower-garden; a bed of roses or flowers; a delightful spot; a place where a person enjoys himself; a pleasure-palace; florid, cheerful, agreeable. Former name of Ṭabas—city in South Khorasan Province, Iran.
Gulshani	Gul <u>sh</u> aní	a Sufi order founded by Ibráhīm al-Gul <u>sh</u> aní, an influential Sufi shaykh from Azerbaijan
Gulu, Galu	Gulú, Galú	Pers. the neck, gullet, throat; the wind-pipe; the voice
Gumruk, Gamarik	Gumruk, pl. Gamárik	customs; customhouse
Gunabad (Gonabad)	Gunábád	city 225 km SW of Mashhad, Khurasan province
Gundishapur, Jund-i-Shapur	Gundí <u>sh</u> ápúr (Ar. Jundaysábúr)	("Gundeshapur"; Jund-i- <u>Sh</u> ápúr) city ruins (32.286493, 48.514108) of what was once a major city of the Persian empire, 2 km south of the village of Islámábád (Eslamabad, or <u>Sh</u> áhábád), which is 12 km SE of Dizfúl (Dezful); in Khuzestan province.
Gunjishk	Gunj <u>ishk</u>	Pers. a sparrow; a chick; any small bird. gáf or káf (kafara, "renounce") + nún (nazih, "purify") + jím (jánib, "draw back") + <u>sh</u> ín (u <u>sh</u> 'kur, "thank", "be grateful") + káf (kafara)—see <i>The Seven Valleys</i> 1st edn.
Guran	Gúrán	Pers. the rendezvous of an army; an assembly-room; rice browned in the oven. A village (33.297500, 49.758333) in Lorestan Province, 174 km SW of Ká <u>sh</u> án.
Gurgin (Gurgan, Gorgan), Jurjan	Gurgín or Gurgán, Jurján	city near the Caspian Sea (formerly Astrabád or Astarábád), east of Sári (36.844352, 54.442692)
Gurgin Khan	Gurgín <u>Kh</u> án	nephew and successor of Governor Manú <u>ch</u> ihr <u>Kh</u> án in I <u>sh</u> fahán.
Gusha	G <u>ush</u> á	Pers. opening, loosening, solving
Gusht, Gosht	G <u>ush</u> t	Pers. flesh, meat; pulp of fruit
Gushtasb, Gushasb	G <u>ush</u> tásb, G <u>ush</u> ásb (also G <u>ush</u> tásp)	Pers. an ancient king of Persia (Darius Hystaspes)
Guzel (Guzal, Ghuzal)	Güzél (Guzal)	Turkish "beautiful" (Persian zíbá) Mírzá 'Adí-Guzal-i-Mará <u>gh</u> ih'í, the messenger (Sayyáh) for the Báb, hence the title 'Alíy-i-Sayyáh (Mírzá 'Alíy-i-Sayyáh-i-Mará <u>gh</u> ih'í).
Gyawur-Kyuy	Gyáwur-Kyuy	probably the Turkish village of Güneyli Köyü ("Southern Village"), 11 km north of Gallipoli
<b>H</b>		
Ha, Ha'at	Há', pl. Ha'át	name of the thirty-first letter (ه) of the Arabic-Persian alphabet, it is a slight aspirate, like the <i>h</i> in "hope"
Ha, Had, Hadihi, Hadi, Ha'ula'i, Hadani	Há	look! there! <i>há huwa</i> look, there he is! <i>há antum</i> you there! as a prefix (mostly written defectively): <i>hádá</i> , f. <i>hádihí</i> , <i>hádi</i> ,—pl. <i>há'ulá'i</i> , dual m. <i>hádání</i> , f. <i>hátáni</i> this one, this
Ha'	Ḥá'	name of the eighth letter (ح, transcribed as ḥ) of the

		Arabic-Persian alphabet, is a strong aspirate generated deep in the throat.
Ha'ik, Haka	Ḥá'ik, pl. Ḥáka	weaver; (Moroccan) an outer garment consisting of a long piece of white material, covering body and head
Ha'it (Hait)	Ḥá'it	wall, enclosure, fence; a garden. al-Ḥá'it (25.993191, 40.466906) is a city 191 km NNE of Medina and just to the north of the Fadak oasis.
Habash, Ahbash	al-Ḥabash, pl. al-Aḥbāsh	Abyssinia, Ethiopia;—pl. the Abyssinians, Ethiopians
Habashi	Ḥabāshī, pl. Aḥbāshī	Abyssinian, Ethiopian
Habb, Hubub	Ḥabb, pl. Ḥubúb	(collective; <i>nomen unitatis</i> ♂) grains; seed;—pl. grain, cereals, corn; seed(s); grains, kernels; granules; pellets; pills, pastilles; berries; acne, pustules, pimple
Habba, Habbat	Ḥabba[h], pl. Habbát	( <i>nomen unitatis</i> ; see also ḥabb) grain, granule; seed; kernel; pill, pastille; berry; pustule, pimple; triviality; a square measure
Habba, Hubb	Ḥabba, Ḥubb	to love, like; form II to evoke (in someone), love or a liking (for something or someone); to endear (something to someone), make (something) dear, lovable, attractive (for someone), make (something) palatable, acceptable (to someone); to urge (something on someone), suggest (something to someone)
Habib, Ahibba, Habiba (Habibih, Habibeh), Haba'ib Habibi Habibu'llah, Ahibba Habibu'llah-i-Afnan Habr, Hibr, Ahbar	Ḥabīb, pl. Aḥabbá', Aḥibba[h or t] Ḥabība[h or t], pl. Ḥabá'ib Ḥabībi Ḥabību'llāh Ḥabību'llāh-i-Afnán, Ḥájí Mírzá Ḥabr, Ḥibr, pl. Aḥbár	beloved, sweetheart, lover; darling; dear one, friend; dear (fem. of ḥabīb) sweet-heart, darling, beloved woman my love. my dear “beloved of God”
Habs, Hubus	Ḥabs, pl. Ḥubús	a non-Muslim religious authority, learned man, scribe; bishop; rabbi.— <i>ḥabr</i> beautifying, adorning; putting ink into an inkstand; making glad; joy, gladness, cheerfulness;— <i>ḥibr</i> , ink; beauty; a sign; signs of joy. (act of) holding or keeping back, obstruction, check, repression; blocking off, barring, confinement; damming up, staving off; safekeeping, custody, retention; imprisonment, arrest, detention, jailing;—pl. prison, jail
Hada, Hadihi, Hadi Hada, Hadihi, Hadi, <i>cont.</i> Hada, Hadihi, Hadi, Ha'ula'i, Hadani	Hádá, fem. Hádihí, Hádí, pl. Há'ulá'i Hádání dual m., f. Hátáni Hádá (demonstrative pronoun)	this one, this fem. hádihí, hādí, dual masc. hádání, dual fem. hátáni (hatani);—pl. há'ulá'i: this one, this
Hadatha, Huduth Hadba, Ahdab	Ḥadathā (Ḥudúth) Ḥadbá', fem. Aḥdab, pl. Ḥudb	to happen, occur, take place, come to pass. Root of ḥadīth hunchbacked, humped. The historic Great Mosque of an-Núrí in Mosul is famous for its leaning minaret which gave the city its nickname “the hunchback” (al-Ḥadbá'). See root word Ḥadiba
Hadd, Hudud	Ḥadd, pl. Ḥudúd	(cutting) edge (of a knife, of a sword); edge, border, brink, brim, verge; border (of a country), boundary, borderline; limit (figurative), the utmost, extremity, termination, end, terminal point, terminus; a (certain) measure, extent, or degree (attained); (mathematics) member (of an equation), term (of a fraction, of a proportion); divine ordinance, divine statute (limit, prohibition or penalty fixed by God); legal punishment (Islamic Law)
Haddad	Ḥaddád	a smith, a worker in iron, ironsmith, blacksmith; a farrier. Anton F. Haddad (1862–1924) was a Lebanese Christian who became a Bahá'í. He emigrated to the United States in 1892 and was the first Bahá'í there. Haddad returned to Lebanon in later life where he reportedly became a Protestant Minister.
Hadha, Hadhihi, hadhi, Ha'ula'i	Hádhá (demonstrative pronoun)	fem. hádhihí, hádhí, pl. há'ulá'i, dual m. hádháni, fem. hátáni this one, this
Hadi, Hadiya	Hádí, fem. Hádíya[h or t]	a director, leader, guide; one who enjoys rest or peace; the neck; head or point of an arrow; an ox in the centre of a threshing-floor, round which the other oxen move when treading out the grain. 'Alí ibn Muḥammad al-Hádí (829–868) was the tenth Imám. He is commonly referred to by the title al-Hádí (the guide to the right path), and sometimes as 'Alí an-Naqí (the pure one).
Hadiba, Hadab	Ḥadiba, (verbal noun Ḥadab)	to be convex, dome-shaped, cambered, bent outward; to be hunchbacked; to be nice, kind, friendly
Hadid, Hada'id	Ḥadíd, pl. Ḥadá'id	iron;—pl. iron parts (of a structure); forgings, hardware, ironware

Hadid, Hidad, Ahidda Hadin, Hadinun, Huha Hadiqat, Hada'iq Hadiqatu'r-Rahman	Ḥadíd, pl. Ḥidád, Aḥiddá', Aḥidda Hádin, pl. Hádinún, Hudá[h] Ḥadíqa[h or t], pl. Ḥadá'iq Ḥadíqatu'r-Raḥmán	sharp (knife, eye, tongue, etc.), keen (mind) leading, guiding; leader, guide an enclosed garden; an orchard, a palm-plantation the "Orchard of the Merciful". Name given by 'Abdu'l-Bahá to the burial site (in Ábádah or Abadeh) of the heads (200?) of the martyrs of Nayríz. NW of the city and near the cemetery? Wrecked by a fanatical mob in 1955. present; attending;—(pl. ḥuḍḍár, ḥaḍara) settled, sedentary, resident, village or town dweller, not nomadic. (pl. ḥuḍúr) presence; visit, participation, attendance. ḥádirihim (their present, hadirihim). See ḥázir speech; chat, chitchat, small talk; conversation, talk, discussion; interview; prattle, gossip; report, account, tale, narrative; Prophetic tradition, hadith, narrative relating deeds and utterances of the Prophet and his Companions. Root of ḥadíth is ḥadathá. Aḥadíth are the oral sayings of the Prophet Muḥammad and the Imáms. Two distinct types: al-Ḥadíth an-Nabawí and al-Ḥadíth al-Qudsí. The former (Prophetic or regular) being restricted to the sayings of Muḥammad (a ḥadíth where one of the Companions reports Muḥammad's statements, his deeds, or things that happened in his presence and he approved of them), while the latter (Divine) pertains to the sayings of the Prophet through the medium of Divine inspiration. Note: الأحاديث is written al-aḥadíth.
Hadir, Huddar, Hudur, Hadara	Ḥádir, pl. Ḥuḍḍar, Ḥuḍúr, Ḥaḍara	occurring, happening, taking place; new, recent; fresh;— (pl.) occurrence, incident, event, happening; episode; case (jurisprudence) accident, mishap occurrence, event, happening; plot (of a play); incident, episode; accident, mishap
Hadith, Ahadith	Ḥadíth, pl. Aḥadíth, Ḥadíthán	ḥadíth collection by Jábir ibn 'Abdu'lláh ibn 'Amr ibn Ḥarám al-Anṣarí, a companion of Muḥammad to remain, stay (at a place), stick (to a place) gift, present, donation; offering, sacrifice. <u>Shaykh</u> Aḥmad al-Aḥsá'í, the leader of the <u>Shaykhís</u> , died near or in Hadíyah (25.533724, 38.749921, about 145 km NW of Medina) while travelling on pilgrimage to Medina.
Hadith, Hawadith	Ḥadíth, pl. Ḥawadíth, also Ḥawadíthát	
Haditha, Hawadith	Ḥadíthá, pl. Ḥawadíth	
Hadith-i-Jabir	Ḥadíth-i-Jábir	
Hadiya Hadiya, Hadaya	Ḥadiya Ḥadíya[h or t], pl. Hadáyá	
Hadiy-i-Dawlat-Abadi Hadiy-i-Nahri	Hadíy-i-Dawlat-Ábádí Hadíy-i-Nahrí	Mírzá Hadíy-i-Nahrí, uncle of Muníríh <u>Khán</u> um, married <u>Shamsu'd-Duḥá</u> ( <u>Khurshíd</u> Bagum)
Hadiy-i-Qazvini Hadj	Hadíy-i-Qazvíní Ḥadj	loading a camel (particularly with a ḥidj (litter)); charging a man with fraud
Hadra (Hadrat), Hazrat	Ḥaḍra[t], Pers. Ḥazrat	presence, threshold; dignity; majesty; dominion, power; an epithet often joined with the names of the Deity; also a title by which kings and great men are addressed, similar to majesty, highness, lordship, worship. Used broadly by mystics as a synonym of ḥuḍúr, "being in the presence [of Alláh]". Holiness ('his excellency' or 'his honour'). Placed before the name of the Manifestation or other figures with a high spiritual station.
Hadramawt (Hadramaut), Hadhramaut	Ḥaḍramawt (Ḥaḍramút)	a region in the south of the Arabian peninsula—part of Yemen (claimed burial place of Húd)
Hadrami, Hadarim Hadrat-i-A'la or Hadrat-i-'Ala	Ḥaḍramí, pl. Ḥaḍárim Ḥaḍrat-i-A'lá	man from Hadhramaut; Hadhramautian (adjective) "His Holiness the Most Exalted One" (a designation of the Báb)
Hadrat-i-Ghusnu'llahu'l-Athar	Ḥaḍrat-i- <u>Ghu</u> ṣnu'lláhu'l-Aṭhar	"His Holiness, the Most Pure Branch of God". Title by A. H. <u>Ishráq-Khávárí</u> regarding Mírzá Mihdí ("Purest Branch"). "His holiness the Herald"
Hadrat-i-Mubashshir Hadrat-i-Nuqtíy-i-Bayan	Ḥaḍrat-i-Mubashshir Ḥaḍrat-i-Nuqtíy-i-Bayán	Pers. His Holiness the Point of the Bayán, i.e. the Báb (Ḥaḍrat an-Nuḡta al-Bayán)
Hadrat-i-Walidah	Ḥaḍrat-i-Wálidah (Ḥaḍrat-i-Válidih)	(her eminence, the Mother). Form of address used by 'Abdu'l-Bahá in His letters to His mother, Ásíyih <u>Khán</u> um.
Hadratu'llah (Hazratu'llah) Hafid, Ahfad, Hafada	Ḥaḍratu'lláh Ḥafíd, pl. Aḥfád, Ḥafada[h]	The Lord God grandson; descendant, offspring, scion. Qur'án 16:74 sons (banín) and grandsons (ḥafadah) [male only]
Hafiz, Huffaz	Ḥáfiz, pl. Ḥuffáz	a keeper, preserver, guardian; a commander, governor; the Preserver of all things (God); gifted with a good memory; one who has learnt the whole Qur'án; a blind man (because such fall frequently under the preceding

		category); master of ḥadīth, known for the large quantity of ḥadīth expertly memorized; pen name of the greatest lyric, mystical poet of Persia, <u>Kh</u> wāja <u>Sh</u> ams ad-Dīn Muḥammad Ḥáfīz-i- <u>Sh</u> írází (1320–1390), author of odes in the <u>gh</u> azal form. The Tomb of Ḥáfīz and its associated memorial hall, the Ḥáfīzīh, are two memorial structures erected in the northern edge of Shiraz, in his memory.
Hafizu'llah	Ḥáfīzu'lláh	"Remembrance of God"
Hafizu's-Sihhih	Ḥáfīzu's- <u>Sh</u> ihhih	Mírzá 'Abdu'r-Rahím <u>Kh</u> án Ḥáfīzu's- <u>Sh</u> ihhih, <i>Bahá'í World</i> , vol. ix, pp. 613–4.
Hafs, Hafsa	Ḥafṣ, fem. Ḥafṣa[h or t]	collecting, gathering; throwing from the hand; a leathern sack with which they draw earth out of wells; a name given to 'Umar ibn al- <u>Kh</u> attáb by Muḥammad. Ḥafṣah bint 'Umar, daughter of 'Umar, married Muḥammad (625) after her husband was killed at Badr in 624.
Haft-Dast	Haft-Dast	Pers. seven hands
Haft-Sad (Haftsad)	Haft- <u>Sh</u> ad	Pers. (Ar. influence) 700
Haft-Vadi	Haft-Vádí	"Seven Valleys" by Bahá'u'lláh written in answer to questions from <u>Sh</u> aykh Muḥyi'd-Dín, the Qáđí of <u>Kh</u> áníqayn
Hahut	Háhút	the level of unknowable divinity; the essence of God unmanifested; the "Hidden Mystery"; the "Hidden Treasure", the Absolute Unknown; the Primal Oneness. Realm of the "Absolute Unknown", where God's essence has been hidden from time immemorial and will continue to remain so for eternity. <sup>1</sup> See Láhút, Jabarút, Malakút, and Násút.
Haja, Hajat, Hawa'ij	Ḥája[h or t], pl. Ḥáját	need; necessity, requirement, prerequisite; natural, bodily need; pressing need, neediness, poverty, indigence, destitution; object of need or desire; desire, wish, request; necessary article, requisite; matter, concern, business, job, work; thing, object;—pl. ḥawá'ij needs, necessities, necessaries; everyday objects, effects, belongings, possessions, stuff; clothes, clothing
Hajar al-Aswad	al-Ḥajar al-Aswad	Pers. al-Ḥajaru'l-Aswad. the Black Stone in the eastern corner of the Ka'ba at Mecca. Size about 160 (6.3") × 200 (7.9") mm.
Hajar	Hájar	Hagar, wife of Abraham and the mother of Ismá'íl
Hajar, Hijarat, Ahjar, Hijar	Ḥajar, pl. Ḥijára[t], Ahjár, Ḥijár	stone; the philosopher's stone; weight (placed as an equipoise on the scale of a balance)
Hajara, Hajr, Hijran	Hajara, Hajr, Hijrán	to emigrate; to dissociate oneself, separate, part, secede, keep away
Haji Abad, Hajiabad, Hajjiabad	Ḥájí Ábád	Pers. a small village (34.340598, 47.351340) 25 km east of Kirmanshah. This may be the meeting place (Tadj Abad) mentioned by A. L. M. Nicolas, <i>Essai sur le Chéikhisme</i> , I, p. 30, and DB, p. 13.
Haji Baba Afshar	Ḥájí Bába Afshár	He was one of the first medical practitioners in Iran who studied modern medicine in Europe. Although he stayed for eight years in England, he did not receive a degree. Upon return to Iran in 1819 he was the court physician under the Crown Prince, who later became Muḥammad <u>Sh</u> áh Qájár (r. 1834–1848). He may have been an inspiration for the best-selling novels, <i>The Adventures of Hajji Baba of Ispahan</i> (1824) and <i>The Adventures of Hajji Baba of Ispahan in England</i> (1828), by James Justinian Morier. See <u>Ī</u> chí.
Haji Shah-Muhammad	Ḥájí <u>Sh</u> áh-Muḥammad	Ḥájí <u>Sh</u> áh-Muḥammad Man <u>sh</u> adí, Amín'l-Bayán (Trustee of Ḥuqúqu'lláh)
Hajib, Hujjab	Ḥájib, pl. Ḥujjáb, Ḥajaba	concealing, screening, protecting; doorman, gatekeeper; court official, equivalent to a chamberlain. Classical Arabic grammarian 'Uthmán ibn 'Umar ibn al-Ḥájib, author of grammars <u>ash</u> - <u>Sh</u> áfiya and al-Káfiya.
Hajibu'd-Dawla (Hajibu'd-Dawlih)	Ḥájibu'd-Dawla	grand usher. Title given to the "bloodthirsty fiend" (GPB p. 83), Ḥájí 'Alí <u>Kh</u> án Muqaddam Marágha'í (1807–1867).
Hajipur	Ḥájípur (Ḥájí + Púr)	Pers. Mr. Jamáli'd-Dín Ḥájípur. Also name of city in Indian state of Bihar. It is to the north of Patna.
Hajir	Hájir	elegant, excellent (thing); delirious, speaking foolishly or deliriously; emigrating; name of a tribe

<sup>1</sup> [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bah%C3%A1%27%C3%AD\\_cosmology](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bah%C3%A1%27%C3%AD_cosmology)

Hajiyyat	Ḥájíyyát	everyday commodities, utensils, utilities, necessities, necessities
Hajj, Haji (Hajji), Hajja, Hajjaj, Hajji, Hajjat	Ḥájj (Pers. Ḥájf), pl. Ḥujjáj, Ḥájf	pilgrim; hadji; Mecca pilgrim, honorific title of one who has performed the “greater” pilgrimage to Mecca. Fem. ḥájja[h or t], pl. ḥájját. Pers. also ḥájiya[h] (“ḥájíyyih”), pl. ḥájíyyán.
Hajj, Hijja, Hijaj	Ḥajj, fem. Ḥijja[h or t], pl. Ḥijaj	the official “greater” pilgrimage to Mecca (performed over 5 days). English hadj. Yawm al-Ḥajj al-Akbar (the day of the greater pilgrimage) understood as being on the 9th (if the evening is considered to be the next day) and 10th of <u>Dhu’l-Hijjah</u> . In AH 9 (CE 631) Muḥammad sent Abú Bakr and ‘Alí to perform the first Islamic Ḥajj al-Akbar (see Qur’án 9:3). al-Ḥajj al-Aṣḡhar is the minor pilgrimage performed at any time of the year. Persians use the term Ḥajj-i-Akbar (“Most Great Hajj”) whenever the ‘Id-al-Adha (10 <u>Dhu’l-Hijjah</u> ) falls on an Islamic Friday as occurred for the only pilgrimage of Muḥammad in AH 10 (Sunday 8 March 632) and for the Báb in AH 1260 (Friday 20 December 1844). There is an Islamic tradition that the Qá’im will appear in a year of the Ḥajj-i-Akbar. See Yawm, the Báb and ‘umra.
Hajjaj	Ḥajjáj	a litigious man, a squabblor; name of the celebrated governor of Arabia and Iraq, Abú Muḥammad al-Ḥajjáj ibn Yúsuf ibn al-Ḥakam ibn ‘Aqíl ath- <u>Thaqaff</u>
Hajr	Ḥajr	abandonment, forsaking, leaving, separation; avoidance, abstinence; separation from the beloved one; hottest time of the day. Variation hijr.
Hajr	Ḥajr	restriction, curb(ing), check(ing), obstruction, impeding, limitation, curtailing (of something); barring, closing, debarment, preclusion; detention; blocking, confinement, containment, suppression (as a protective measure); interdiction, prohibition, ban. Pre-Islamic name of modern Riyadh (ar-Riyád), capital of Saudi Arabia.
Hakam, Hukkam	Ḥakam, pl. Ḥukkám	arbitrator, arbiter; umpire, referee
Ḥakamanish	Ḥakámanish (Ḥaká + manish)	Pers. Írándukht Ḥakámanish
Haka, Hikaya, Hikayat	Ḥaká, fem. Ḥikáya[h or t], pl. Ḥikáyát	to tell, relate (something), report, give an account (of); to speak, talk (Syr., Leb.); to imitate, copy (something); to resemble (someone, something). Fem. story, tale, narrative, account; (grammar) literal quotation (of the words of others).
Hakim Abu’l-Qasim Firdawsi Tusi	Ḥakím Abu’l-Qásim Firdawsí Túsí	commonly referred to as Ferdowsi, is a revered Persian poet, the author of the epic of <i>Shahnameh</i> (Book of Kings)
Hakim, Hakimun, Hukkam	Ḥákim, pl. Ḥákimún, Ḥukkam	ruling, governing; decisive;—pl. ruler, sovereign; governor; judge
Hakim, Hukama’	Ḥakím, pl. Ḥukamá’	wise, judicious; wise man, sage; philosopher; physician, doctor. al-Ḥakím, the divine name for the All-Wise.
Hakiman	Ḥakímán	Raḥmatu’lláh Ḥakímán
Hakim-Bashi	Ḥakím-Báshí	Chief physician
Hakim-Ilahi	Ḥakím-Iláhí	the Divine Philosopher
Hakkak	Ḥakkák	a jeweller; a polisher of precious stones; a borer of pearls; a lapidary
Hal, Ahwal	Ḥál m. and f., pl. Aḥwál	condition, state; situation; position, status; circumstance; case; present, actuality (as opposed to future); circumstantial expression or phrase (grammar);—pl. conditions, circumstances; matters, affairs, concerns; cases; ḥála (preposition) during; immediately upon, right after; just at; in case of ..., in the event of ..., ḥálan presently, immediately, at once, right away, without delay; now, actually, at present. Pers. Ḥal-i- <u>Shumá</u> , (pl.) Aḥwál-i- <u>Shumá</u> (How are you?)
Hala, Halat	Ḥála, pl. Ḥálát	halo (around moon or sun, also, e.g., of a saint); ring around the eye; nimbus, aureole, glory; fem. name
Hala, Halat	Ḥála[h or t] (fem. of Ḥál), pl. Ḥálát	condition, state; situation; (possible, actual) case; ḥálata (preposition) during.—pl. states, fleeting and ephemeral, of the Súffí spiritual journey
Halab	Ḥalab	milk; milking; Aleppo in Syria
Halabi	Ḥalabí	belonging to a milch cow; native of Aleppo; white iron, tin-plate
Halaku, Hulagu	Ḥalákú, Pers. Hulágú	Hulagu Khan (c. 1217–1265). Hülegü or Hulegu (Mongolian). Grandson of Genghis Khan, conquered

Halal	Ḥalál	Baghdad (1258) and Syria (1260). that which is allowed, permitted or permissible; allowed, permitted, permissible, allowable, admissible, lawful, legal, licit, legitimate; lawful possession
Halawa	Ḥaláwa	sweetness; candies, confectionery, sweetmeats; grace, gracefulness, charm, refinement, wittiness, wit; present of money; ransom
Halawi	Ḥaláwí	Ḥusayn-i-Ḥaláwí
Halih Halih Ya Bisharat	Halih Halih Yá Bishárát	“Hallelujah, Hallelujah, O Glad-Tidings” by Bahá’u’lláh (hallilúyá, hallelujah)
Halim, Halima, Hulama	Ḥalím, fem. Ḥalíma[h], pl. Ḥulamá	mild, mild-tempered, gentle; patient; forbearing. Ḥalímah was Muḥammad’s foster-mother until aged 6.
Hallaj	Ḥalláj	cotton ginner. Manṣúr al-Ḥalláj (Abú’l-Mughhith al-Ḥusayn bin Manṣúr al-Ḥalláj) (c. 858–922) was a Persian mystic, poet and teacher of Sufism. See Ṭawásín.
Halliluya	Hallilúyá	hallelujah (from Hebrew) or alleluia, praise (God). Hallilúyá (praise) ašh-shukr (returning thanks (to God) Alláh (God)
Halqa, Halaqa, Halaq, Halaqat	Ḥalqa[t], Ḥalaqa pl. Ḥalaq, Ḥalaqát	ring (also earring, etc.); link (of a chain); circle (also of people); group of students studying under a professor, hence: lecture, course (e.g., at Al Azhar University); part of a sequence or series; ringlet; disk; decade; market
Halqat adh-Dhahabiyya	al-Ḥalqat adh-Dhahabiyya	the golden circle
Ham	Ḥám	Ham, son of Noah
Hama, Hamw	Ḥamá, Hamw	to flow; to pour forth
Hamad	Ḥamád	Pers. a village in Mahshahr County, Khúzistán Province, Iran (may no loner exist)
Hamadan	Ḥamadán	“quelled or subsided”. Ḥamadán city in Írán, 144 km NE Kirmánsháh. Originally Ecbatana of the ancient Medes.
Hamadani	Ḥamadání	Badí’ az-Zamán (“The Wonder of the Age”) al-Ḥamadání (969–1007) was a medieval Arabo-Persian man of letters.
Hamam, Hamama, Hamamat, Hama’im	Ḥamám, pl. Ḥamámát, Ḥamá’im	Ar. dove, pigeon. nomen unitatis ḥamáma[h]
Haman	Ḥamán	Pers. only, solely; self-same, all one, one and the same, even that, that very; in this manner, exactly so, thus, equally; always, continually. Name of Abraham’s brother; name of Pharaoh’s vizier; name of a place in Kirmán where Sháh Ni’matu’lláh Walí is buried
Hamaza, Hamz	Ḥamaza, Ḥamz	to bite, or burn, the tongue (taste)
Hamaza, Hamz	Ḥamaza, Hamz	to prick; to drive, urge on, prod, goad on (someone, something); to spur (one’s horse); (grammar) to provide with hamza (a letter or word)
Hamd	Ḥamd	commendation, praise, laudation
Hamdan	Ḥamdán	praise, one who praises (God)
Hamdaniyun	Ḥamdáníyun	al-Ḥamdáníyun, the Hamdanid dynasty, was a Shí’a Muslim Arab dynasty of northern Mesopotamia and Syria (890–1004); was founded by Ḥamdán ibn Ḥamdún ibn al-Ḥáarith at-Taghlibí (flourished 868–895).
Hamdi	al-Ḥamdí	“praise be” to God
Hamdu lillah, al-	al-Ḥamdu Lilláh	thank God!, praise be to God! or praised be the Lord! “Alhamdulillah”. A longer variant is al-ḥamdu lilláhi rabbi al-‘álamín, meaning “all praise is due to God, Lord of all the worlds” (Qur’án 1:2)
Hamdu’llah	Ḥamdu’lláh	Praise of God.
Hami	Ḥámí	a son or descendant of Ham, Hamitic
Hamid	Ḥámíd	one who praises, a praiser
Hamid, Hamida (Hamidih, Hamideh)	Ḥamíd, fem. Ḥamída[t] (Pers. Ḥamídih)	praiseworthy, laudable, commendable; benign, harmless (disease)
Hamida	Ḥamida	to praise, commend, laud, extol (someone for something)
Hamidu’llah	Ḥamídu’lláh	Form II to praise highly (someone)
Hamma, Hammayat	Ḥamma[h or t], pl. Ḥammayát	praised by God fever or hot spring. al-Ḥamma was a Palestinian Arab village 12 km SE of Tiberias, famous for its hot springs (on the south side of the village), which are considered therapeutic due to their high sulphur content. ‘Abdu’l-Bahá visited the springs in 1914. The village was depopulated in July 1949. In 1977 the health resort of Hamat Gader, “hot springs of (the ancient city of) Gadara”, opened on the site of al-Ḥamma as-Súriyá (“the Syrian ḥamma”) hot springs (32.683087, 35.662995).
Hamma, Humma	Ḥamma	heat, make hot (something); passive ḥumma to be

		feverish, have a fever. Root of Ḥamma[h or t], Ḥumma[h or t].
Hammad (Hamad) Hammal, Hammala	Ḥammád Ḥammál, fem. Ḥammála[h or t]	much praising (God) (pl. ḥammálún) a porter, carrier of burdens. Fem. (carrier) beam, girder, support, base, post, pier, pillar; suspenders.
Hammam	Hammám	careworn, worried; anxious, solicitous; eager, active, energetic
Hammam, Hammamat	Ḥammám, pl. Ḥammámát	(vulgate ḥamám) (warm or hot) bath; a Turkish bath; swimming pool; spa, watering place (public baths). Error: Bahá'í writings may omit the underdot.
Hamsaya (Hamsayih), Hamsayagan Hamza (Hamzeh)	Hamsáya (Hamsáyih), pl. Hamsáyagán Ḥamza[h or t]	Pers. under the same shade, i.e. neighbouring, neighbour the herb rocket. Muḥammad's uncle, Ḥamzah ibn 'Abdu'l-Muṭṭalib.
Hamza, Hamzat	Hamza[h or t], pl. Hamzát	Arabic glottal stop consonant that is pronounced as an a. Since a hamza is not actually a letter, it is sometimes counted as an a, and sometimes it is disregarded. Thus, the abjad value of Bahá' (the hamza is usually dropped) can be read as either eight or nine.
Hana	Ḥaná	to bend, curve, twist, turn; to lean, incline (toward someone); to feel for someone, sympathize (with someone), commiserate, pity (someone), feel compassion, feel pity (for someone)
Hanafi, Hanafyun	Ḥanafí, pl. Hanafyún, Ḥunafá'	orthodox. One of the four (the Ḥanafí, the Ḥanbalí, the Málíkí and the Sháfi'í) religious Sunní Islamic schools of jurisprudence (fiqh). It is named after the scholar Abú Ḥanífa an-Nu'man ibn Thábit.
Hanafiya, Hanafiyya Hana-Sab Hanbal Hanbali, Hanabilat	Ḥanafíya[t], Ḥanafíyya[t] Ḥaná-Sáb Ḥanbal Ḥanbalí, pl. Ḥanábila[t]	true religion, orthodoxy Muḥammad-i-Ḥaná-Sáb Aḥmad ibn Ḥanbal Hanbalitic, of or pertaining to the madḥab of Aḥmad ibn Ḥanbal; puritanical, strict in religious matters. A system of traditional Sunní jurisprudence—smallest of the four (the Ḥanafí, the Ḥanbalí, the Málíkí and the Sháfi'í)
Hani, Hani'a Hani'	Háni', fem. Háni'a[h] Hani'	happy, delighted, glad; servant; fem. servant girl, maid healthful, salutary, salubrious, wholesome, beneficial; pleasant, agreeable; easy, smooth, comfortable
Hanif, Hunafa'	Ḥaníf, pl. Ḥunafá'	true believer, orthodox; one who scorns the false creeds surrounding him and professes the true religion; true (religion)
Hanifa	Ḥanífa[h]	al-ḥanífa as-samḥá' the true and tolerant (religion, i.e., Islám). Ḥanífih (Pers. form)
Hanifiya Hanza	al-Ḥanífíya[h] Hanzá	the true (i.e., Islamic) religion village 110 km south of Kirmán, in Kirman Province, Irán (also known as Hamzá)
Hanzal (Handal), Hanzala	Ḥanzal, fem. Ḥanzala[h or t]	(collective noun; <i>nomen unitatis</i> ♂) colocynth ( <i>Citrullus colocynthis</i> ). Also called a wild gourd, bitter apple and bitter cucumber. Ḥanḍal and ḥanḍala are dialect variations. Ḥanḍala is the name given to a Palestinian cartoon defiance symbol. Pre-Islamic Christian, Ḥanzala ibn Abí Ḥafráy-i-Tá'i' (SDC pp. 48–51). Ḥanzala ibn Abí 'Ámir (c. 601–625), son of Abú Amír al-Asharí, a companion of Muḥammad, entitled Ḥasíl al-Malá'ika ("the one cleansed by the angels"); father of 'Abdu'lláh ibn Ḥanzala. In the Lawḥ-i-Sarráj, Mírzá Yaḥyá, the "one time 'Blessed Fruit'" (thamara túba), whose rejection of Bahá'u'lláh is said have transformed him into a mere ḥanzal.
HaParsim	HaParsim	Hebrew. Rechov HaParsim "Street of the Persians". House of 'Abdu'l-Bahá is 7 Rechov HaParsim.
Haq-guy (Haq-goy, Haqguy)	Ḥaq-gúy (Ḥaqgúy)	Pers. (Ar. influence) speaking truth ("truth speaker"); the essence of a thing; name of a bird that hangs by a tree and vociferates all night
Haqiq, Ahiqqa'	Ḥaqíq, pl. Ahiqqá'	worthy, deserving (of something), fit, competent, qualified; entitled (to)
Haqqa, Haqa'iq, Haqiqatan	Ḥaqíqa[h or t], pl. Ḥaqá'iq	truth, reality (also philosophy); fact; the true state of affairs, the facts; true nature, essence; real meaning, true sense; the object of the mystic searcher (ṣúfi). ḥaqíqatan really, in reality, in effect, actually, in fact, indeed, truly, in truth

Haqiqatu'l-Haqa'iq Haqiqi	Ḥāqíqatu'l-Ḥāqá'iq Ḥāqíqí	reality of realities or truth of truths real, true; actual; proper, intrinsic, essential; genuine; authentic; positive
Haqq (Haq, Hagh), Huquq	Ḥāqq, Pers. also Ḥāq, pl. Ḥuqúq	truth; correctness, rightness; rightful possession; property; ones due; duty; proper manner; true, authentic, real; right, fair and reasonable; correct, sound, valid; al-Ḥāqq an attribute of God;—pl. right, title, claim, legal claim. Persian: name of a bird said to suspend itself by the claws at night and continually to cry ḥāq ḥāq.
Haqqa (Haqqah or Haqqat)	Ḥáqqa[h] or Ḥáqqa[t]	that which sorts out truth from falsehood; that which is inevitable (an epithet of the Day of Judgement). Qur'án 69. The Sure Reality or the Reality
Haqqan	Ḥāqqan	really, in reality, in effect, actually, in fact, indeed, truly, in truth; justly, rightly, by rights
Haqqani Haqqu'llah, Huququ'llah Haq-shinas (Haqshinas)	Ḥāqqání Ḥāqqu'lláh, pl. Ḥuqúqu'lláh Ḥāq-shínás (Ḥāqshínás)	correct, right, proper, sound, valid, legitimate, legal "Right of God" Pers. knowing and performing one's duty; rendering to everyone his due; able to appreciate; grateful ("truth-knower")
Hara Haraka, Harakat	Ḥará[h or t] Ḥaraka[h or t], pl. Harakát	Herat (city in NW Afghanistan) movement, motion; commotion; physical exercise; stirring, impulse; proceeding, procedure, policy; action, undertaking, enterprise; military operation; continuation, progress; traffic (rail, shipping, street); movement (as a social phenomenon); vowel (grammar)
Haram ash-Sharif Haram, Ahram	al-Ḥaram ash-Sharíf Ḥaram, dual Ḥaramayn, pl. Aḥrám	"the Noble Sanctuary" or Temple Mount in Jerusalem forbidden, prohibited, interdicted; taboo; holy, sacred, sacrosanct; something sacred, sacred object; sacred possession; wife; sanctum, sanctuary, sacred precinct; the two Holy Places, Mecca and Medina, and <u>thálih</u> al-ḥaramayn the third Holy Place, i.e., Jerusalem. The sacred sanctuary at Mecca where no blood may be spilled, and the four months with the same sanction in the Arabic calendar. Fort Antonia or "Temple Mount" in Jerusalem is also known by Muslims (in the belief that it is the site of the Jewish Temples) as al-Ḥaram ash-Sharíf, "the Noble Sanctuary", or al-Ḥaram al-Qudsí ash-Sharíf, "the Noble Sanctuary of Jerusalem". Compare with Ḥill.
Haram, Ahram	Haram, pl. Ahrám, Ahrámát	pyramid. <i>al-Ahrám</i> ("The Pyramids") (5 August 1875-) is the most widely circulating Egyptian daily newspaper, and the second oldest after <i>al-Waqá'i' al-Masriyyah</i> . It is majority owned by the Egyptian government.
Haram, Hurum	Ḥarám, pl. Ḥurum	forbidden, interdicted, prohibited, unlawful; something forbidden, offense, sin; inviolable, taboo; sacred, sacrosanct; cursed, accursed. Ḥarám is a variation of Ḥaram.
Haramayn (Haramain)	al-Ḥaramayn	(dual pl. form of Ḥaram, sanctuary) "The Two Holy Places" or "The Two Sanctuaries", traditional Islamic appellations of the two holy cities of Islam, Mecca and Medina. The "Twin Sacred Shrines" now refers to the places in <u>Shíráz</u> where the Báb was born (house of His uncle, Ḥájí Mírzá Siyyid 'Alí) and where He made His public declaration (House of the Báb).
Haram-i-Aqdas	Ḥaram-i-Aqdas	Most Holy Sanctuary or Precincts, i.e. the Shrine of Bahá'u'lláh in the Jannat-i-Abhá (Abhá paradise) (according to Shoghi Effendi) and the surrounding gardens at Bahjí.
Haram-i-Fatimih-i-Ma'sumih	Ḥaram-i-Fátimih-i-Ma'súmih	Pers. form of Ḥaram (Shrine of) Fátima al-Ma'súma (34.641822, 50.879045), sister of Imám 'Alí ar-Riḍá (8th Imám), in Qum, Iran. See Ma'súm.
Haram-zada Harat (Herat)	Ḥarám-záda Harát	Pers. "illicit born", illegitimate, spurious; a bastard city (30.055184, 54.372201) in Iran, 180 km ENE Shiraz. Also the third largest city in Afghanistan.
Harati Harawi, Hirawi Harb, Hurub Harf, Hiraf, Huruf, Ahruf	Harátí Harawí Ḥarb fem., pl. Ḥurúb Ḥarf, pl. Ḥiraf, Ḥurúf, Aḥruf	from Harat (Herat), Iran from Herat, Afghanistan war, warfare; fight, combat, battle; enemy, enemies (cutting) edge (of a knife, of a sword); sharp edge; border, edge, rim, brink, verge; a letter of the alphabet.—(pl. ḥurúf, aḥruf) letter; consonant; particle (grammar); type (typography). Ḥurúf al-'Arabíya (Arabic letters)



Harfi	Ḥarfí	literal
Harf-i-Baqa	Ḥarf-i-Baqá	“Letter of Eternity”
Hargah (Har-gah)	Hargáh	Pers. whenever, wherever; constantly
Harim, Hurum	Ḥarím, pl. Ḥurum	a sacred, inviolable place, sanctum, sanctuary, sacred, precinct; harem; female members of the family, women; wife
Harir, Hara'ir	Ḥarír, pl. Ḥará'ir	silk;—pl. silken wares, silks
Hariri	Ḥarírí	silken, silky, of silk. Abú Muḥammad al-Qásim ibn 'Alí ibn Muḥammad ibn Uḥmán al-Ḥarírí, popularly known as al-Hariri of Basra (1054–1122) was an Arab poet, scholar of the Arabic language and a high government official of the Seljuk Empire.
Harith, Haritha, Hurrath	Ḥáarith, fem. Ḥáaritha[h], pl. Ḥurráth	ploughman, cultivator, farmer. Banú al-Ḥáarith Jewish tribe of Arabia. Naḍr-ibn-i-Ḥáarith: religious leader during the time of Muḥammad. Ubaydah ibn al-Ḥáarith (c. 562–624) was a cousin and a companion of Muḥammad. Zayd ibn Ḥáarithah (c. 581–629) a companion of Muḥammad and adopted as his son. He is the only Muslim apart from Muḥammad who is mentioned by name (as Zayd) in the Qur'án (33:37).
Harj	Harj	excitement, agitation, commotion; disorder, muddle, confusion. Harj can be interpreted as “killing”.
Harra, Harrat	Ḥarra[h or t], pl. Ḥarrát	stony area; volcanic country, lava field. The Battle of al-Ḥarra (Yawm al-Ḥarra, “the day of al-Harra”) was fought between the Syrian army of the Umayyad caliph Yazíd I (r. 680–683) led by Muslim ibn 'Uqba and the local defenders of Medina who had rebelled against the caliph. The battle occurred at the lava field of Harrat Wáqim (Black stone land of Waqim to the east of Medina) in the northeastern outskirts of Medina on 26 August 683. Harrat Rahát is a large volcanic lava field located south of Medina and extending 300 km south. It has a number of volcanic cones. In CE 1256 a lava flow travelled to within 4 km of Medina.
Harran, Harra, Hilar, Harara	Ḥarrán, fem. Ḥarrá, pl. Ḥirár, Ḥarará	thirsty; passionate, fervent, hot (figurative). Ḥarrán (once the major ancient Parthian Empire city of Carrhae in Upper Mesopotamia; now Türkiye), 40 km SE of Urfa (officially Şanlıurfa, ancient Edessa) and 100 km north of ar-Raqqah (Syria). See Battání.
Harun, Arina (Arna)	Hárún, fem. Arnína	Aaron (Hebrew אהרן, Ahrwn); chief, leader; a messenger, courier; helplessness, indigence; astonishment; amazement. Fem. Arnína (ארנינה, Arnính), can be shortened to Arna.
Harun-Abad	Hárún-Ábád	now Islám-Ábád-i-Ḥharb, Írán
Harunu'r-Rashid	Hárúnu'r-Rashíd	Aaron the Just. Fifth Abbasid Caliph. See Zubayda.
Harut	Hárút	name of an angel, who, together with another named Márút (Qur'án 2:102), having severely censured mankind before the throne of God, was sent with him down to earth in human shapes to judge of the temptations to which man is subject. They could not withstand them: they were seduced by women, and committed every kind of iniquity; for which they were suspended by the feet in a well in Babylon, where they are to remain in great torment till the day of judgement. They are said to be teachers of magic to man. See Márút
Hasan, Hisan	Ḥasan (حسان), pl. Ḥisán	(masculine) beautiful, handsome, lovely; pretty, nice; good, agreeable; excellent, superior, exquisite. Ḥasan is the name of the second Imám. Compare Ḥassán.
Hasan-'Ali	Ḥasan-'Alí	Siyyid Mírzá Ḥasan-'Alí, youngest maternal uncle of the Báb
Hasan-'Amu Murtada	Ḥasan-'Amú Murtaḍá	(MF)
Hasana, Hasanat	Ḥasana[h or t] (حسنة), pl. Ḥasanát	(feminine of Ḥasan) good deed, benefaction; charity, alms; —pl. advantages, merits.
Hasan-Abad (Hasanabad)	Ḥasan Ábád	an old and historical area (District 3) to the north side of Ṭihrán (35.769492, 51.432398). A town (also known as Ḥasanábád-i-Faḥáfúyih) in Rayy County, Tehran Province (3rd stop from Ṭihrán for Bahá'u'lláh's exile to Baghdad)
Hasani	Ḥasaní	of Ḥasaní, descendant of Ḥasan
Hasan-i-'Ammu	Ḥasan-i-'Ammú	

Hasan-i-Hakim-Bashi	Ḥasan-i-Ḥakím-Báshí	
Hasan-i-Khurasani	Ḥasan-i-Khúrasání	
Hasan-i-Mazandarani	Ḥasan-i-Mázindarání	
Hasan-i-Niku	Ḥasan-i-Níkú	
Hasan-i-Safa	Ḥasan-i-Şafá	
Hasan-i-Vazir	Ḥasan-i-Vazír	
Hasan-i-Zunuzi	Ḥasan-i-Zunúzí	
Hasanzadih-Shakiri	Ḥasanzádih-Şhákírí	(Ḥasan-i-Zádih-Şhákírí)
Hashara, Hashr	Ḥashara, Ḥashr	1. to gather, assemble, rally (people), raising from the dead; to cram, crowd, pack, jam (together); to squeeze, press, force, stuff. 2. migration, evacuation, exile.
Hashim	Háshim	breaker of bread into a broth; surname of an ancestor (Háshim ibn 'Abd Manáf al-Mughírah, great grandfather) of Muḥammad, on account of his providing broth to the poor at the time of a great famine. The Banú-Háshim were Muḥammad's ancestors, a tribal group in southern Arabia. From 'hashama', "to destroy or smash to pieces". Hashemite, member of the Banú-Háshim
Hashimi	Háshimí, pl. Háshimíyún	herbs, grasses; weeds; hay; hemp ( <i>Cannabis sativa</i> ), hashish, cannabis; stillborn child. Known by many names in Persia: 'Parrot of all mysteries', plain 'Mysteries'; 'Secrets' or 'Master Sayyid'—it being green, and the Sayyids, descendants of the Prophet, wear a turban as green as parrot feathers. An ode of Háfiz which must have puzzled translators is addressed to hashish and begins, 'O thou parrot, speaker of secrets, may thy beak never lack for sugar!' <i>Summon up remembrance</i> , p. 87.
Hashish, Hasha'ish	Ḥashísh, pl. Ḥashá'ish	(e.g.) sap-green, reseda green (RGB 108, 124, 89; CMYK 13, 0, 28, 51)—a standard colour whose name derives from the colour of the leaves of <i>Reseda odorata</i> , commonly known as mignonette;—pl. Ḥashíshiyya or Ḥashíshiyín (Pers. Ḥashashiyán) known in English (due to a mispronunciation) as the Assassins, and applied to a Nizá'í Ismá'ílí sect who lived in the mountains of Persia and Syria (1090–1275). See Asás.
Hashishi, Hashishiyya, Hashishiyyin	Ḥashíshí	border; seam, hem; edge; margin (of a book); marginal gives; marginal notes; commentary on certain words and passages of a book, supercommentary; footnote; postscript; retinue, entourage, suite, servants; dependents;—pl. critical apparatus
Hashiya, Hawashin	Ḥashíya, pl. Ḥawashín	smoker or chewer of hashish, hashish addict. Plural also Ḥashsháshín. See Asás.
Hashshash, Hashshashun, Hashshashin	Ḥashshásh, pl. Ḥashsháshún	The eight paradises by Shaykh Aḥmad-i-Rúhí
Hasht Bihisht	Ḥashṭ Bihisht	eight
Hasht	Ḥashṭ	city and capital of Sávujbulagh County in Alborz Province, Iran. 27 km NW of Karaj
Hashtjird, Hashtgird (Savujbulagh)	Ḥashṭjird, Ḥashṭgird	(also known as <u>Ádharán</u> , Saráskand, Sar Eskand, Sar Eskandar, and Sar Eskand Khan) is a city (93 km SE Tabríz) and capital of Hashtrud County, East Azerbaijan Province, Iran
Hashtrud (Hashtrood)	Ḥashṭrúd	respected, esteemed; noble, of noble birth, highborn. Also a revenger or resenter of an injury; a reckoner (al-Ḥasíb, an attribute of God).
Hasib, Husaba'	Ḥasíb, pl. Ḥusabá	beautifier, doer of good, benefactor. Ḥassán ibn Thábit (c. 563–674) was an Arabian poet and a Şahába, hence he was best known for his poems in defence of Muḥammad. Compare Ḥasán.
Hassan	Ḥassán (حَسَّان)	Pers. is, exists, remains; existence, being. hastam (I am), hastí (you are), hast (he, she, it is), hastím (we are), hastíd (you are), hastand (they are)
Hast	Hast	close, confinement, avaricious; chaste
Hasur	Ḥaşúr	Rúḥu'lláh Ḥaşúrí
Hasuri	Ḥaşúrí	wood cutter. Hátib ibn Abí-Balta'ah was a şahábí (companion), a veteran of the Battle of Badr, who carried a letter to Muqawqis, an Egyptian Coptic Christian official. He returned (CE 628) with gifts, including two slaves, Máriaḥ al-Qibtíyah (see Qibtí) and her sister Şhírín. Muhammad married Máriaḥ. The Maqawqis also sent a white mule, named Duldul, and a donkey named Ya'fúr.
Hatib	Hátib	shouting, calling loudly; (in earlier Sufism) invisible caller,
Hatif, Hawatif	Hátif, pl. Hawátif	

Hatim at-Ta'i, Hatim-i-Ta'i	Ḥátim at-Ṭá'í, Pers. Ḥátim-i-Ṭá'í	voice;—pl. telephone; loudspeaker; exclamations, shouts, cries, calls. Siyyid Aḥmad Hátif Iṣfahání (d. 1783), a famous Iranian poet of the 18th century. He wrote: <i>Split the atom's heart, and lo! Within it thou wilt find a sun.</i> Quoted by Bahá'u'lláh, <i>The Seven Valleys and the Four Valleys in Call of the Divine Beloved</i> , p. 8.
Hatim, Hatam	Ḥátim, Pers. Ḥátam	Arab poet known for his generosity/liberality. Also transcribed as Ḥátim at-Ṭáyy ("Hatim at-Tai" or "Hatim at-Taaey"), Ḥátim of the Ṭáyy or Ṭá'í tribe, but formally Ḥátim bin 'Abdu'lláh bin Sa'd at-Ṭá'íyy. The nisba (patronymic) of Ṭáyy is at-Ṭá'í.
Hatta	Ḥattá	who or what renders necessary; one who decrees, ordains or pronounces judgement; a judge; a black crow, "the raven of separation"; name of a man of the Arabian tribe Ṭáyy, celebrated for his liberality
Hattab	Ḥaṭṭáb	(preposition) until, till, up to, as far as; (conjugated with perfect) until, so that; (with subjunctive) until, that, so that, in order that
Hattin	Ḥaṭṭín	wood gatherer; wood-cutter, lumberjack; vendor of firewood
Hawari, Hawariyyun ("Hawariyun")	Ḥawá'í, pl. Ḥawá'riyyún	Qurún Ḥaṭṭín "The Horns of Hattin" (7 km west of Tiberias) is an extinct volcano with twin peaks overlooking the plains of Hattin, Israel. It is the "supposed" site of the Mount of Beatitudes, where Jesus delivered his Sermon on the Mount. The Battle of Hattin (Ma'rakah Ḥaṭṭín or the Battle of the Horns of Hattin) on 4 July 1187, was between the Crusader states of the Levant and the forces of the Ayyubid Sulṭán Ṣaláḥ ad-Dín. The Muslim armies captured or killed the vast majority of the Crusader forces. As a result, Muslims again became the eminent military power in the Holy Land, re-conquering Jerusalem and many other Crusader-held cities. Two years later these Christian defeats prompted the Third Crusade.
Hawd (Haud), Ahwad, Hiyad	Ḥawḍ, pl. Aḥwáḍ, Ḥiyáḍ	disciple, apostle (but not a Rasúl) (of Jesus Christ); disciple, follower. <i>الْحَوَارِيُّونَ</i> —the disciples in Qur'án 3:52.
Hawda (Hauda)	Ḥawḍa	basin; water basin; trough, tank, cistern, reservoir, container; basin of a river or sea; pool; (in the Egyptian irrigation system) a patch of land surrounded by dikes, flooded by high water of the Nile; pond; (garden) bed; dock; pl. (ḥiyāḍ) ground, area, domain (to be protected), sanctum
Hawdaj (Haudaj, Houdaj)	Hawdaj, pl. Hawáḍij	Pers. basin, a basin-shaped litter to ride in upon an elephant
Hawl (Haul), Ahwal, Hu'ul Hawran, Hauran, Houran	Hawl, pl. Aḥwál, Hu'úl Ḥawrán	camel litter or bed, howdah (from Hindi); sedan chair, litter. Carried by a camel, mule, horse or elephant for travelling purposes.
Hawz (Hauz), Ahwaz (Ahvaz)	Ḥawz, pl. Aḥwáz, Pers. also Aḥváz	terror, fright, alarm, shock, horror, dismay; power the Hauran, a mountainous plateau in SW Syria and N Jordan. The Druze of the area.
Hawza (Hauza) Hawzah 'Ilmiyah Haya, Hayawat Hayat-i-Bagh	Ḥawza[h or t] Ḥawzah 'Ilmíyah Ḥayá[h or t], pl. Ḥayawát Ḥayát-i-Bágh	possession, holding, tenure; obtainment, attainment, acquisition; taking possession, occupation, occupancy; (jurisprudence) tenancy;—pl. enclosed area, enclosure; precinct(s), boundary, city limits. al-Aḥwáz, city in south-west Irán, 460 km SE of Baghdad.
Hayat-Quli Khan	Ḥayát-Qulí <u>Khán</u>	possession, holding, tenure; property; area, territory is a seminary where <i>Shí'a</i> Muslim scholars are educated life, life-time; life-blood land was purchased in 'Udláján district 12 of Ṭihrán (35.680768, 51.429470; east of the Gulistan Palace) in 1800 by Mírzá Buzurg-i-Núrí. A house completed in 1802 was called Saráy-i-Naw Sáḵht ("The newly built House"). It was later known as Ḥayát-i-Bágh ("Garden life") and the House of Bahá'u'lláh. Bahá'u'lláh's father later added six more houses. He was forced to sell them about 1835. 'Abdu'l-Bahá later purchased an enclave of Bahá'í homes around a large garden (same?) and it was named Ḥayát-i-Bágh.
		Governor of Karand and a member of the 'Alíyulláhi's, a sect that equates Imám 'Alí with God.

Hayawan, Hayawanat	Ḥayawán, pl. Ḥayawánát	animal, beast; (collectively) animals, living creatures. Alternative spelling: ḥaywán (haiwan), etc.
Hayawaniya	Ḥayawáníya[h or t]	bestiality; animality, animal nature. Alternative spelling ḥayawán (haiawan).
Haydar (Haidar) Haydar-'Alí	Ḥaydar Ḥaydar-'Alí, Ḥájí Mírzá	Pers. a lion; a proper name noted early Bahá'í, born into <u>Shaykhí</u> family of Iṣfahán. Known as the "Angel of Carmel".
Haydari	Ḥaydarí	Pers. of or belonging to Ḥaydar; an adherent of Quṭb ad-Dín Ḥaydar, the founder of the Ḥaydaríya mystic sect.
Haydariya (Haydariyya)	Ḥaydaríya	Persian Sufi mendicant, mystical order known for their celibacy and mortification of the flesh through piercing their bodies with iron rings (cannabis was used to deaden the pain). Compare with the Ni'matu'lláhí sufi order.
Hayf (Haif) Hayfa' (Haifa')	Ḥayf Ḥayfá'	wrong, injustice; harm, damage, prejudice
Hayiya, Hayya, Yahya	Ḥayiya, Ḥayya, Yahyá (Ḥayáh)	Haifa. Heb. Hefa or Hepha
Haykal (Haikal), Hayakil	Haykal, pl. Hayákil	to live; ḥayya to live to see, experience, witness (something), live (through a time)
Haykalu't-tawhid Hayra (Haira)	Haykalu't-tawhíd Ḥayra[h or t]	temple; large building, edifice; altar; skeleton; framework (of a structure), frame; chassis (of an automobile); colossal, gigantic, huge. Broader definition from: a figure, image, face, form, stature or shape of the body; a long or tall horse; anything large-sized; a giant; a tall plant; a temple of idolaters; a palace, stately edifice; a Christian church; a monastery; an amulet or talisman inscribed with magic figures, hung round the body, as a defence against fascination or misfortune. The haykal (as used by the Báb) represents the temple of a human being, the Perfect Man (the Manifestation of the names and attributes of God). Hence, men are called the "possessors of the pentagram ( <i>haykal</i> )" because the Manifestation of the names and attributes of God is enshrined within the heart of each individual. See dá'ira.
Hayran (Hairan), Hayara, Huyara	Ḥayrán, f. Ḥayrá, pl. Ḥayárá, Ḥuyárá	"posture of unity", or freely translated as cross-legged confusion, perplexity, bewilderment, embarrassment, helplessness, embarrassed, at a loss, helpless
Haytham (Haitham)	Haytham	confused, perplexed, startled, dismayed, disconcerted, baffled, nonplused, bewildered, appalled, taken aback, stunned; embarrassed, at a loss, at one's wit's end; uncertain, helpless, sheepish (smile, etc.), confused, incoherent (words, and the like)
Hayy	Ḥayy, pl. Aḥyá'	young eagle. Abú 'Alí al-Ḥasan ibn al-Ḥasan ibn al-Haytham (c. 965–c. 1040), Muslim Arab scientist, mathematician, astronomer, and philosopher. Known in the West as Alhazen or Alhacen. Author of <i>Kitáb al-Manázir</i> (The Book of Optics).
Hayyan Hazar (Hizar), Hazaran	Ḥayyán Hazár, pl. Hazárán	living, live, alive; lively, lusty, animated, active, energetic, unbroken, undaunted, undismayed; living being, organism; tribe, tribal community; block of apartment houses; section, quarter or neighbourhood (of a city). al-Ḥayy, divine name the Ever-Living. e.g. al-Ḥayy al-Manyal (El Manial district) of Cairo.
Hazara (Hizara, Hizarih)	Hazára	lively, energetic. Abú Músá Jábir ibn Hayyán (Geber)
Hazir, Haziran	Ḥázir, pl. Ḥázirán	Pers. a thousand; a bird called the thousand voices, having an uncommon variety of melodious notes, a species of nightingale; a term employed in the game of nard. Hazár dara ("thousand valleys"), a barren area of conical hillocks to the east of Iṣfahán.
Hazira, Haza'ir	Ḥazíra[h or t], pl. Ḥazá'ir	Pers. a double flower; a divided stream or water jet; name of a tribe of Afghans.
Haziratu'l-Quds, Haza'iru'l-Quds	Ḥazíratu'l-Quds, pl. Ḥazá'iru'l-Quds	present, at hand, ready, prepared; at the service of, willing, content; (in grammar) the present tense; the second person; a large tribe;—pl. the people present, the audience. See ḥádir
		enclosure, railing, fence, palisade, hedge; compound, yard, pound, pinfold; corral, pen, paddock, coop; hangar, shed; field, domain, realm (figurative). Pers. a city, a fixed residence.
		Sacred Fold or Paradise. al- used in transcription, but not in Persian script. Title (sometimes shortened to Ḥazíra) given to Bahá'í administrative headquarters owned by the

Hiba, Hibat	Hiba[t], pl. Hibát	Bahá'ís—local, regional and national. If rented it is a Bahá'í Centre.
Hibatu'llah	Hibatu'lláh	gift, present, donation, grant
Hibb, Ahbab	Ḥibb, pl. Aḥbáb, Ḥababa[h or t]	gift from God
Hidayat (Hedayat)	Hidáya[h or t]	darling, dear, dearest (one), lover, friend
		guidance; showing the way and guiding in the right path to the goal of perfection. Riḍá Qulí <u>Khán</u> Hidáyat (1800–1871), Persian literary historian, administrator, and poet of the Qájár period.
Hidayatu'llah	Hidáyatu'lláh	Guidance of God
Hidayatu't-Taliban (Hidayatu't-Talibin)	Hidáyatu't-Ṭálibán	Pers. “Guidance for students”, by Ḥájí Mírzá Muḥammad Karím <u>Khán</u> Kirmání
Hidj, Huduj, Ahday	Ḥidj, pl. Ḥudúj, Aḥdáj	load, burden, encumbrance; a camel's litter in which women ride
Hifz	Ḥifz	preservation; maintenance, sustentation, conservation, upholding; protection, defense, guarding; custody, safekeeping, keeping, storage; retention; observance, compliance (with); memorizing, memorization; memory; (jurisprudence) discontinuance, stay, suspension (of legal action, of a judicial investigation); expert mastery of ḥadíth (including expert memorization of a large number thereof. See ḥáfiz.
Hija'i	Hijá'í	alphabetical; satiric. Modern dictionaries and other reference books use the hijá'í order wherein the Arabic letters are partially grouped together by similarity of shape.
Hijab	Ḥijáb, pl. Ḥujub, Aḥjiba	cover, wrap, drape; curtain; woman's veil, head scarf; screen, partition, folding screen; barrier, bar; diaphragm. A veil that covers the head and chest.
Hijaz	Ḥijáz	prohibiting, keeping asunder; a barrier, or anything similar, by which two things are separated; a rope; one of the principal musical modes or styles of the Persians. al-Ḥijáz (Hejaz, “the barrier”) is a region in the west of present-day Saudi Arabia. It is bordered on the west by the Red Sea, on the north by Jordan, on the east by Najd, and on the south by Asir.
Hijazi, Hijazun	Ḥijází, pl. Ḥijázūn	of or pertaining to Hejaz; an inhabitant of Hejaz; the 7th century dialect of Arabic of the Hejaz was selected as the basis of classical or Qur'anic Arabic. The mother tongue of the Prophet Muḥammad was Arabic, and He spoke using the dialect of the Quraysh tribe, the people of Makkah in the Ḥijáz region.
Hijr	Ḥijr	forbidden, interdicted, prohibited; northern wall of the Ka'ba; lap; mare. Name of chapter 15 of the Qur'an (from 15:80, which refers to the rocky country of the Ṭhamúd tribe to the north of al-Madínah) and translated as “rocky tract”. For al-Ḥijr, see Madá'in Šálih
Hijra	Hijra[h]	departure, exit; emigration, exodus; immigration to; al-Hijra (the Hegira), the emigration of the Prophet Muḥammad from Mecca to Medina in CE 622 and start of Islamic calendar (assumed to be 15 July 622).
Hijri	Hijrí	of the Hegira pertaining to Muḥammad's emigration in CE 622. A year (sana) of the Hegira, a year of the Muslim era (beginning with Muḥammad's emigration. Muslim lunar calendar.
Hijriya	Hijríya	Muslim era, after the Hegira, until the end of the time of the Imams in CE 873 (AH 260), i.e. 260 years
Hikaya, Hikayat	Ḥikáya, pl. Ḥikáyát	story, tale, narrative, account; (grammar) literal quotation (of the words of others)
Hikma, Hikam	Ḥikma[h or t], pl. Ḥikam	prudence and wisdom, philosophy
Hikmat-i-Ishraqi	Ḥikmat-i-Ishráqí	(Hekmat-i-Eshrakieh)—a system of old philosophies
Hila, Hiyal, Ahayil	Ḥíla, pl. Ḥiyal, Aḥáyíl	artifice, ruse, stratagem, manoeuver, subterfuge, wile, trick; device, shift; a means to accomplish an end; expedient, makeshift, dodge, way-out; legal stratagem (for the purpose of <i>in fraudem legis agere</i> (in circumvention of the rules of law)
Hilal, Ahilla, Ahalil	Hilál, pl. Ahilla[h], Ahálíl	new moon; half-moon, crescent; parenthesis; any crescent-shaped object
Hilali	Hilálí	lunar; crescent-shaped, lunate, sickle-shaped
Hill	Ḥill	Pers. being lawful; a lawful thing; the dissolution of an

Hill, Hillin	Ḥill, Ḥillin	oath; doffing the pilgrim's garb; a butt or mark for archers he was free to ..., he was at liberty to ...; he had free disposal of .... The unprotected area (outside the Sanctuary) and the unprotected months. Compare with Ḥaram.
Hilla, Hillih	Ḥilla[h], Pers. also Ḥillih	way station, stopping place, stop, stopover; encampment; absolution (Christian); dispensation (Christian). A city in central 'Irāq on the river Euphrates, 100 km south of Baghdād
Hilm, Hulum, Ahlam	Ḥilm, pl. Ḥulúm, Aḥlám	gentleness, clemency, mildness; forbearance, indulgence; patience; insight, discernment, understanding, intelligence, reason
Hilmi	Ḥilmí	
Hiltit, Haltit, Hiltith, Angizha	Ḥiltít, Ḥaltít, Ḥiltít[h], Pers. Anguzha	asafoetida (assafoetida, asafoetida) hard, aromatic, resinous gum that is extruded from the rhizome or tap root of several species of <i>Ferula</i> , large perennial herbs of the Apiaceae or umbelliferae family. The pungent odour of this resin-based spice dissipates upon cooking, where it delivers a smooth flavour reminiscent of leeks or other onion relatives. The Báb banned its use.
Himar, Hamir, Humur, Ahmira	Ḥimár, pl. Ḥamír, Ḥumur, Aḥmira	donkey, ass
Himma, Himam	Ḥimma, pl. Himam	endeavour, ambition
Himmat-Abad	Himmat-Ábád	city in Raḍawí Khurásán Ústán Province, Iran
Himmis, Hammas, Hummus, Nukhud	Ḥimmiš, Ḥimmaš, Pers. Nuḥúú	(ḥummuš (collective; nomen unitatis ḥ)) chickpea; dried pea unit of weight ≈ 0.2 gm, Pers. a vetch [a legume], pulse [e.g. dried beans, chick peas and lentils].
Hims	Ḥimš	Homs, city in Syria 140 km north of Damascus. Previously known as Emesa or Emisa (Greek).
Himyar	Ḥimyar	place and tribe of Yemen (Himyartes)
Himyari	Ḥimyari	of Ḥimyar. Ḥarbí al-Ḥimyari was an Arab scholar from Yemen
Hin, Ahyan, Ahayin	Ḥín, pl. Aḥyán, Aḥáyín	time, an age; propitious time, good time, opportunity; the day of judgement. Abjad value of ḥín is 68. Hence, <u>Shaykh</u> Aḥmad's "year of Ḥín" refers to AH 1268 or CE 1851-1852. Hin is an ancient Hebrew liquid measurement (mentioned in the Bible) of 3.8 to 6 litres.
Hind, Hindat	Hind, pl. Hindát	India; the (East) Indians; fem. name (in particular Hind bint 'Utbah, a wife of Abú Sufyán, and the mother of Mu'áwiyah I)
Hindi, Hunud	Hindí, pl. Hunúd	Indian
Hindiya (Hindiyyih)	al-Hindiya[h] (Pers. Hindíyyih)	1. city (on the Euphrates River, 20 km SE Karbilá) and district in the Karbilá Governorate. The city used to be known as Tuwafrj. 2. Saddat al-Hindíya[h] is a city on the Euphrates River in Iraq, 25 km NE of Karbilá and 8 km south of Musayyib (المسيب). Name derived from the Arabic word for "Indian", in reference to the dozens of Indian manual labourers imported to the area by the British post World War I, to work on the cities vast agricultural lands.
Hindiyan (Hindian, Hinijan)	Hindíyán (Hindíján)	(Hendijan, Hendian) a city in and the capital of Hendijan County, Khuzestan Province, SW Iran
Hindu, Hinduwan	Hindú, pl. Hinduwán	Pers. Indian; black; servant; slave; robber; infidel; watchman
Hindustan	Hindústán	Pers. India
Hinna' (Hina)	Ḥinná' (vulgate Ḥiná)	henna, a reddish-orange dye contained in the leaves. The leaves are crushed (to release the chemical lawsone) and sold as a powder. The skin and hair is dyed by the application of freshly soaked powder. Muḥammad Ḥiná-Sáz. Pers. šifat-i-ḥiná-i-sáz is a manufacturer of henna (a job done by a "mázár").
Hiqf, Ahqaf	Ḥiqf, pl. Aḥqáf	wavy heap of sand;—pl. hills of sand extending a great way; name of a large district in Arabia formerly inhabited by the people of 'Ád. Qur'án 46: al-Aḥqáf "The Wind-curved Sand Hills" or "The Winding Sand-tracts".
Hira	Ḥirá'	<u>Ghár</u> Ḥirá' (the Cave of Hira, 21.457561, 39.859395) is located at the western end (6.3 km from the centre of Mecca) of Jabal Ḥirá' (Mount Hira). The "mountain" was renamed Jabal an-Núr after Muḥammad's revelation in the cave. See Jabal an-Núr.
Hirah, Hirih	Ḥíra[h], Ḥíri[h]	al-Ḥírah was an ancient city (31.887078, 44.4804) in Mesopotamia. Located in the modern city of al-Ḥírah, it is

Hirat	Hirát	18 km SSE of al-Kúfah. Pers. good fortune; a man of good fortune. Herat, Afghanistan, was once in Greater <u>Khurásán</u> , a historical eastern region in the Iranian Plateau between Western and Central Asia.
Hirawi	Hirawí	Pers. a native of Herat
Hirbud (Hirbod, Herbod, Herbud)	Hirbud	Zoroastrian religious teacher, lower in rank than a priest
Hirman	Ḥirmán	deprivation, bereavement, dispossession (of someone, of something) debarment, exclusion, preclusion (from); excommunication (Christian); privation
Hirz (Harz), Ahraz	Ḥirz (Ḥarz), pl. Aḥráz	a fortification; garrison town, castle; an amulet or charm against fascination or enchantment. Ḥirz Alláh, protection of God.
Hisa', Ahsa'	Ḥisá', pl. Aḥsá'	accumulated sand with an impermeable layer underneath. Rain will soak through the sand, be protected from evaporation by the upper sand, and be retained by the base layer, forming an aquifer. Wáḥat al-Aḥsá' (25.429444, 49.621944) is largest oasis (also known as Wáḥat al-Ḥasá' or Ḥadjár (locally Wáḥat al-Aḥsá')) in the world, largest date production, and birthplace of <u>Shaykh</u> Aḥmad al-Aḥsá'í. al-Hufúf (al-Hufuf) is the major urban centre in the oasis. It is in eastern Saudi Arabia, about 125 km SW of Bahrain. See Qurayn.
Hisab, Hisabat	Ḥisáb, pl. Ḥisábát	arithmetic, reckoning, calculus; computation; calculation, estimation, appraisal; accounting, settlement; consideration; caution;—pl. bill, invoice; statement of costs (bank) account
Hisan, Husan, Ahsina	Ḥiṣán, pl. Ḥuṣun, Aḥsina	horse; stallion; Ḥiṣán al-baḥr: hippopotamus (Ancient Greek, Hippos, Aramaic, Sussita, names of ancient city east side Sea of Galilee)
Hisar	Ḥiṣár	block, blockage, barrier; blockade; siege. A town in <u>Khurásán</u> province.
Hisham	Hishám	Pers. beneficence, liberality. Hishám ibn 'Abdu'l-Malik, 10th Umayyad Caliph
Hishma	Ḥishma[h or t] (fem.)	shame, bashfulness, timidity, diffidence; modesty; decency, decorum
Hishmatu'd-Dawlih	Ḥishmatu'd-Dawlih	
Hishmatu'llah	Ḥishmatu'lláh	"chaste one of God"
Hisn, Husun	Ḥiṣn, pl. Ḥuṣún	fortress, fort, castle, citadel, stronghold; fortification, entrenchment; protection
Hitta	Ḥiṭṭa[t]	remission of sins (pardon), taxes, or burdens; a prayer for a remission (of sins); alleviation, relief, mitigation; abasement, debasement, demotion, degradation (in rank, dignity, prestige); humiliation, insult, indignity
Hizam, Hizamat, Ahzima, Huzum	Ḥizám, pl. Ḥizámát, Aḥzima, Ḥuzum	belt, girth; girdle; cummerbund, waistband (worn over the caftan to fasten it); sword belt
Hizar (Hezar)	Hizár	joking, jesting, fun-making. Used in Persian with the same meaning as Hazár. A village (29.886533, 52.518113) in Fars Province.
Hizar Dastan	Hizár Dastán	Pers. "thousand songs"
Hizavih	Hizávih	(Hazaveh, Hazareh, Hizaveh, and Hizawah) village 17 km NW of Arák (Sultán Ábád), Markazi Province, Iran
Hizb ash-Shaytan	Ḥizb ash-Shayṭán	"Party of Satan" Qur'án 58:19
Hizb, Ahzab	Ḥizb, pl. Aḥzab	group, troop, band, cohort, gang; associates, auxiliaries, confederates; arms, armour; party (politics); a 60th part of the Qur'án
Hizbu'llah (Hezbollah, Hizbullah)	Ḥizbu'lláh	"Party of Allah" or "Party of God". Name of a <u>Shi'a</u> Islamist political party and militant group based in Lebanon.
Hizqil	Ḥizqíl	Pers. Ezekiel
Hubal (Hobal)	Hubal	a god worshipped in pre-Islamic Arabia, notably by Quraysh at the Ka'bah in Mecca. His idol was a human figure, believed to control acts of divination, which was in the form of tossing arrows before the statue. The direction in which the arrows pointed answered questions asked of the idol.
Hubb	Ḥubb	love; affection, attachment. ḥubbu'l-waṭan, love of one's country, patriotism. ḥubbu'l-waṭani mina'l-i'mán, love of country (is an article) of religion (a Muslim saying) (cited by Bahá'u'lláh, <i>Gleanings</i> , p. 95).
Hubbu'llah	Ḥubbu'lláh	Love of God

Hubur	Ḥubúr	joy. Hubúr (Hobour) <u>Kh</u> ánum
Hud	Húd	a prophet sent to the tribe of 'Ád. He is a descendant of Noah.
Huda	Hudá	guiding, showing the right way, right guidance
Hudaybiyyah (Hudaibiyah, Hudaibiyah)	Ḥudaybiyya[h]	Treaty of Ḥudaybiyyah (Ṣalaḥ al-Ḥadaybiyyah), in 628 (AH 6), at al-Ḥudaybiyyah spring 20 km WNW of Mecca on the Old Mecca-Jiddah Road. This was a pivotal treaty between Muḥammad, representing the state of Medina, and the Quraysh tribe of Mecca. The ruins of an old mosque marking the site is at 21.441960, 39.625601. Sometimes written as Ḥudaybiya and Ḥudaybíyya.
Huduri	Ḥudúrí	ḥudúrí (presence of) aḥkám (judgements)—judgements delivered in the presence of the litigant parties after oral proceedings. Imám's knowledge is inspired since it is obtained "in the presence of" (ḥudúrí) God.
Huduth	Ḥudúth	setting in (of a state or condition), occurrence, incidence (of a phenomenon); occurrence, incident, happening; appearing; being new, fresh, young; novelty, originality, invention (creation). "originated nature"—contrast with Imkán ( <i>Gate of the heart</i> , p. 189)
Hujaja'l Bahiya	al-Ḥújaja'l-Bahíya	(Pers. al-Ḥújaja'l-Bahiyih) beautiful proofs, translated as <i>The Bahá'í Proofs</i> , by Mírzá Abu'l-Faḍl
Hujja ala al-kull Hujja, Hujaj	Ḥujja alá al-kull Ḥujja[h or t], pl. Ḥújaj	"proof for all". The Báb's praise for Qurratu'l-'Ayn argument; pretense, pretext, plea; proof, evidence; document, writ, deed, record; authority. A term used in Shí'í terminology meaning "proof [implied: proof of God]". It is usually used to refer to a single individual in any given human era who represents God's "proof" to humanity. The ḥujja is a prophet or an Imám who possess a relationship with God that is greater than anyone else. "Ḥujahs" in <i>The Promised Day is Come</i> , p. 97 should be Ḥújaj.
Hujjat'u'llah	Ḥujjat'u'lláh	the proof of God. The last Imám is known as the Proof of God. Title given to an aspiring mujtahid.
Hujjatiya (Hojjatieh)	Ḥujjatiya[h]	Hujjatiyya Society, Iran, was started by Shāykh Maḥmúd Ḥalabí to persecute and harass the Bahá'ís. Ánjuman <u>Kh</u> ayríya Ḥujjatiyah Maḥdíyah ("Charitable Society of Allah's Proof Over Creation"). The Hojjatieh Society (1953-1983), Iran, was a traditionalist Iranian Shi'a lay religious organization that promoted orthodoxy through non-violent evangelism. Both groups aimed to counter the proofs offered by the Bahá'í Faith.
Hujjatu'l-Islam	Ḥujjatu'l-Islám	Proof of Islám. Mullá Muḥammad-'Alí of Zanján was called Ḥujjatu'l-Islám. The Báb called him Ḥujjatu'l-Zanjání.
Hujr, Hajara, Hijr, Hujr, Hijran, Hujran Hujra, Hujarat, Hujar Hujrat (Hujrih), Hujra, Hujarat Hukm, Ahkam	Ḥujr, Ḥajara Ḥujra, pl. Ḥujarát, Ḥujar Ḥujrat, Ḥujra, pl. Ḥujarát Ḥukm, pl. Aḥkám	to deny access (Ḥajr, Ḥijr, Ḥujr, Ḥijrán, Ḥujrán) Ar. room; cell; (railroad) compartment; chamber Pers. a chamber, closet, cell; a box in a theatre, circus (logic) judgement, valuation, opinion; decision, (legal) judgement, verdict, sentence; condemnation, conviction; administration of justice; jurisdiction, legal consequence of the facts of a case (Islamic Law); regulation, rule, provision, order, ordinance, decree; judiciousness, wisdom, judgeship, command, authority, control, dominion, power; government, regime;—pl. statutes, by-laws, regulations, rules, provisions, stipulations, principles, precepts
Hukuma, Hukumat Hulayfa	Ḥukúma[t], pl. Ḥukúmat Ḥulayfa[h]	government a name of a medicinal seed. <u>D</u> hu'l-Ḥulayfah (now a suburb), 5 km SW of the centre of Medina one of several Mawáqí (places where the iḥrám is put on) for Muslims on pilgrimage to Mecca for 'Umrah or Ḥajj. Ritual established by Muḥammad in 628, when He and about sixteen hundred men set out on pilgrimage to Mecca.
Hulul	Ḥulúl	stopping, putting up, staying; descending, coming on, befalling, overtaking; incarnation; setting in, advent, arrival (of a time, of a deadline), beginning, dawn; substitution (for someone). In the sense of incarnation: the descent of God or the spirit of God into a person.
Huma (Homa)	Humá	Pers. a bird of Eastern fable, supposed to fly constantly in the air without touching the ground, and looked upon as a



Humay	Humáy	bird of happy omen, prognosticating a crown to every head it overshadows; a bird of paradise, phoenix, large royal eagle, or pelican. Fem. name. Pers. a queen of Persia, grandmother to Dáráb II; name of a sister of Isfandyár; name of a daughter of Bahman; name of a daughter of the Emperor of Constantinople married to Bahrám Gúr; name of the lover of Humáyún; a standard bearing a figure of the bird humá.
Humayun	Humáyún	Pers. blessed, sacred, fortunate, august, royal, imperial; name of several kings; name of the mistress of Humáy
Humaza	Humaza[h or t]	one who defames or reproaches (especially a person present)
Humazatun	Humazatun	one given to backbiting, defamer, slander-monger
Humma, Hummayat	Ḥumma[h or t] fem., Ḥummayát	blackness, swarthy, dark colouration; fever.
Hums	Ḥums	al-Ḥums is the name traditionally given to the inhabitants of the ḥaram of Mecca at the time of Muḥammad's appearance, in so far as they were distinguished by special customs during the iḥrám from the other tribes who were together known as al-Ḥilla.
Hunar	Hunar	Pers. skill, science, knowledge, ingenuity, art, industry, excellence, virtue; profession; a bill of exchange
Hunayn (Hunain)	Ḥunayn	Battle of Ḥunayn (Qur'án 9:25) in a valley (21.523122, 40.141720) between Mecca and the city of Ṭá'if to the east of Mecca
Huquq	Ḥuqúq	rights
Hurayra (Huraira), Hurayrih	Hurayra[h], Pers. also Hurayrih	a little cat or kitten. Spelling variations of i or y, and endings of "ah" or "ih". Abú Hurayrih is a surname ("Father of the kitten") given to 'Abdu'r-Raḥmán bin Saḫr Dawsí (a companion of Muḥammad, but there is uncertainty regarding his name) because he carried a kitten with him. He is described as "the most prolific narrator (Sunni) of ḥadīth", but this and his reliability are questioned. A village (33.669543, 36.120067) 24 km NW of central Damascus, Syria.
Hur-i-'Ujab	Ḥúr-i-'Ujáb	"The Wondrous Maiden" by Bahá'u'lláh
Huriy, Huri, Hur ("Huris"), Huran	Ḥúríy (Pers. Ḥúrf), pl. Ḥúr	Pers and Turkish short form for houri ("huri"). Plural ḥúr also used as sing. with plural ḥúrán. See ḥuríya.
Huriya, Huriyat, Hur	Ḥuríya[h or t] (fem.), pl. Ḥuríyát, Ḥúr	hourī (a beautiful young woman), virgin of paradise; nymph; young locust. Adjective, literally, "white one". Assumed meaning attached to a number of verses in the Qur'án where "Companions" in Paradise, those with "with large and beautiful eyes" or biḥúrin ("fair ones (with) large eyes") are mentioned. "Most Great Spirit" symbolized by the "Maiden" (Bahá'u'lláh); formerly the "Sacred Fire" (Zoroastrian), "Burning Bush" (Mosaic), "Dove" (Christian) and "Angel Gabriel" (Islam). See aḥwár.
Hurmuduk (Hurmuzak)	Húrmudúk	Hormodok, small village 55 km SW of Yazd. 5.5 km by road from the village of Saḫvíd (Sakhoid) (to the NW)
Hurmuz (Hormuz), Hurmuzd (Hormuzd)	Hurmúz, Hurmúzd	Pers. name of an angel; the first day of the solar month; the planet Jupiter; name of the grandson of Isfandyár; Strait of Hurmúz (Tang-i-Hurmúz) between Iran and Oman
Hurmuzan (Hormuzan, Hormazdan)	Hurmuzán	was an Iranian aristocrat who served as the governor of Khuzestan, and was one of the Sasanian military officers at the Battle of al-Qádisiyyah. He was later taken prisoner by the Muslims after the fall of Shúsh in 642.
Hurqalya, Havarqalya	Húrqalyá, Havarqalyá (speculative Pers.)	intermediary world between the physical and spiritual worlds. Everything in the physical world has its counterpart in the world of Húrqalyá. Each individual human being has two bodies, one of which exists in the physical world and one in Húrqalyá. The occulted but living twelfth Imám and the cities of Jábulsá and Jábulqá, where he is supposed to live, all exist in the realm of Húrqalyá. <i>Introduction to Shi'i Islam</i> , Moojan Momen, p. 227. From Hebrew שָׁרָף (firmament, sky, ductile, heaven, expanse, canopy). <sup>1</sup>
Hurr, Ahrar, Hara'ir	Ḥurr, pl. m. Aḥrár, f. Ḥará'ir	noble, free-born; genuine (jewels, etc.), pure,

<sup>1</sup> See [www.scribd.com/document/21263244/HURQALYA-HAVARQALYA](http://www.scribd.com/document/21263244/HURQALYA-HAVARQALYA) and *The development of Shaykhí thought in Shi'i Islam*, pp. 106–7.

		unadulterated; free; living in freedom; freeman; independent; free unrestrained; liberal. al-Ḥurr ibn Yazíd bin an-Nájiyah at-Tamímí al-Yarbú'í ar-Riyáḥí was the general of the Umayyad army dispatched from Kúfa, 'Iráq to intercept al-Ḥusayn ibn 'Alí ibn Abú Ṭálib.
Hurriya al-'Ibada	Ḥurriya al-'Ibada	freedom of worship
Hurriya al-Fikr	Ḥurriya al-Fikr	freedom of thought
Hurriya al-Kalam	Ḥurriya al-Kalam	freedom of speech
Hurriya an-Naşr	Ḥurriya an-Naşr	liberty of the press
Hurriya, Huriyat	Ḥurriya, Pers. Ḥurriyyah, pl. Ḥurriyát	freedom, liberty; independence, unrestraint, licence (e.g., poetic)
Huruf al-Hayy, Huruf-i-Hayy	Ḥuruf al-Ḥayy, Pers. Ḥuruf-i-Ḥayy	Letters of the Living. Supposedly 18 in Islam: Muḥammad, Fátimah, 12 Imams, and 4 gates. The 18 Bábi "Letters of the Living" (see the table towards the end of this document), were the "first Letters generated from the Primal Point" (the Báb, who is not a "Letter of the Living"). The abjad value of Ḥayy is 18, hence Ḥuruf al-Ḥayy refers to the number 18. See Muḥammad Afnán, "Number of the Letters of the Living". <i>Lights of Irfán</i> , Vol. 5, p. 217. <a href="https://bahai-library.com/afnan_number_letters_living">https://bahai-library.com/afnan_number_letters_living</a> . See Ḥarf and Sábiq.
Huruf Muqatta'at	Ḥuruf Muqatta'át (or just Muqatta'át)	"disjoined letters", "disconnected letters", and also "mysterious letters" are combinations of one to five Arabic letters following the Bismi'lláh at the beginning of 29 suras of the Qur'án. The Arabic text of the Qur'án is written with full diacritical marks. However, the disconnected letters are written together <i>without</i> diacritical marks and are pronounced <i>individually</i> . The letters are also known as fawátiḥ or "openers" as they form the opening verse of their respective suras. Four suras are named for their muqatta'át: Ṭá' Há', Yá-Sín, Şad and Qáf. See Muqatta' and Fátíḥa.
Huruf Qamariya	al-Ḥuruf al-Qamaríya[h]	(Pers. Ḥurufi Qamaríyya[h]) the moon letters (grammar) (to which the l of the definite article "al" does not assimilate
Huruf Shamsiya	al-Ḥuruf ašh-Şhamsíya[h]	(Pers. Ḥurufi Şhamsíyya[h]) the solar (sun) letters (grammar) which assimilate the l of the definite article "al"
Hurufat-i-'Alin Hurufi	Ḥurufát-i-'Álín Ḥurufí	"The Exalted Letters" by Bahá'u'lláh. See Ḥarf (Pers. with Ar. influence) a relator of traditions, a traditionist. See singular Ḥarf
Hurufiyya	Ḥurufíyya	Hurufism, Sufi doctrine. Not ḥurufís (MCI p. 403)
Husam (Hisam)	Ḥusám (Ḥisám)	(sharp) sword, sword edge
Husam-i-Din, Hisam-i-Din	Ḥusám-i-Dín (Ḥisám-i-Dín)	sword of faith
Husamu's-Sultana, Hisamu's-Saltanah	Ḥusámu's-Sulṭana (Ḥisámu's-Salṭanah)	"Sword of the sovereign". Title of Prince Sulṭán Murád Mírzá, son of 'Abbás Mírzá and grandson of Faṭḥ-'Alí Şáh. (diminutive form of Ḥaşan "Good") Name of the third Imám, Ḥusayn. <i>Khawlí</i> bin Yazíd al-Aşbahí al-Iyádí ad-Dárimí and Ḥumayd bin Muslim az-Azdí took Ḥusayn's head to Ibn Ziyád
Husayn	Ḥusayn	
Husayn-'Ali	Ḥusayn-'Alí	
Husayn-'Aliy-i-Isfahani	Ḥusayn-'Alíy-i-Işfahání	
Husayn-'Aliy-i-Jahrumi	Ḥusayn-'Alíy-i-Jahrúmí	
Husayn-'Aliy-i-Nur	Ḥusayn-'Alíy-i-Núr	(GPB p. 338)
Husayn-'Aliy-i-Nuri	Ḥusayn-'Alíy-i-Nurí	Ḥusayn-'Alíy-i-Nurí, Mírzá Bahá'u'lláh
Husayn-Abad	Ḥusayn-Ábád	
Husayn-Aqa	Ḥusayn-Áqá	(MF)
Husayn-Aqay-i-Tabrizi	Ḥusayn-Áqáy-i-Tabrízí	(MF)
Husayni	Ḥusayn	of Ḥusayn
Husayn-i-Ashchi	Ḥusayn-i-Áshchí	
Husayn-ibn-Ruh	Ḥusayn-ibn-Rúḥ	(one of "Four Gates")
Husayn-i-Bushru'i	Ḥusayn-i-Buṣḥrú'í	Mullá Muḥammad-Ḥusayn-i-Buṣḥrú'í (1813-1849). He was a <i>Şhaykhí</i> and the first "Letter of the Living". He was given the titles "Jináb-i-Bábu'l-Báb" ("Gate of the Gate") and "Siyyid 'Alí" by the Báb.
Husayn-i-Kashani	Ḥusayn-i-Káshání	
Husayn-i-Kashi	Ḥusayn-i-Káshí	
Husayn-i-Shiraziy-i-Khurtumi	Ḥusayn-i-Şhírázíy-i-Khurṭúmí	
Husayn-i-Turshizi	Ḥusayn-i-Turşhízí	
Husayniya, Husayniyyih	Ḥusaynía, Pers. Ḥusayniyyih	a congregation hall for <i>Şhí'a</i> Muslims to hold

		commemoration ceremonies to mourn the death of Imám Ḥusayn
Husayn-i-Yazdi	Ḥusayn-i-Yazdí	
Husayn-Khan	Ḥusayn-Khán	(the Muḥshirū'd-Dawliḥ)
Husaynzada	Ḥusaynzáda	Pers. (Ḥusayn+záda), a surname
Husban	Ḥusbán	calculation, reckoning, accounting; computation. bi-Ḥusbán "by final calculation"
Hushang (Hoshang)	Húshang	Pers. name of the second king of Persia, of the Peshdadian dynasty; wisdom, prudence, intellect. "The first emanation, intelligence"
Hushidar (Hoshidar)	Hushídár	Pers. (or Úshídár) attend, be careful, warning. One who increases holiness or promotes righteousness; name of a future saviour (the Báb). Zoroastrian origin. See Úshídár-Máh.
Hushmand	Húshmand	Pers. wise
Husn al-Madkhal	Ḥusn al-Madkhal	good manners, good conduct
Husn	Ḥusn	beauty, handsomeness, prettiness, loveliness; excellence, superiority, perfection
Husni-Farang	Ḥusní-Farang	Pers. white, as the complexion of Europeans
Husniya, Husniyyih	Ḥusniya[h or t] fem., Pers. Ḥusníyyih	possessing beauty
Huss	Ḥuṣṣ	saffron. See za'farán
Huwa (Pers. Huva), Hum	Huwa, pl. Hum	he; it (3rd pers. m. sing. of the pers. pronoun); God (or "the Most Great Name of God" according to the Báb). Huwa ("he" or "he is") in the context of "He is' God" is often incorrectly understood (as in the definition) to be the name of God. In the Bible it is represented in Hebrew by the tetragrammaton "YHWH", sometimes pronounced as Yahweh. However, the Jews were forbidden to utter the name of God, and as ancient Hebrew script did not use vowels, it is not known how YHWH would have been pronounced, if it was permitted. If we say "yá huwa" in Arabic in reference to God, it means "O He is ...". Since Hebrew and Arabic are sister languages, it is not surprising that "yá huwa" sounds like Yahweh, which has commonly been represented by Jehovah. (In some European languages the "j" is pronounced as "Y", "v" as "U", and "w" as "UU".) See note under Bahá'.
Huwa'llah	Huwa'lláh	"He is God" (Huwa + Alláh). Replacement phrase for the Islamic "There is none other God but God" in this dispensation (removal of the negation) (see Lawḥ-i-Salmán I). The command confirming the removal of the letter of negation, as described in the Tablet of Salmán I, is believed to be in the Kitáb-i-'Ahd, the Will and Testament of Bahá'u'lláh, that established the Covenant of Bahá'u'lláh and appointed its Centre, 'Abdu'l-Bahá.
Huwayda (Huwaida, Hoveida)	Huwaydá	Pers. clear, evident, open, manifest, conspicuous; pale; clearly, publicly. Amír 'Abbás Hoveyda (1919–1979) was an Iranian economist and politician. He was tried by the new (1979) Revolutionary Court and executed.
Huwaydar, Huvaydar	Huwaydar, Pers. Huvaydar	village north of the city Ba'qúba, which is 60 km NE of Baghdad
Huwiya (Pers. Huiyya)	Huwíya[h or t], Pers. Huiyya[h or t]	essence, nature; coessentiality, consubstantiality; identity; identity card. "Essence of Divinity". Pers. also Huiyyih. Name given by 'Abdu'l-Bahá to Inez Cook (later Greeven) (1889–1983). Also name of one of four daughters of Ibn-i-Aṣdaq and Diyá'u'l-Ḥájjiyyih.
Huzn, Hazan, Ahzan	Ḥuzn, Pers. Ḥazan, pl. Aḥzán	grief, sadness, affliction, sorrow
<b>I</b>		
I'tidal	I'tidál	moderation
I'jam	I'jám	marking a consonant (Arabic) with diacritical points
I'jaz	I'jáz	inimitability, wondrous nature (of the Qur'án—I'jáz al-Qur'án). See ahdá
I'qilhá wa tawakkal	I'qilhá wa tawakkal	Tie up (your camel) and trust (in God)—in Tirmidhi's collection of traditions
I'rab ("a'rab", "A'rabs")	I'ráb	manifestation, declaration, proclamation, pronouncement, utterance; expression (of a sentiment); desinential inflection (grammar: inflectional endings (nom., accus. and gen.)). However, also more broadly defined as speaking or reasoning in Arabic; inflecting, declining in an Arabic noun or verb; the vowels and diacritical points in

I'rab (A'rab)	I'ráb	Arabic. manifestation, declaration, proclamation, pronouncement, utterance; speaking, reasoning in Arabic; inflecting, declining in an Arabic noun or verb; the vowels and diacritical points in Arabic. An Arabic term for the system of nominal, adjectival, or verbal suffixes of Classical Arabic. Literally means "making [the word] Arabic", "making a thing expressed, disclosed or eloquent" (variation IV of 'Arab). Grammatical cases: the nominative (al-marfú'); the accusative (al-manşúb); the genitive case (al-majrúr). For fully declined nouns the case endings are -u, -a, -i (nominative, accusative, and genitive case respectively), with the addition of a final "n" (nunation, or tanwín) when the word is indefinite. Also applies to feminine nouns ending in ة "-a" or "-at) (tá marbútah) and ء hamzah, but for these, <sup>l</sup> alif is not written in the accusative case. When the noun is made definite, such as by adding the definite article (al-) to it, then there is no nunation, that is, without the "n" at the end of the suffix. The masculine plural endings are: -ún, -án and -ín. Feminine plural endings are generally -át.
I'tidad (I'tizad, E'tezad) I'tidad as-Saltana (E'tezadol-Saltaneh)	I'tiḏád I'tiḏád as-Saltána	begging assistance; taking or putting under the arm honorary title, one given to 'Alí Qulí Mírzá Qájár (1822-1880), a son of Fath-'Alí Sháh. Chancellor of the Dár'u'l-Funún ("polytechnic") school, he established the Iranian Ministry of Science in 1855 and he was first minister of Science for its first 22 years. He was also the Minister of Telegraphic Industries and served as head of Persia's printing office a number of times.
I'tikaf	I'tikáf	continuing in prayer, remaining constantly in the mosque; retirement, seclusion (in a place of worship); restraining one's passions from religious motives; constant devotions.
I'timad, I'timadat	I'timád, pl. I'timádát	reliance, dependence (on), confidence, trust (in); confirmation; sanction, approbation, authorization; accreditation (of diplomats);—(pl.) credit, loan
I'timadu'd-Dawlih	I'timádu'd-Dawlih	"Trusted of the state". Mírzá Áqá Khán-i-Núrí, the I'timádu'd-Dawlih, chief minister of state at time of the attempt on the Sháh's life by a crazed Bábi, August 1852.
I'timadu't-Tujjar I'tiqad, I'taqadat	I'timádu't-Tujjár I'tiqád, pl. I'tiqádát	(firm) belief, faith, trust, confidence, conviction;—pl. (religious) creed, faith; article of faith; principle of faith, tenet; doctrine; dogma
I'tiraf, I'tirafat	I'tiráf, pl. I'tiráfát	recognition, acceptance; acknowledgment, avowal, admission, confession; (Christian) confession
I'tisam (E'tisam)	I'tiṣám	clinging, adherence (to), maintenance, preservation, guarding, safeguarding
Ibada, 'Ibadat	'Ibáda[t], pl. 'Ibádát	worship, adoration, veneration; devotional service, divine service (Christian);—pl. acts of devotion, religious observances (Islamic Law)
Ibadu'llah Ibaha, Ibahih	'Ibádu'lláh Ibáha[h], Pers. Ibáhih	worshippers of God divulgence, disclosure (of a secret); permission, authorization; licentiousness. "Permission" or abrogation of Islamic law on return of the Hidden Imám.
Ibda'	Ibdá'	creation, fashioning, shaping; a marvellous, unique achievement; uniqueness, singularity, originality; creative ability
Ibda'i Ibda'iya Ibdal	Ibdá'í Ibdá'íya Ibdál	romantic (literally) romanticism (literally) exchange, interchange, replacement (by), substitution (of); change; phonetic change.
Iblis (Eblis), Abalisa	Iblís, pl. Abáalisa	devil, Satan. A figure often occurring in the Qur'án, regarded by many classical scholars as an angel, but as a jinn in most contemporary scholarship.
Ibn 'Arabi	Ibn 'Arabí	'Abd Alláh Muḥammad ibn al-'Arabí aṭ-Ṭá'í al-Ḥátimí (1165-1240), nicknamed al-Qushayrí and Sultán al-'Árifin ('Sultan of the Knowers'), was an Arab Andalusian Muslim scholar, mystic, poet, and philosopher. He was extremely influential within Islamic thought.
Ibn, Abna', Banun, Bani, Banin, Banu	Ibn, (colloquial bin), pl. Abná', Banún	son; descendant, scion; offspring, son (of a nation or people). Use ibn at the start of a name, not bin. Other

		plurals: baní, banín and banú. Sometimes bin is contracted as “b.”. Usually lowercase used in names. Turkish oğlu (son (of), ughlú, “oghlu”, “oghlu”, is also used as a suffix). In Persian also púr (“pur”), e.g. púri Síná. See ‘Amm.
Ibna, Bint, Banat	Ibna[t] (colloquial bint), pl. Banát	feminine of ibn. daughter; bint girl. Usually lowercase used in names. See ‘Amm.
Ibnu’l-, Ibn-i- Ibnu’l-Alusi	Ibnu’l-, Pers. Ibn-i- Ibnu’l-Álúsí	elided forms of ibn the chief jurisconsult [muftí] of Baghdád—one of the five sons of the famous <u>Shaykh</u> Maḥmúd al-Álúsí. Probably one of the three eldest: ‘Abdu’lláh, Bahá’u’d-Dín; ‘Abdu’l-Baqí; and Siyyid Na’mán, <u>Khayru’d-Dín</u> .
Ibrahim	Ibráhím	Abraham. Patriarch of the people of Israel. Variations: ibráhim, ibráhum, ibráham, or ibráhúm.
Ibrahim-i-Isfahani Ibrahim-i-Khalil Ibrahim-i-Khayru’llah	Ibráhím-i-Isfahání Ibráhím-i- <u>Khalíl</u> Ibráhím-i- <u>Khayru’lláh</u>	Syrian doctor, the first Bahá’í teacher in America, and later joined forces with Muḥammad-‘Ali, the half-brother of ‘Abdu’l-Bahá. His English wife, Miriam, remained loyal to ‘Abdu’l-Bahá, and later they were divorced. Refer to Balyuzi: <i>Edward Granville Browne and the Bahá’í Faith</i> , pp. 114–117.
Ibrani Ibtihaj Ibtihaju’l-Mulk Id (Eid), ‘Ayad	Ibrání Ibtiháj Ibtiháju’l-Mulk ‘Íd, pl. ‘Ayád	Hebrew, Hebraic; a Hebrew joy, rejoicing, delight (at) Ibtiháju’l-Mulk of Gílán anything which returns (of care, grief, or sickness); a solemnity, feast, festival, holiday;—pl. manners, customs, habits
Id al-Adha	‘Íd al-Aḏhá	the Feast of Immolation (see Aḏḥan), or Greater Bayrám, on the 10th of <u>Dhu’l-Hijjah</u>
Id al-Fitr	‘Íd al-Fiṭr	Feast of Breaking the Ramaḏán Feast, or Lesser Bayrám, celebrated on the 1st of <u>Shawwál</u>
Id al-Mab’ath	‘Íd al-Mab’ <u>ath</u>	Feast of Resurgence commemorating revelation of first verses to Muḥammad in 10 August CE 610, celebrated on 27 Rajab
Id ar-Ridwan Idafa (Izafa, Izafe, Ezafe, Izofa)	‘Íd ar-Riḏván Idáfa[h or t]	Feast of Riḏván. Arabic (إضافة): addition, apposition; annexation, appending, attachment, augmentation, supplementation; assignment, allocation; ascription, attribution (to); genitive construction (grammar) mostly used to indicate possession. In Persian (اضافه), literal meaning “extra” or “added”), it is a grammatical particle (also Persian influenced languages, e.g. Turkish), that links two words together. In Persian it consists of the unstressed short vowel -e or -i- (y-e or y-i- after long vowels) between the words it connects and often approximately corresponds to the English preposition “of”. The idáfah is generally not indicated in Persian script, which is also normally written without short vowels. Possessive: barádar-i-Maryam “Maryam’s brother” (it can also apply to pronominal possession, barádar-i-man “my brother”. Adjective-noun: barádar-i-buzurg “the big brother”. Given name/title-of family name: Muḥammad-i-Muṣaddiq, ágháy-i-Muṣaddiq “Mr Mosaddeq”. Linking two nouns: <u>khiyábán-i-Tihrán</u> “Tehran Street” or “Road to Tehran”.
Idafiya (Idafiyyah) Idal Idbar Idda (‘Iddah, ‘Iddat)	Idáfiya[h] ‘Idál Idbár ‘Idda	relativity or correlational (philosophical) justice. See ‘adl flight, retreat; “turn around” number; several, numerous, many. ‘iddat, legally prescribed period of waiting during which a woman may not remarry after being widowed or divorced (Islamic Law)
Idha	<u>Idhá</u>	1. (introducing a nominal clause the subject of which may be expressed by ب (“b”) with following genitive) and then, and all of a sudden; (with noun in nominative case or with ب) there was ... and all of a sudden there was ...; 2. (conjunction) when; if, whenever; whether, if (introducing indirect questions)
Idhn Idris (Edris)	<u>Idhn</u> Idrís	permission, authorization Idris. Islamic Prophet typically identified as Enoch

		( <i>akhnūk</i> ), but Bahá'u'lláh identifies him with Hermes. Mentioned in Qur'án 19:56 (Rodwell 19:57) and 21:85. See Urmus.
Idrisiyah	Idrísyah	Imárah 'Asír Idrísyah (the Idrisid Emirate of Asir) was a state located on the Arabian Peninsula. See 'Asír.
Iffatiya, Iffatiyyah	'Iffatiya[h or t], Pers. 'Iffatiyyah	place of chastity, used in the sense of 'Iffatiyah school for girls. See 'Affa.
Iflat	Iflát	("Aflát") escape
Ifranj, Afranj	al-Ifranj, Pers. Afranj	the Franks, French; the crusaders; the Europeans
Ifranjí	Ifranjí	European
Ifridaws	al-Ifrídaws	Garden of Innermost Paradise ( <i>Gate of the Heart</i> 60)
Ifrit ('Afrít), 'Afarít	'Ifrít, pl. 'Afarít	a giant, demon, any fancied spectre of a horrible appearance, a fright; powerful, independent; one who does a thing in a careful and masterly way, skilful, clever. 'ifrít, 'afrít, a sly, dangerous, inhuman man (Qur'án 27:39).
Iftar	Iftár	fast breaking; breakfast; first meal after sunset during Ramadán
Ihata	Ihâta	encirclement, encompassment; comprehension, grasp, understanding, knowledge, cognizance (of something), acquaintance, familiarity (with); information, communication
Ihram	Ihrám	state of ritual consecration of the Mecca pilgrim (during which the pilgrim, wearing two seamless woollen or linen sheets, usually white, neither combs nor shaves, and observes sexual continence); garments of the Mecca pilgrim
Ihsan (Ehsan)	Ihśán	beneficence, charity, almsgiving, performance of good deeds
Ihsanu'llah	Ihśánu'lláh	beneficence of God
Ihtifal, Ihtifalat	Ihtifál, pl. Ihtifálát	celebration, ceremony, festival, festivities
Ihtiraq	Ihtiráq	burning, combustion; fire, conflagration
Ihtisham ad-Dawla, Ihtisham-i-Dawlih	Ihtishám ad-Dawla	(Pers. Ihtishám-i-Dawlih) "The modesty of the state"
Ihtisham	Ihtishám	being ashamed; bashfulness, chastity, modesty, decency, decorum; having many dependants, followers, or domestics; pomp, retinue, magnificence, grandeur, state. See Tahashshum
Ihtiyaj, Ihtiyajat	Ihtiyáj, pl. Ihtiyáját	want, need, requirement, (pre)requisite, necessity;—pl. needs, necessities, necessities
Ihtiyat, Ihtiyatat	Ihtiyát, pl. Ihtiyátát	caution, cautiousness, prudence, circumspection, carefulness; provision, care, attention, precaution, prevention; (pl.) precautionary measures, precautions
Ihya'	Ihyá'	animation, enlivening; revival, revitalization, revivification; arranging, staging, conducting, putting on, holding (of a celebration)
Ijaba	Ijába[h or t]	answer(ing), reply(ing), response, responsiveness; compliance; fulfilment, granting (of a request); accession, consent, assent
Ijad	Íjád	creation, procreation, production, origination; procuring, procurement, furnishing, supply; calculation, computation, evaluation
Ijadiyah (Ijadiyyah)	Íjádiya[h]	an islamic school of mystical philosophy—creationists or transcendentalists, who believe in a God separate from His creation
Ijaza (Ijazih), Ijazat	Ijáza[h], Pers. also Ijázih, pl. Ijázát	licence or diploma bestowed by higher-ranking members of the ulama on those deemed knowledgeable in particular aspects of Islamic sciences
Ijl, 'Ujul, 'Ijala	'Ijl, pl. 'Ujúl, 'Ijala	calf (e.g. the golden calf, al-'ijl <i>adh-dhahabí</i> )
Ijma'	Ijmá'	agreement, unanimity; unanimous resolution; (Islamic Law) consensus (of the authorities) in a legal question; one of the four <i>uṣúl</i> of Islamic Law)
Ijtihad	Ijtihád	effort, exertion, endeavour, pains, trouble; application, industry, diligence; (Islamic Law) independent judgement in a legal or theological question, based on the interpretation and application of the four <i>uṣúl</i> , as opposed to <i>taqlíd</i> ; individual judgement. The power of a <i>Shí'ih</i> divine to issue <i>ex cathedra</i> decrees and judgements.
Ijtihadi	Ijtihádí	term sometimes used for the <i>Uṣúlí</i> school in Shi'ism.
Ijtima', Ijyima'at, ijtima'yya	Ijtimá', pl. Ijtimá'át	meeting; get-together, gathering, assembly; reunion; rally; convention; conjunction, constellation (astronomy); confluence (of rivers); life in a social group, community

Ijtima'i	Ijtimá'í	life, social life community, group (used attributively); social; socialist(ic); sociological. <i>ijtimá'íya[h]</i> socialism
Ikhlās	Ikhlās	purifying, rendering sincere; purity, sincerity, candour; affection, pure friendship, sincere attachment; loyalty, fidelity; intimacy; show or pretence of friendship
Ikhtisas Ikhtiyar, Ikhtiyarat	Ikhtisās Ikhtiyár, pl. <i>Ikhtiyárát</i>	distinguishing; peculiarity, speciality; appropriation choice; election (pl. also politics); selection; preference (to); option; free will (philosophy)
Ikhwān as-Safa	Ikhwān aṣ-Ṣafá	The Brethren of Purity, The Brethren of Sincerity. A secret society of Muslim philosophers in Basra, Iraq, in the 8th or 10th century CE.
Ikram	Ikrám	honour, respect, deference, tribute; hospitable reception, hospitality; kindness; honorarium
Ikrima ('Akrima, 'Akrama)	'Ikrima[h or t]	a female dove. 'Ikrima ibn Abí Jahl Amr ibn Hishám (598–634 or 636) was a leading opponent-turned companion of Muḥammad. 'Ikrima's father was Amr ibn Hishám ibn al-Mughíra. See Abú Jahl.
Iksir Il, Ílat Ilah, Ilaha (Elahe), Aliha, Ilahat	Iksír Íl, pl. Ílat Iláh, fem. Iláha[t], pl. Áliha, fem. Ilahát	elixir, the philosopher's stone; alchemy. See Kímiyá' Turkish. tribe (especially nomadic) a god, deity, godhead. Dual <i>iláhayn</i> . Normally, if the dual form is used, the word for "two" ( <i>ithnán</i> ) is implied and is not added. However, in Qur'án 16:51, not only is the word for "two" included, but it itself is used in its dual form: " <i>iláhayn ithnayn</i> ". This emphasizes the prohibition of worshipping "more than one deity"—i.e., anything but the One God (Alláh).
Ilahi (Alahi), Ilahiya, Ilahiyat	Iláhí, fem. Iláhíya[h or t], pl. Iláhíyát	divine, of God; my God; theological; (Ar. influence) referring or belonging to God. <i>Bashír-i-Iláhí</i>
Ilahiya, Ilahiyat	Iláhíya[t], pl. Iláhíyát	divinity, deity, divine revelation; theophany (Christian). <i>al-iláhíyát</i> theological, spiritual concerns. 'ilm <i>al-iláhíyát</i> theology.
Ilan Ilchi	Ílán Ílchí	a village 60 km NE of Qazvín and another 70 km SW <i>Shíráz</i> Turkish, an envoy. Mírzá Abu'l-Ḥasan <i>Khán-i-Ílchí</i> , Persian envoy to Britain, original for a character in <i>The Adventures of Hajji Baba of Ispahan</i> . See Hájí Bábá Afshár.
İldirim	İldirím	from Turkish <i>yıldırım</i> (lightning or thunderbolt). İldirím (Yıldırım) Báyzíd Mírzá, younger brother of Muḥammad Mírzá (later Muḥammad <i>Sháh</i> Qájár) and <i>Khánlar</i> Mírzá, all were sons of 'Abbas Mírzá (1789–1833) and grandsons of Fath-'Alí <i>Sháh</i> Qájár. İldirím Mírzá died as a result of torture ordered by <i>Khánlar</i> Mírzá.
Ilhad Ilham, Ilhamat Iliya' Il-Khan or Ilkhan Ilkhani	Ilhád Ilhám, pl. Ilhámát Íliyá', Íliyá' Íl-Khán or Ílkhán Ílkhání	apostasy; heterodoxy, heresy inspiration; instinct; divine revelation Elia Pers. a commander; a title of the Mogul emperors Pers. belonging or referring to an <i>Íl-khán</i> ; the leader of an army. <i>Bagh-i-Ílkhání</i> , garden described as being "next" to the Russian legation, just outside the Tíhrán city walls, where Ṭáhirih was martyred.
Ilkhchi	Ílkhchí	is a town and capital of <i>Ílkhchí</i> District, East Azerbaijan Province, Iran.
İlla, 'İllat, 'İlal	'İlla[t], pl. 'İllát, 'İlal	illness, sickness, disease, malady; deficiency, defect, weakness; weakness, defectiveness (of a letter or word; grammar); a cause, reason; metrical variation or irregularity (prosody);—(pl. 'İlal) cause, reason, occasion; excuse, pretence, pretext, plea. Aristotle claimed that there are four causes (or explanations) needed to explain change in the world: ' <i>illat al-máddí</i> , material cause, matter of which a thing is made; ' <i>illat aṣ-ṣúrí</i> , formal cause, i.e. that form in which the essence of a thing consists; ' <i>illat al-fá'ílí</i> , notional or efficient cause (as the maker, if the work of man); and ' <i>illat agh ghá'í</i> , final cause for which it was made.
İlla'llah İllyun or 'İllyyun	İlla'lláh 'İllyún or 'İllyyún	"but God" or "save God" (plural form of 'ulúw or 'illiy) high, sublime; high places or the persons who sit in high places; the upper apartments of heaven; a place in the seventh heaven, where the records of men's actions are laid up; the books themselves; a ledger for the righteous deeds. See Qur'án

Ilm adh-Dhawqi	al-'Ilm <u>adh-Dhawqi</u>	83:18–20. The opposite of <i>sajín</i> .
Ilm al-Ilahi	'Ilm al-Iláhi	intuitive insight ( <i>Remembrance of God</i> , p. 5, Scholl)
Ilm al-wujudi	'ilm al-Wujudi	theology
Ilm Ilahiyat, 'Ilm Ilahiyun	'Ílm Iláhíyat, pl. 'Ílm Iláhíyún	existential knowledge
Ilm, 'Ulum	'Ilm, pl. 'Ulúm	theologian
		knowledge, learning, lore; cognizance, acquaintance; information; cognition, intellection, perception, knowledge; (pl.) science; al-'ulúm, the (natural) sciences
Ilm-al-Yaqin	'Ilm-al-Yaqín	"certain knowledge" or knowledge that is impossible to deny or disprove
Ilmi	'Ilmí	scientific; erudite (book); learned (society)
Ilmiya, 'Ilmiyyih	'Ilmíya[t], Pers. also 'Ilmiyyih	learning, scholarship
Ilmu't-Tajwid	'Ilmu't-Tajwíd	al-'Ilmu't-Tajwíd or 'Ilmu'l-Qira'ah—the science of reading the Qur'an correctly.
Ittibas	Ittibás	confusion, tangle, intricacy, obscurity, ambiguity, dubiousness, doubt. Also veiled or disguised.
Ilya	Ílyá	Elia is a name which may be a variant of the names Elias, Elijah, Eli or Eliahu
Ilyas, Alyas (Alyaz)	Ilyás, Alyás	Hebrew <u>אליהו</u> , Eliahu or Eliyahu, "One whose God is the Lord"; English Elijah (alternative spelling: Elyas, Ilias, Eliasor, Elias, Eliahu, Elyahu, Eliyahu)
Ilzam	Ilzám	coercion, compulsion
Ilzami	Ilzámí	forced, compulsory, obligatory, required. As a philosophical term, "necessary" may give a clearer meaning of the word.
Imad, Amad	'Imád, pl. 'Amad	support, prop, stay (also figuratively); bracket, buttress, post, pole, pillar. Mír 'Imád famous calligrapher.
Imadi'd-Dawlih	'Imádi'd-Dawlih	"the Mainstay of the State"
Imadu'd-Din	Imádu'd-Dín	pillar of the Faith
Imam, A'imma	Imám, pl. A'imma[h or t]	imam, prayer leader; leader; master; plumb line. The person who leads the congregation in the mosque, in prayer (hence, "prayer leader"). The A'imma are called the "Kindred of God", "Suns of immaculacy and Moons of majesty" by Bahá'u'lláh (GDM). Imáma[h or t] (English imamah), function or office of the prayer leader; imamate; leading position; precedence.
Imama	Imáma[h or t]	function or office of the prayer leader; imamate; leading position; precedence
Imam-Husayn	Imám-Ḥusayn	the third Imám. One wife, <u>Shahrbánú</u> , was a daughter of Yazdigird III
Imam-Jum'ih	Imám-Jum'ih	Pers. (Imam-Jom'a or Imam Jomai) The leader of the <u>Shí'ah</u> Friday prayers in the mosque of a city or town.
Imam-Zada, Imam-Zadagan	Imám-Záda, pl. Imám-Zádagán	Pers. ("Emamzadeh", "Emamzadegan") descendant of an Imám; son of a priest; term for a shrine-tomb of the descendants (not the Imám) of Imams, who are directly related to Muḥammad. There are many Imám-Zádagán shrines in Qum. Pers. imám-zádih.
Imam-Zadih Ma'sum	Imám-Zádih Ma'súm	also known as the Shrine of ibn Bábuyih (Babawayh) in the ibn Bábuyih Cemetery, south of Tíhrán. Place where the Báb's body was kept at the instruction of Bahá'u'lláh. Nabíl suggests the Shrine of Imám-Zádih-Ḥasan.
Iman	Ímán	faith, belief
Imanu'llah	Ímánu'lláh	Faith of God
Imara	Imára[h]	position or rank of an emir; princely bearing or manners; principality, emirate; authority, power
Imara, Imarat	'Imára[h or t], pl. 'Imárát, 'Amá'ir	building, edifice, structure; real estate, tract, lot
Imarat-i-Khurshid	'Imárát-i- <u>Khurshíd</u>	structure of the sun or sun room. Name of private house in Iṣfahán of the Mu'tamidu'd-Dawlih (Manúchíhr <u>Khán</u> ) where the Báb stayed for four months.
Imda'	Imḍá'	realization, execution, accomplishment, completion; signing, signature
Imkan, Imkanat	Imkán, pl. Imkánát	power, capacity, capability; faculty, ability; possibility. "inherent contingency"—contrast with <u>Ḥudúth</u> ( <i>Gate of the heart</i> , p. 189)
Imkani	Imkání	possible, potential; contingent
Imma	Immá	if; be it—or, either—or
Imra', Imru', al-Mar'	Imra' and Imru'	(with definite article, al-mar') a man; person, human being; al-mar' frequently for son, human being; al-mar' frequently for English "one", as yazunnu'l-mir' "one would think". See Rajul.



Imra'a, al-Mar'a, Niswa, Niswan, Nisa'	Imra'a[h or t]	(pl. Niswa[h or t], Niswán, Nisá'), fem. of Imra'. With definite article, al-mar'a[h or t]. A woman, lady, a wife. Nisá' <u>Khánum</u> was a younger sister of Bahá'u'lláh.
Imran (Omran)	'Imrán	(Amran in Bible, and Joachim is known as 'Imrán in the al-Qur'án); prosperity; father of Moses, Mary and of Abú Tálib
Imru' al-Qays (Imru'u'l-Qays)	Imrú' al-Qays ibn Ḥujr al-Kindí	6th century Arab poet
Imruz	Imrúz	today or this day. See yúm
Imtihan, Imtihanat	Imtiḥán, pl. Imtiḥánát	test, experiment; examination. Tests occur when a Manifestation appears. See also Fitna.
Imtiyaz, Imtiyazát	Imtiyáz, pl. Imtiyazát	distinction, (mark of) honour; advantage, benefit, merit; difference, distinction, differentiation, discrimination; special right, privilege; concession, patent, permit, license, franchise; (oil) concession; prerogative, priority right
In	ín	Pers. this, the demonstrative pronoun for the nearer object; doubt; irresolution
Inab, Inabun, A'nab Inayatu'llah	'Inab (coll.; n. 'Inabun), pl. A'náb 'Ináyatu'lláh	grape(s). Not 'Anab as in PUP 248. (Enayet'o'llah) meaning or care of God. Male given name and surname. 'Ináyatu'lláh <u>Ishráqí</u> . Mírzá 'Ináyatu'lláh <u>Khán</u> , the son of Hájí Mullá Ismá'íl (martyred at <u>Shaykh</u> <u>Ṭabarsí</u> )
Infi'al, Infi'alat	Infi'ál, pl. Infi'álát	(state of) being affected, acted upon, or influenced, passivity; stimulation, irritation (biology);—pl. agitation. excitement, excitation, commotion
Infi'ali	Infi'álí	excitable, irritable, susceptible (biology); caused by affect, affective (philosophy)
Infisal	Infiṣál	separation; disengagement, dissociation, withdrawal; secession; interruption
Infitar	Infiṭár	being split, cleft, riven
Inhitat	Inḥitát	decline, fall, decay, decadence; inferiority
Inja	ínjá	Pers. this place; here
Injil, Anajil	Injíl, pl. Anájíl	(Gk. Evangel) gospel. Injíl occurs twelve times in the Qur'án (as Gospel in English) and refers to the book given to Jesus by God. It is believed to be the true lost original Gospel promulgated by Jesus.
Inkar	Inkár	denial, disavowal, negation, contestation; refusal, rejection, non-acceptance, e.g. of Imám 'Alí
Ins	Ins	(colloquial) man, mankind, human race
Insaf	Inṣáf	justice, equity
Insan, Insana	Insán, fem. Insána[h or t]	man (in general), human being. Insán al-'ain pupil (of the eye). See gender based words: rajul and imra'.
Insani	Insání	human; humane; humanitarian, philanthropist
Insan-i-Kamil	Insán-i-Kámil	perfect human being
Insaniya	Insániya[h or t]	humanity, humaneness; politeness, civility; mankind, the human race
Insha'	Inshá'	(from 'in shá'a) creation; origination; bringing about; setting up. Establishment, organization, institution; formation; making, manufacture, production; erection; building, construction; founding, foundation; installation; composition, compilation, writing; letter writing; style, art of composition; essay, treatise.
Insha'allah	Inshá'alláh ('in shá'a lláhu)	literally "If God has willed (it)", "God willing" or "if it is God's will"; it is to be hoped; I hope; we hope so. The phrase comes from a Quranic command (Qur'án 18:23-4) that commands Muslims to use it when speaking of future events.
Inshaqqa	Inshaqqa	(verb, form VII intransitive of <u>Shaqqa</u> ) to split up, to crack, be cleft; to split, crack, burst; to split off, separate, segregate, secede, break away (Qur'án 54:1)
Inshaqqu'l-Qamar	'Inshaqqu'l-Qamar	splitting, cleaving or cracking the moon. A miracle or "an impossible act". Refer to Qur'án 54:1.
Inshiqaq	Inshiqáq	separation, segregation, dissociation, spilt; schism (Christian); dissension, discord, disunion
Inshirah	Inshiráh	relaxedness, relaxation, joy, delight, glee, gaiety
Insi	Insí	human; human being
Intifada	Intifáda[h]	(nomen vicis, single instance), (derived from Nafaḍ), shiver, shudder, tremor. A key concept (as a rebellion, uprising or a resistance movement) in contemporary Arabic usage referring to a legitimate uprising against oppression. In the Palestinian context, the word refers to

		attempts to “shake off” the Israeli occupation of the West Bank and Gaza Strip in the First and Second Intifadas, where it was originally chosen to connote “aggressive non-violent resistance”.
Intizam	Intizám	(a variation of nizám), being arranged, strung in a line; arrangement, regulation, disposition, order, method, system; plan, scheme; administration, government
Intizar	Intizár	waiting, wait; expectation
Iqab	‘Iqáb	infliction of punishment, punishment; penalty. Translated by Shoghi Effendi as “retribution” in <i>The Hidden Words</i> #93 (Persian). Mistaken for “eagle” in an early translation. See ‘uqáb
Iqal, ‘Uqal	‘Iqál, pl. ‘Uqul	cord used for hobbling the feet of a camel; a headband made of camel’s hair, holding the kúfíya (headdress) in place
Iqan	Íqán	being sure, knowing for certain; certitude
Iqbal (Eqbal)	Iqbál	drawing near, advance, approach; coming, arrival, advent; turning, application, attention, response, responsiveness. Sir Muhammad Iqbal (1877–1938), widely known as Allama Iqbal, was a poet, philosopher and politician, academic, barrister and scholar from the Punjab (now part of Pakistan). He had close contact with Bahá’ís and was influenced by them. ‘Abbás Iqbál Ash̄tiyání (1896/97–1956) was an Iranian literary scholar, historian, translator, and an attacker of the Bahá’í Faith.
Iqbal-i-Dawla (Iqbal-i-Dawlih)	Iqbál-i-Dawla (Iqbál-i-Dawlih)	“Fortune of the state”
Iqd, ‘Uqud	‘Iqd, pl. ‘Uqúd	chaplet, necklace
Iqlim, Aqalim	Iqlím, pl. Aqálím	climate; area, region; province, district; administrative district.
Iqrar	Iqrár	establishing, fixing (in a place); promise, agreement, assurance, pledge; consent, acquiescence, acceptance; confirmation, ratification, affirmation, attestation, declaration; settlement, compact, bargain; confession, acknowledgment.
Iqtidar, Iqtidarát	Iqtidár, fem. pl. Iqtidárát	might, power, strength, potency; ability, capability, faculty, capacity, efficiency, aptitude. <i>Iqtidárát wa chand lawḥ-i-dígár ḥadrat-i-Bahá’u’lláh</i> (Magnificences and select other Tablets of His Holiness Bahá’u’lláh)—a compilation of Tablets by Bahá’u’lláh.
Iqtiran	Iqtirán	connection, conjunction, union, association, affiliation; link, connectedness, simultaneous interaction; conjunction (astron.); new moon (as an astronomical aspect); marriage, wedding
Irada (Iradih), Iradat	Iráda[h or t], (Pers. Irádih), pl. Irádát	will, volition; wish; desire;—(pl.) irade (a decree of an Islamic ruler), decree (of a ruler); will power
Iraj (Iradj, Eraj)	Íraj	Pers. the sun; name of the youngest son of Farídún; name of a king of Babylon. Dih Íraj, a village, near Nayríz.
Iram (Erum, Errum, Eyrom), Aram	Iram (Arim), pl. Áram	Pers. heaven, paradise; stone placed in the desert to guide travellers. Iram of the Pillars (Iram dhát al-‘imád), also called “Aram”, “Irum”, “Irem”, “Erum”, or the “City of the tent poles”, is a reference to a lost city, country or area mentioned in Qur’án 89:7. Fabulous gardens said to have been devised by Shaddád bin ‘Ad in emulation of the gardens of Paradise. Bághi Iram, “heaven on Earth”, the “terrestrial paradise”, fabulous gardens said to have been devised by Shaddád bin ‘Ad to emulate and out compete with the heavenly gardens of Paradise. Bágh Bahru’l-Arim (≈500 m dia., centre 36.531656, 52.676842), a famous Persian “island-garden”, set in the Bahru’l-Arim (“Sea of Paradise”), a lake (≈1 km dia., centre 36.532487, 52.675997), now reclaimed, in Bárfurúsh. Now the campus of the Babol University of Medical Sciences.
Iran	Írán	Iran; “land of the Aryans”, derived from 3rd-century Sasanian Middle Persian <i>érán</i> (“of the Iranians”); a region in southwestern Asia—the Islamic Republic of Iran managed to hold on to most of it. Formerly known in the west as Persia until 21 March 1935 when Muḥammad Riḍá Sháh Pahlaví requested it be called Írán.
Irاندukht	Írándukht	Írán + dukht
Irani, Iranun	Írání, pl. Íránún	Iranian, Persian;—(pl.) a Persian, an Iranian

Iranzad	Íránzád	Pers. son of Iran
Iraq al-'Ajam	'Íráq al-'Ajam, 'Íráq-i-'Ajam	Persian 'Íráq. 'Íráq between the 11th to 19th centuries consisted of two neighbouring regions: Arabic Iraq ('Íráq al-'Arab) and Persian Iraq ('Íráq al-'Ajam). Arabic Iraq = ancient Babylonia (now central-southern Iraq), and Persian Iraq = ancient Media (now central-western Iran). The two regions were separated by the Zagros Mountains. Arabic 'Íráq. See 'Íráq al-'Ajam.
Iraq al-'Arab	'Íráq al-'Arab, 'Íráq-i-'Arab	historical region (Media or Mád) of western Iran, once incorrectly known as Persian 'Íráq ('Íráq-i-'Ajámí). It consisted roughly of a triangle formed by the ancient cities of Ecbatana (believed near Hamadan), Rhagae (southern Tíhrán) and Aspadana (Işfahán).
Iraq al-A'zam	'Íráq al-A'zam, 'Íráq-i-A'zam	Iraq
Iraq	al-'Íráq	cities of Başra and Kúfa. Shaykh <u>u</u> 'l-'Íráqayn (Mujtahid <u>Shaykh</u> 'Abdu'l-Husayn-i-Tíhrání) opposed Bahá'u'lláh when He was in Iraq.
Iraqan (Iraqain, Iraqayn)	al-'Íráqán, Pers. al-'Íráqayn	(Iraqi, Iraqian;—pl. an Iraqí (Erbil) capital of 'Íráqí Kurdistan
Iraqi, Iraqun	'Íráqí, pl. 'Íráqún	cognition, knowledge, perception; recognition, acknowledgment; gnosis, mystic knowledge, true or spiritual understanding
Irbil	Irbíl	pressure, oppression; suppression; heavy load (e.g., of work)
Irfan	'Írfán	"laying a foundation"; term used for any miracle performed by a prophet before his assumption of the prophetic office.
Irhaq	Irháq	(Azerbaijani) Yerevan, Erivan or Erevan (40.166688, 44.510875), capital of Armenia, west of Lake Sevan
Irhas, Irhasat	Irhás, pl. Irhását	"Guidance unto the ignorant" by Hájí Muḥammad-Karím <u>Khán</u>
Irivan, Iravan	Iriván, Iraván	guidance; a conducting, showing the way (to); guiding hand; care; spiritual guidance; instruction; direction; directive; information; advising, advice;—pl. directives, directions, instructions, advice
Irshad al-'Awamm, Irshadu'l-'Avam	Irshád al-'Awámm, Pers. Irshádu'l-'Avám	retreat, withdrawal; retrogression; renunciation, desertion; apostasy (withdraw from Islam)
Irshad, Irshadat	Irshád, pl. fem. Irshádát	rise (e.g., of prices); elevation; increase; height, altitude (e.g., of a mountain). The Báb uses <i>irtifá'</i> to simultaneously have two meanings: one is negation, abrogation or cancelation, and the other is exaltation and elevation; this is in relation to the abrogation of a former Dispensation and its fulfilment and exaltation by a new Dispensation. "Each Revelation, in simultaneously abrogating and exalting the previous Dispensation, is the return of the previous Revelation in the station of its perfection." <i>Gate of the heart</i> , p. 277.
Irtidad	Irtidád	climbing, mounting; ascension; ascent; progress, rise, progressive development; "evolution"
Irtifa'	Irtifá'	Jesus. See Yasú'
Irtiqa'	Irtiqá'	("Essam") strap, thong. Also safeguard. Male given name and surname. Derived from 'Íşma.
Isa	'Ísá	Christian
Isam, A'sima, 'Usum	'Íşám, fem. 'Íşámí, pl. A'şima, 'Uşum	Pers. city 340 km south of Tíhrán (sometimes given as Işfáhán, Ispáhán and Şifáhán). Described as Işfahán nişf-i-jáhán ást, "Isfahan is half (of) the world".
Isawi	'Ísawí	of or from Işfahán. Hájí Mírzá Ḥaydar 'Alí-i-Işfahání (b. Işfahán, 1834; d. Haifa, 1920). Bahá'u'lláh gave him the titles "The Angel of Carmel" and "Sultán-i-Mu'allimún" (The king of teachers). Author of Bihjatu's-Şudúr ( <i>Delight of Hearts</i> )
Isfahan	Işfahán	
Isfahani	Işfahání	Pers. a species of rue; a province of Nishábúr; 12th month of Persian solar calendar
Isfand	Işfand	(Esfand Abad) village between Yazd and Shiraz (30.918674, 53.434260)
Isfandabad (Esfandabad, Isfand-Abad)	Işfandábád	Pers. Esfandiyár, Sepandiár, Sepandiyar, Esfandiyar, Isfandiar, Isfandiyar or Esfandiar. Legendary Iranian hero. ("Created holy and pure") Name of loyal servant of Bahá.
Isfandiyar	Işfandíyár	is a Druze-majority town (32.717905, 35.064655) on Mount
Isfiya	'Ísfiya	

Isha	<u>Íshá</u> (for <u>íshán</u> )	Carmel, to the south of the highest point. 'Abdu'l-Bahá owned land in the area. Pers. they. An honorific form of Persian pronoun for the third person singular. <u>Íshá</u> , a designation (also Jináb <u>Íshá</u> , derived from <u>Şúfí</u> usage) by which Bahá'u'lláh was known: "When the followers of the Báb gathered under special circumstances at <u>Badash</u> t, it was there that everyone received a new name. It was then that they knew this shining diadem of majesty and might found its eternal manifestation, not on the forehead of one who was clad in the garments of the learned; but shone instead on that of a Youth who was majestic in appearance, glorious in gait and manners, and-godly in every atom of His being. So exalted was He in the eyes of the people, so highly respected and adored, that out of sheer homage and love they did not dare to mention His name. Instead He was referred to as ' <u>Íshá</u> .'" (Abu'l-Qasím Fayzí, <i>An Explanation of the Greatest Name</i> , p. 9)
Isha' Ishan, Ishanan Ishaq	' <u>Íshá</u> ' <u>Íshán</u> , pl. <u>Íshánán</u> <u>Isháq</u>	evening; (feminine) evening prayer (Islamic Law) Pers. they (rational beings) Isaac; becoming threadbare; shrinking after milking (the teats); drying up. Muḥammad ibn <u>Isháq</u> ibn Yasár ibn <u>Kh</u> iyár; according to some sources, ibn <u>Kh</u> abbár, or Kúmán, or Kútán, or simply ibn <u>Isháq</u> ("the son of Isaac") (d. 767) was an Arab Muslim historian and hagiographer. Abú al-Faraj Muḥammad ibn <u>Isháq</u> an-Nadím; ibn Abí Ya'qúb <u>Isháq</u> ibn Muḥammad ibn <u>Isháq</u> al-Warráq and erroneously known as ibn an-Nadím (ca. 932–995 or 998). <u>Isháq</u> an-Nadím was a 10th-century Arab Muslim bibliographer of Baghdad who compiled the bibliographic encyclopaedia <i>Kitáb al-Fihrist</i> ("The Book Catalogue" of all books in Arabic). His epithets were an-Nadím ("the Court Companion" and al-Warráq ("the copyist of manuscripts").
Ishara, Isharat	<u>Ishára</u> [h or t], pl. <u>Ishárát</u>	sign, motion, nod, wink, wave; gesture; signal; indication; allusion, hint, intimation; symbolic expression; (silent) reminder; advice, counsel, suggestion; instruction, order, command
Ishq, 'Ishiqá	' <u>Ishq</u> , fem. ' <u>Ishqa</u> [h or t]	love, ardour of love, passion. e.g. ' <u>Ishqábád</u> is also known as ' <u>Ishq</u> .
Ishqabad ('Ishq-Abad)	' <u>Ishqábád</u>	"City of Love" (Ashkhabad or Ashgabat) capital of Turkmenistan. Location of the first <u>Mash</u> riqu'l- <u>Adh</u> kár.
Ishqi Ishqiy-i-Qarn-i-Bistum	' <u>Ishqí</u> ' <u>Ishqíy</u> -i-Qarn-i-Bístum	belonging to love "' <u>Ishqí</u> of the twentieth century" (abjad value 1342 (AH 1342 or CE 1923.). See <i>Arches of the Years</i> , p. 257.
Ishraq, Ishraqa, Ishraqat	<u>Ishráq</u> , fem. <u>Ishráqa</u> [h or t], pl. <u>Ishráqát</u>	radiance; radiation, irradiation, emanation; illumination; Pers. rising (the sun); sunrise, morning; splendour, lustre, beauty. Tablet of <u>Ishráqát</u> (Splendours) by Bahá'u'lláh published in <i>Tablets of Bahá'u'lláh</i> , pp. 99–134. <u>Ishráq</u> <u>Khávarí</u> 'Abdu'l-Ḥamíd.
Ishraqi Namaz Ishraqi, Ishraqiyan, Ishraqiyun	<u>Ishráqí</u> Namáz <u>Ishráqí</u> , pl. <u>Ishráqiyán</u> , <u>Ishráqiyún</u>	Pers. morning prayer (Pers. with Ar. influence) of or pertaining to sunrise; eastern, oriental; having the splendour of the East.—pl. a sect of philosophers, illuminati, the Illuminists, adherents of Illuminism. Platonists. A term applied to a school of <u>Sh</u> 'a mystical philosophers during the reign of the Safavids and, to a lesser extent, the present.
Ishraqiya, Ishraqiyyih	<u>Ishráqíya</u> [h or t], Pers. <u>Ishráqíyyih</u>	a Persian mystical order founded by <u>Sh</u> aháb ad-Dín Yaḥyá ibn Ḥabash <u>Suhrawardí</u> (c. 1155–1191), a Persian theologian and philosopher. Ideas arose out of perpatetic philosophy.
Ishraqu'llah Ishrun, Bíst Ishti'al	<u>Ishraqu'lláh</u> ' <u>Ishrún</u> , Pers. Bíst <u>Ish</u> tí'al	"light or radiance of God" twenty ignition, inflammation, combustion, burning. Name/pen name <u>Ish</u> tí'al ("aflame" or "blazing fire") ibn-i-Kalantár given to Ali-Kuli Khan by 'Abdu'l-Bahá.
Ishtihard (Eshtehard)	<u>Ish</u> tihárd	a village (35.721649, 50.368472) 69 km SE of Qazvín and 54 km SW of Karaj
Iskaf (Uskaf), Iskafi	<u>Iskáf</u> and <u>Iskáfí</u> , pl. <u>Asákifa</u>	shoemaker. <u>Iskáf</u> (33.110695, 45.015302) was an ancient and medieval city on the Nahrawan Canal, about 65 km ESE of Baghdad. Abú 'Alí Muḥammad bin Aḥmad bin al-

Iskandar, Askandar	Iskandar, Askandar	Junayd al-Kátib al-Iskáfi, known as Ibn al-Junayd al-Iskáfi, was an Imámí scholar of jurisprudence and theology in the tenth century. See Yanbú'. Greek (iskandarús, garlic) Alexander, said to be the son of Dárá (Darius, the last king of the Kayanian dynasty), who married Náhíd, daughter of Fílqús (Philippus). On account of her fetid breath, her husband sent her back to her father, who cured her by the use of <i>iskandarús</i> , Garlic, whence her son's name.
Iskandariya	al-Iskandaríya	Alexandria, Egypt (sixteen cities of this name are ascribed to Alexander)
Iskandarun	Iskandarún	(Turkish İskenderun, Arabic Iskandarúna) originally Alexandria, later Alexandretta, on Turkish coast north of Syria
Iski-Shahr	Iskí- <u>Sh</u> ahr	Turkish eski şehir or eski+ <u>sh</u> ahr, "old town". "Old" <u>Ch</u> ihríq?
Islah, Islahat	Işláh, pl. Işláhát	restoration, restitution, redressing, reparation; improvement, amelioration, betterment, mending, correction; reconstruction; reconditioning, repair; renovation, refurbishing; adjustment, settling, remedying, removal, elimination; restoration of order, establishment of peace, happiness and order; reformation, reform; reclamation, cultivation (of land); (re) conciliation, settlement, compromise, peace making. "he who is the possessor of armaments (işláhát) arose to redress the wrongs [asliha]" play on words in a Tablet of Bahá'u'lláh.
Islam	Islám	submission, resignation, reconciliation (to the will of God in every age); or the total surrender of oneself to God. Titled "Perspicuous Religion" and "Well-established Path". Redefined by the Báb as "Verily, the essence of religion is none other than submission unto This Remembrance [the Báb]." Root is as-Silm rather than as-Salima or as-Salám.
Islamabad	Islámábád (Islám Ábád)	Pers. & Urdu "city of Islam", capital city of Pakistan
Islami	Islámí	Islamic (no accents for the English Islamic). Muslims object to the English words Muhammadan and Muhammadic because they imply Islam is the religion of Muḥammad.
Islamiya	Islámíya[h or t]	the idea of Islam, Islamism; status or capacity of a Muslim
Islamshahr (Eslamshahr, Islam-Shahr)	Islám <u>sh</u> ahr	city on SW side of Tíhrán
Ism al-A'zam, Ism-i-A'zam	al-Ism al-A'zam, Pers. Ism-i-A'zam	The Greatest Name (of God), the 100th, is Bahá'. There is a Sufi tradition that the 99 names of God point to a mystical "Most Supreme and Superior Name" (al-Ismu'l al-A'zam). A ḥadīth narrated by 'Abdu'lláh ibn Masúd states some names of God have been hidden from mankind (they are not in the Qur'án). See Asmá'u'l-Ḥusná and Ism Alláh al-A'zam.
Ism al-Abha, al-Ismu'l-Abha	al-Ism al-Abhá, al-Ismu'l-Abhá	"the most beautiful name" or "the most splendid name"
Ism Allah al-A'zam	Ism Alláh al-A'zam	The Greatest Name of God
Ism, Asma, Asamin	Ism, pl. Asmá', Asámin	name; appellation; reputation, standing, prestige
Isma (Asmat, Esmat), 'Isam	'Işma[h or t], pl. 'Işam	hindering, hindrance, prevention, obviation; preservation, guarding, defending, safeguarding; keeping back (from sin or danger); a defence, guard; protection; chastity, purity, modesty, virtuousness; impeccable, sinlessness; a necklace, collar, belt. A male and female given name meaning purity, chastity or modesty and in classical Arabic infallibility, immaculate, impeccability, faultlessness. 'immunity from sin and error', (from 'aşama, ya'şimu = to protect, to save from)
Isma adh-dhatiyya	al-'Işma adh- <u>Dh</u> átiyya	Essential infallibility
Isma as-sifatiyya	al-'Işma aş-Şifátíya	Conferred infallibility (bestowed rather than innate). Immunity from error and infallibility of judgement—not freedom from sin, sinlessness or immaculateness.
Isma'il	Ismá'íl	Ismael (Ishmael in Hebrew, "God listens or hears"), the son of Abraham and the Egyptian Hagar, who was considered to be the forerunner of the desert Arabs.
Isma'ili, Isma'iliyyun	al-Ismá'ílí, pl. al-Ismá'íliyyún	disciple, follower, Ismaelite; descendant of Ismá'íl
Isma'il-i-Kashani	Ismá'íl-i-Ka <u>sh</u> ání	
Isma'il-i-Kashi	Ismá'íl-i-Ká <u>sh</u> í	
Isma'iliya, Isma'iliyya, Isma'iliyyun	Ismá'íliya[h or t], pl. Ismá'íliyyún	Pers. Ismá'íliyya[h or t] ("Ismá'íliyyih") Isma'ilism—branch of <u>Sh</u> 'a Islam that followed the Imam succession

Isma'il-i-Zavari'i Ismat Khanum	Ismá'íl-i-Zavari'í 'Išmat <u>K</u> hánum	through the eldest son (he died before his father) of Ja'far aš-Šádiq. A <u>Shí'a</u> sect of great intellectual significance whose adherents believe that Ismá'íl, eldest son of the sixth Imam, was the rightful seventh Imam (and last, hence called Seveners), and who diverge from the more numerous Twelver <u>Shí'a</u> . Their imamate continues to the present day, running in the line of the Áqá Kháns. al-Ismá'ílyah (30.596618, 32.271465) is a city in north-eastern Egypt.
Ismatu'l-Kubra, Ismat-i-Kubra	al-'Išmatu'l-Kubrâ, Pers. 'Išmat-i-Kubrâ	'Išmat <u>K</u> hánum Tihrání, Bahá'í, journalist, feminist, known as Tá'irih ("Bird") "the Great or Most Great Infallibility" of the Manifestation of the Names and attributes of God, doctrine enunciated by Bahá'u'lláh
Ismu'l-Azal Ismu'llah Ismu'llahu'l-A'zam Ismu'llahu'l-Akhar	Ismu'l-Azal Ismu'lláh Ismu'lláhu'l-A'zam Ismu'lláhu'l- <u>Á</u> khâr	Name of Eternity (Mírzá Yaḥyá) "Name of God" Name of God, Greatest "The Last Name of God". Name the Báb bestowed on Quddús.
Ismu'llahu'l-Akhir Ismu'llahu'l-Asdaq	Ismu'lláhu'l- <u>Á</u> khîr Ismu'lláhu'l-Ašdaq	The Last name of God. Title given to Quddús by the Báb. "The Name of God, the Most Truthful", name given to Mullá Šádiq-i- <u>K</u> hurasání (formerly known as Muqaddas).
Ismu'llahu'l-Fatiq Ismu'llahu'l-Jamal	Ismu'lláhu'l-Fatîq Ismu'lláhu'l-Jamál	"In the Name of God, the Eloquent" "The Name of God, Jamál". Name given to Siyyid-i-Mihdíy-i-Dahají by Bahá'u'lláh.
Ismu'llahu'l-Javad	Ismu'lláhu'l-Javád	"The Name of God, the All-Bountiful". Title given to Muḥammad Javád-i-Qazvíní by Bahá'u'lláh.
Ismu'llahu'l-Jud	Ismu'lláhu'l-Júd	"The Name of God, the Bounteous" (name given to Muḥammad Javád-i-Qazvíní by Bahá'u'lláh)
Ismu'llahu'l-Mihdi	Ismu'lláhu'l-Mihdí	"The Name of God, Mihdí". Name given to Siyyid Mihdíy-i-Dahají.
Ismu'llahu'l-Munib Isnad, Asanid	Ismu'lláhu'l-Munîb Isnád, pl. Asáníd	"The Name of God, the Patron" ascription (of an Islamic tradition), the (uninterrupted) chain of authorities on which a tradition is based
Ispahan Isr, Asar	Ispáhán Išr, pl. Ášár	Middle Persian. Arabicized modern form is Işfahán covenant, compact, contract; load, encumbrance, burden; sin;—pl. bonds, ties
Isra' Isra'	Isrá' Isrá'	acceleration, speed-up; hurry nocturnal journey; al-Isrá' ("the night journey") of Muḥammad to al-Aqšá [understood to be Jerusalem]
Isra'il	Isrá'íl	Israel. Banú Isrá'íl—the Israelites; Daulat Isrá'íl the State of Israel.
Israfil	Isráfíl	"the burning one" (Israfel) seraph. The angel whose function is to sound the trumpet (ram's horn) on the Day of Judgement. See 'Izrá'íl.
Istahbanat (Estahbanat), Istahban	Ištahbánát, Pers. Istahbán	Istahbán (pre-1970 name was Iştahbánát, "Iştah-bánát"), is a city (29.127187, 54.038803) 29 km WSW of Nayríz and 150 km ESE <u>Shí</u> ráz) and capital of Estahban County, Fars Province, Iran.
Istanbul, Islambul	Istanbúl	Istanbul, Constantinople. Islámbúl ("full of Islam") appeared after Ottoman conquest in 1453. Modern Turkish, İstanbül.
Istanbuli Isti'ara Istidlal	Istanbúlí Isti'ára[h] Istidlál	of Istanbul borrowing; metaphor
Istidlaliya, Istidlaliyya	Istidlálíya[h or t], Istidláliyya[h or t]	reasoning, argumentation, demonstration; conclusion, inference, deduction; proof, evidence (of) testimony (book) or (book) of apologetics. Işfahání Pers. Istidláliyyih.
Istifham, Istifhamat	Istifhám, pl. Istifhámát	desiring to know or to be taught, informing oneself by asking questions; interrogation
Istiftah	Istiftáh	start, beginning, commencement, inception, incipience; asking assistance; opening; conquering
Istijlal Istikhlaf	Istijlál Istikh <sup>h</sup> láf	majesty appoint someone to be successor. In the Qur'anic context, appointing a trustee or vicegerent, or "Law of Succession of Prophets".
Istikhraj	Istikh <sup>h</sup> ráj	taking out, moving out, pulling out, removal; withdrawing; extraction, derivation, gaining (of industrial products, etc.), mining, recovery (of mineral resources); preparation

Istilah, Istilahat	Iṣṭilāh, pl. Iṣṭilāhāt	of an extract; excerpting, copying; deduction, inference; solution (of a problem). <i>Istikhrāj</i> az <i>Mufāwadhāt</i> 'Abdu'l-Bahá ("Extracts from Talks by 'Abdu'l-Bahá"). being reconciled; phraseology, phrase, idiom; technical term, terminology; cant, slang.—pl. forms of speech; idioms; technicalities.
Istilahi	Iṣṭilāhī	technical, conventional
Istintaq (Istintak)	Istintāq	examination, interrogation, hearing; questioning
Istiqama	Istiqāma[t]	straightness; sincerity, uprightness, rectitude, integrity, probity, honesty; rightness, soundness, correctness. Lawḥ Istiqāmat, "Tablet of Constancy", by Bahá'u'lláh.
Istiqbal, Istiqbalat	Istiqbāl, pl. Istiqbālāt	reception; opposition (astron.); full moon (as an astronomical aspect); the future
Istiqlal	Istiqlāl	independence
Itabaki-A'zam	Ītābakī-A'zam	"the greatest tutor". Probably should be Atābak-i-A'zam
Itabaki-Chupan	Ītābakī- <u>Ch</u> úpán	probably should be Atābak-i- <u>Ch</u> úpán ( <i>The Dawn-Breakers</i> , p. 421)
Ithbat	Iṭḥbāt	establishment; assertion; confirmation; affirmation, attestation; demonstration; proof, evidence; registration, entering, listing, recording; documentation, authentication, verification
Ithna 'Ashara, Ithnata 'Ashrata	Iṭḥná 'Ashara	(fem. Iṭḥnatá 'Ashrata[h or t]) twelve
Ithna-'Ashariya, Ithna-'Ashariyya	Iṭḥná-'Ashariya[h or t]	(Pers. Iṭḥná-'Ashariyya[h or t]) "twelver". The followers of the twelve Imams, the Twelvers, or the Twelver <u>Sh</u> í'í Muslims (also known as Imámíya[h or t] or the Imamites). It is the largest branch of <u>Sh</u> í'a Islám that believes 12 Imams (A'imma) succeeded Muḥammad.
Ithnan, Ithnatan	Iṭḥnán, fem. Iṭḥnatán, dual Iṭḥnayn	two
Itmam	Itmám	completion; perfection; termination, conclusion; consummation, execution, fulfilment, realization, effectuation, accomplishment
Itmam-i-Ni'mat	Itmám-i-Ni'mat	completion of favour
Itmi'nan (Itminan)	Iṭmi'nán	calm, repose, serenity, peace, peacefulness, tranquillity; reassurance, peace of mind, composure, calmness, equanimity; trust, confidence
Itmi'nan-i-Qalb (Itminan-i-Qalb)	Iṭmi'nán-i-Qalb	heart attaining tranquillity or composure of the heart
Itqan	Itqán	perfection; thoroughness, exactitude, precision; thorough skill, proficiency; mastery, command (e.g., of a special field, of a language)
Itr, 'Utur, 'Uturat	'Iṭr, pl. 'Uṭúr, 'Uṭúráṭ	perfume, scent; essence, fragrance, attar, attar (of roses). From the form II root عطر. Pers. 'Iṭr-sáz "perfume maker". 'Iṭr al-ward attar of roses, rose oil.
Itra, 'Itrat	'Itra[t]	little balls formed of musk or other aromatics, and worn as a necklace; a progeny, family, near relations; a bit of pure musk; sweet marjoram;—'Itrat an-Nabí "Family of the Prophet"
Itri, 'Atri	'Iṭrí (Pers. 'Aṭrí)	sweet-smelling, fragrant, aromatic.
Ittaqa, Ittaqu'lláh	Ittaqá, Ittaqu'lláh	to beware, be wary (of), guard, be on one's guard, protect oneself, make sure (against). Ittaqu'lláh, to fear God, is the command or imperative form of taqwá and Alláh. It is found in several Qur'anic verses. Various translations as "fear God", "keep your duty to God and fear Him", "guard your duty to God", "be careful of (your duty to) God", "be pious to God", "be aware of God", and to "love and be faithful to God".
Ittihad	Ittiḥád	oneness, singleness, unity; concord, accord, unison, harmony, unanimity, agreement; combination; consolidation, amalgamation, merger, fusion; alliance, confederacy; association; federation; union. Symbolically, the identification of man with God
Ittihadi, Ittihadiyyih	Ittiḥádí, Pers. also Ittiḥádiyyih	unionist; unionistic; federal
Ittila', Ittila'a, Ittila'at	Iṭṭilá', fem. Ittila'a[h or t], pl. Iṭṭilá'át	study, examination, inspection; perusal; information, intelligence, knowledge; notice, cognizance; acquaintance, conversance, familiarity
Iwil, Ivil	Íwil, Ívil	("Ivel", also known as Ídel) is a small village (36.240230, 53.677921) 12 km east of Kiyásar, 90 km SE of Sárí, 45 km west of Dámghán in Sari County, Mazandaran Province.
Iyala (Iyalih), Iyalat	Iyála[h or t], pl. Iyálát	province; regency; governing, administering; government, dominion
Izadi	Ízadí	Pers. God; an angel

Izar, Uzur Izdiwaj (Izdivaj) Izhaq (Azhaq) Izhar	Izár m. and f., pl. Uzur Izdiwáj Izháq Izhár	loincloth; wrap, shawl; wrapper, covering, cover Pers. marrying; marriage, wedding destroying, crushing presentation, exposition, demonstration, exhibition, disclosure, exposure, revelation, announcement, declaration, manifestation, display; developing (photography) city in western extremity of Anatolia, Türkiye. Formerly ancient city of Smyrna
Izmir (Smyrna)	Izmír	city in western extremity of Anatolia, Türkiye. Formerly ancient city of Smyrna
Izra'íl Izz, 'Izza	'Izrá'íl 'Izz, fem. 'Izza[h or t]	Azrael, the angel of death might, power, standing, weight; strength, force; honour, glory, high rank, fame, celebrity, renown; pride (Ezzat Zahrai) Might or Power of God "glory of the state"
Izzatu'llah Zahra'i Izzatu'llah Izzu'd-Dawla ('Izzu'd-Dawlih)	'Izzatu'lláh Zahrá'í 'Izzatu'lláh 'Izzu'd-Dawla ('Izzu'd-Dawlih)	
<b>J</b>		
Ja'ba, Ji'ab Ja'far as-Sadiq, Ja'far-i-Sadiq Ja'far	Ja'ba[t], pl. Ji'áb Ja'far aš-Šádiq, Pers. Ja'far-i-Šádiq Ja'far	quiver; tube, pipe; gun barrel; a case, box, desk, a cabinet the sixth Imám little river, creek (Djaffar). Abu'l-'Abbás Aḥmad ibn Ja'far (c. 842–892, r. 870–892), better known by his regnal name al-Mu'tamid 'alá 'lláh ("Dependent on God"), was the 15th Caliph of the (restored) Abbasid Caliphate.
Ja'fari	Ja'farí	Pers. the finest kind of gold (named after a celebrated alchemist); a kind of cupola; a sort of screen (the interstices of the frame being lozenged); lattice-work; name of a yellow flower; parsley; name of a fortress. Ja'farí jurisprudence, derived from the name of the sixth Imám
Ja'far-i-Istarabadi Ja'far-i-Tabrizi Ja'fariya, Ja'fariyyih Ja'far-i-Yazdi Ja'far-Quli Jabal al-Basit, Jabal-i-Basit	Ja'far-i-Istarábádí Ja'far-i-Tabrízí Ja'fariya[t], Pers. Ja'fariyya, Ja'fariyyih Ja'far-i-Yazdí Ja'far-Qulí Jabal al-Básiṭ, Pers. Jabal-i-Básiṭ	followers of the sixth Imám (MF) "the Open Mountain"—Máh-Kú (same numerical value as Básiṭ, 72) al-Básiṭ "the one who expands or stretches") "Almond mountain" (light-coloured granite), a mountain located in NW Saudi Arabia (28.654166, 35.305833) 72 km south of the Jordan border and 51 km east of the Gulf of Aqaba, and elevation of 2,580 m. Logic suggests that this is the true Mountain of Moses or the biblical "Mt. Sinai" (a modern name), also known (in Exodus, Deuteronomy, 1 Kings 8:9 and 2 Chronicles 5:10) as Mount Horeb (Jabal al-Ḥúrib). See Jabal al-Maqlá, Ṭúr as-Síná, and Ṭúr.
Jabal al-Lawz	Jabal al-Lawz	"burnt mountain" (dark-coloured hornfels), about 7 km to the south (28.596194, 35.334111), and slightly lower (2,326 m) than Jabal al-Lawz. ("Mountain of the Light" or "Hill of the Illumination") a ridge of hills on the north side of Mecca. The "mountain" (Jabal Ḥirá') was renamed Jabal an-Núr after Muḥammad's revelation in <u>Ghár Ḥirá'</u> (the Cave of Hira). See Ḥirá'.
Jabal al-Maqla	Jabal al-Maqlá	
Jabal an-Nur	Jabal an-Núr	
Jabal ash-Shadid, Jabal-i-Shadid Jabal Mar Ilyas Jabal Qaf, Qaf-Kuh (Kaf-Qaf)	Jabal ašh-Šhadíd, Pers. Jabal-i-Šhadíd Jabal Már Ilyás Jabal Qáf, Pers. Qáf-Kúh, Kúh-Qáf	"the Grievous Mountain"—fortress of <u>Chihriq</u> Mount Saint Elijah, Arabic name for Mt. Carmel Mount Qaf (Koh-Qaf, Qaf-i-Kuh, and Gapkuh "unknown mountain") is a legendary mountain in the popular mythology of the Middle East. In Iranian tradition, the northern Caucasus mountains, and ancient lore shrouded these high mountains in mystery. In Arabian tradition, a mysterious mountain renowned as the "farthest point of the earth" owing to its location at the far side of the ocean encircling the earth. Also the mountains surrounding the terrestrial world. The name of the Caucasus mountains is said to have ultimately come from Kapkof or Kafkaz, corrupted variants of Gapkuh. Mount Zion. #1 the Lower Eastern Hill (southern end of the City of David), #2 the Upper Eastern Hill ("Temple Mount" to the north of the Jewish Temple site), and today #3 the Western Hill to the southwest of Old Jerusalem.
Jabal Sahyun (Jabal Sahioun)	Jabal Šahyún	mountain; mountains, mountain range (Pers. Jábulqá wa Jábulsá, the west and the east) twin
Jabal, Jibal, Ajbal Jabalaq wa Jabalas, Jabulqa wa Jabulsa	Jabal, pl. Jibál, Ajbál Jábalaq wa Jábalaš	



Jabalaq, Jabulqa	Jábalaq, Pers. Jábulqá	mythical cities (in <i>Shí'í ḥadīth</i> ), the dwelling place of the Hidden Imám (the Promised One), whence He will appear on the Day of Resurrection.
Jabalas, Jabursa, Jabulsa	Jábalaş, Pers. Jábursá, Jábulsá	the east; name of another city, the limits of the world towards the east
Jabari	Jabarí	the west; name of a city in the west, beyond which there is no habitation.
Jabarut	Jabarút	an adherent of the doctrine of predestination and the inescapability of fate; fatalist
Jabban	Jabbán	omnipotence; power, might; tyranny. <i>'álamī jabarút</i> , "the highest heaven", "the All-highest Dominion" or "the Empyrean Heaven"—realm of being. See Háhút, Láhút and Násút.
Jabbani	Jabbání	cheese merchant
Jabbar, Jabbarun, Jababir, Jababira	Jabbár, pl. Jabbárún, Jabábir, Jabábira	Siyiyid Jabbání
Jabir and Mujabbir	Jábir and Mujabbir	giant; colossus; tyrant, oppressor; almighty, omnipotent (God); gigantic, giant, colossal, huge; Orion (astronomy)
Jabr wa'l-muqabala	Jabr wa'l-muqábala	bonesetter; a repairer of anything broken. Abú Músá Jábir ibn-i-Ḥayyán (d. c. 806–816) was a follower of Imám Šádiq who handed down his traditions.
Jabr	Jabr	<i>al-Jabr wa'l-muqábala</i> ("completing" or "restoring", and "simplifying" or "balancing"). Part of a book title from which the word "algebra" is derived. See <i>Khawárizmī</i>
Jabra'il (Jibra'il), Jibril	Jabra'íl (Jibra'íl), Jibríl	setting (of broken bones); force, compulsion; coercion, duress; power, might; (predestined, inescapable) decree of fate. 'ilm al-jabr—algebra
Jabri, Jabariyan	Jabrí, pl. Jabariyán	Gabriel
Jabríyya and Mujabbirah	Jabríyya[h] and Mujabbirah	algebraic; compulsory, forced. See Jabarí.
Jadal	Jadal	"believers in forceful fate", an early Islamic philosophical school based on the belief that humans are controlled by predestination, without having choice or free will. See Qadaríyya.
Jadhb (Jazb)	Jadh <b>h</b>	quarrel, argument; debate, dispute, discussion, controversy
Jadhba (Jazba), Jadhbat (Jazbat)	Jadh <b>h</b> a (Jazba), pl. Jadh <b>h</b> át (Jazbat)	attraction; gravitation; appeal, lure, enticement, captivation
Jadhbatu'llah (Jazbatu'llah)	Jadh <b>h</b> átu'lláh (Jazbátu'lláh)	Pers. passion, rage, fury; strong desire, craving for
Jadhdhab	Jadh <b>h</b> áb	Pers. rages of God
Jadhib	Jadh <b>h</b> ib	attractive; magnetic; suction; winning; charming
Jadhibiya, Jadhbiyyih	Jadh <b>h</b> ibíya[h], Pers. also Jadh <b>h</b> ibíyyih	attractive; magnetic (figuratively); winning, fetching, engaging; charming, enticing, captivating, gripping
Jadid, Jadida, Judud, Judad, Jadidan	Jadíd, fem. Jadída[h], pl. Judud, Judad	gravitation; attraction; attractiveness; charm; fascination; magnetism (figuratively); lure, enticement. <i>Eminent Bahá'ís in the Time of Bahá'u'lláh</i> has Jadh <b>h</b> ibíyyih.
Jadidu'llah	Jadídu'lláh	new, recent; renewed; modern; novel, unprecedented. al-jadídán (dual form) day and night. al-judayda (diminutive) "the little new".
Jaffa, Jafaf, Jufuf	Jaffa, Jafáf, Jufúf	"New one of God" Jadídu'lláh <i>Ashraf</i>
Jafr	Jafr	to dry, become dry; to dry out
Jahada, Jahd	Jahada (Jahd)	numerical symbolism, science of numbers, numerical symbolism of letters, numerology, science of letters, alphabetical symbolism or divination. Islamic science of the numerical values of 28 letters of the Arabic alphabet, 'ilm al-ḥurúf; numerology. It is applied to words, phrases, and letters of the Qur'án, the prophetic traditions (hadith), and other sources considered divinely inspired. 'ilm al-jafr ("science of jafr"): divination, fortune telling.
Jahan (Jihan)	Jahán (Jihán)	to endeavour, strive, labour, take pains, put oneself out; to over-work, overtax, fatigue, exhaust (someone). Form III to endeavour, strive; to fight (for something); to wage holy war against the infidels. Form IV to strain, exert (something); to tire, wear out, fatigue (someone), give trouble (to).
Jahangir	Jahángír	Pers. the world; an age; worldly possessions
Jahansuz	Jahánsúz	Pers. "conqueror of the world" Núri'd-Dín Muḥammad Salím (Mughul Emperor)
Jahil, Jahala, Juhhal, Juhala	Jáhil, pl. Jahala, Juhhal, Juhhál, Juhalá'	Pers. Jahán + súz "the burning of the world"
Jahiliya, Jahiliyyih	Jáhiliya[h or t], Pers. Jáhiliyyih	not knowing (something, how to do something); ignorant, uneducated, illiterate; foolish; fool
		state of ignorance; pre-Islamic paganism, pre-Islamic

		times (before CE 610), often translated as “Age of Ignorance”. The dark age of ignorance among the Arabs before the appearance of Muḥammad.
Jahiz	Jáḥiẓ	one who has prominent eyes. Abú ‘Uṭṭhman ‘Amr ibn Baḥr al-Kinání al-Baṣrí, commonly known as al-Jáḥiẓ (The Bug Eyed, 776–c. Dec. 868/Jan. 869) was a prose writer and author of works of literature, theology, zoology, and politico-religious polemics.
Jahiz	Jahíz	running, flowing; fleet, agile; (Pers.) vestments and furniture of every kind which a bride brings to her husband’s house; a dowry. Also called jahíziya. it is separate from mahr.
Jahl, Jahal	Jahl and Jahála	ignorance; folly, foolishness, stupidity. Amr ibn Hishám, often known as Abú Jahl (556–624), was one of the Meccan polytheist pagan Qurayshí leaders known for his critical opposition towards Muḥammad and early Muslims in Mecca.
Jahrum (Jahram, Jahrom)	Jahrum	city and county 155 km SE of Shíráz
Jahsha, Jihash, Jihshan, Ajhash, Juhush	Jahsh, fem. Jahsha	pl. Jihásh, Jihshán, Ajhášh young donkey;—(pl. Juḥúsh) trestle, horse
Jahul	Jahúl	ignorant; foolish, stupid. Jahúl (translated as “ignorant”) in Qur’án 33:72 is a different form of the word meaning “unknown” according to the Báb (see SWB, p. 70) and ‘Abdu’l-Bahá (Má’idiy-i-Ásmání, vol. 2, p. 50). See žalúm.
Jajim	Jájim, Jájim	Pers. a fine bedding or carpet (often wool and with vertical stripes)
Jalal ad-Dawla, Jalalu’-d-Dawlih	Jalál ad-Dawla, Pers. Jalálu’-d-Dawlih	a title, “the glory of the state”
Jalal Khadih	Jalál <u>Khá</u> ḍiḥ	Jalál <u>Khá</u> ẓeh (1897–1990) was a Hand of the Cause of God
Jalal	Jalal	important, significant, momentous, weighty
Jalal	Jalál	loftiness, sublimity, augustness; splendour, glory
Jalali	Jalálí	Ar.? great, illustrious, majestic, glorious; terrible, awe-inspiring; an era reckoned from Jalálu’-d-Dín (Akbar <u>Sháh</u> ), and beginning CE 1079
Jalaliya, Jalaliyyih	Jalálíya[t], Pers. also Jaláliyyih	name of a sect who worships the more terrible attributes of the deity; the followers of Jalál Bukhári
Jalalu’-d-Din Rumi	Jalálu’-d-Dín Rúmí	(called Mawláná (“our Master”), is the greatest of all Persian Súfí poets, and founder of the Mawlawí “whirling” dervish order)
Jalalu’-d-Din	Jalálu’-d-Dín	(or Jaláli’-d-Dín or Jalála’-d-Dín) “Glory of the Faith”
Jalálu’-d-Dín-Dawla, Jalálu’-d-Dín-Dawlih	Jalálu’-d-Dín-Dawla	(Pers. Jalálu’-d-Dín-Dawlih) title, “Glory of the Faith of the State”. Seven Bahá’ís were executed on the order of the governor of Yazd, Ḥusayn Mírzá (name also given as Mahmúd Mírzá), the Jalálu’-d-Dín-Dawlih (the grandson of Náṣir ad-Dín <u>Sháh</u> and the son of Mas’úd Mírzá, the Zillu’-s-Sulṭán) in 1891. As a result, Baha’u’llah referred to him as the tyrant of the land of Yá (Yazd).
Jali, Jaliy	Jalí, Jálí, Jalíy	clear, plain, evident, patent, manifest, obvious, conspicuous; shining, polished. Loudly and publicly, as in prayers, etc.
Jalil, Ajilla’, Ajilla, Jala’il	Jalíl, Ajillá’, Ajilla, Jalá’il	great, important, significant, weighty, momentous; lofty, exalted, sublime; revered, honourable, venerable; glorious, splendid
Jalil-i-Khu’i	Jalíl-i- <u>Kh</u> u’í	
Jalil-i-Tabrizi	Jalíl-i-Tabrízí	
Jalinus, Ghalinua, Isqinus	Jálinús	from Greek Galenus. Aelius or Claudius Galenus (CE 129–c.200/216), commonly known as Galen of Pergamon, a very famous physician, surgeon and philosopher in the Roman Empire. Also from Greek, <u>Gh</u> álínús or Isqilínus.
Jallabiya, Jallabiyat, Jalalib, Jalabiya	Jallábíya, pl. Jallábíyát, Jalálífb, Jalabiya	(Egyptian) a loose, shirtlike garment, the common dress of the male population in Egypt. Gallábíya, pl. Gallábíyát, Galálífb, Galabiya
Jalwa, Jilwa	Jalwa[t], Jilwa[t]	splendour, lustre, effulgence, transfiguration; presenting a bride to her husband adorned and unveiled; the meeting of the bride and bridegroom; the nuptial bed; the bridal ornaments. See jilwa
Jam	Jam	Pers. name of an ancient king of Persia, whom they confound with Solomon and Alexander the Great; a monarch, a great king; the pupil of the eye; pure, free, exempt; essence, nature, person. (Zend or Avestan: yima and Sanskrit: yama [“the twins”]. Yama became Jam). See

Jam, Jamat Jam', Jumu'	Jám, pl. Jámát Jam', pl. Jumú'	Jamshíd. cup; drinking vessel; bowl gathering; collection; combination; connection, coupling, joining; accumulation; (arithmetic) addition; union, merger, aggregation, integration (of) holding together (of divergent, separate things);—(pl.) gathering, crowd, throng; gang, troop a total, assembly, a many. club, association, society; corporation, organization; assembly, community a collection; a collected state; composure, tranquillity group (of people); band, gang, party, troop; community; squad (military unit) a solid; inorganic body; mineral; inanimate body, inanimate being fifth month in Islamic calendar or Jamádíyu'l-'Úla (both as transcribed in Bahá'í writings). See Jumádá al-Awwal. sixth month in Islamic calendar or Jamádíyu'l-'Ákhirah (both as transcribed in Bahá'í writings). See Jumádá ath-Thání. name given to Sulaymán Khán-i-Tunukábání beauty camel. Qur'án 7:40 expresses an impossibility ("a camel passing through a needle's eye"), and it is unlikely that al-jamal within the verse should be translated as "camel". A better reading is obtained using jummal ("a thick rope" or "a twisted cable"). It is argued that God would not have coined such an inappropriate metaphor, whereas, "a twisted rope passing through a needle's eye" has a relationship between the rope and needle. Source Imám 'Alí. Muhammad Asad in <i>The Message of the Qur'án</i> , fn. 32, p. 292. Abhá Beauty, a title of Bahá'u'lláh (Ar. influence) amiable, lovable Beauty of the Faith "The Blessed Beauty". Title used by some Bahá'ís for Bahá'u'lláh. The Ancient Beauty. A title of Bahá'u'lláh.
Jam'i Jam'íya, Jam'iyat	Jam'í Jam'íya[t], pl. Jam'iyát	
Jam'iyat Jama'a, Jama'at	Jam'íya[h or t] Jamá'a[h or t], pl. Jamá'át	
Jamad, Jamadat	Jamád, pl. Jamádát	
Jamadiyu'l-Awwal (Jamadiyu'l-Avval)	Jamádíyu'l-Awwal	
Jamadiyu'th-Thani	Jamádíyu'th-Thání	
Jamal Afandi (Jamal Effendi) Jamal Jamal, Jimal	Jamál Afandí (Effendi) Jamál Jamal, pl. Jimál, Ajmál	
Jamal-Abha Jamali Jamali'd-Din Jamal-i-Burujirdi Jamal-i-Mubarak	Jamál-Abhá Jamálí Jamáli'd-Dín Jamál-i-Burújirdí Jamál-i-Mubáarak	of or from Jámí (modern Ghor Province, Afghanistan) in Khorasan. Núr ad-Dín 'Abd ar-Raḥmán Jámí, also known as Mawlaná Núr ad-Dín 'Abd ar-Raḥmán or 'Abd ar-Raḥmán Núr ad-Dín Muḥammad Daṣṭí, or simply as Jámí or Djámí (1414–1492), was a Persian Sunní poet who is known for his achievements as a prolific scholar and writer of mystical šúfí literature. (with following genitive) total; whole, entire; all; entirety; e.g., jamí' an-nás all men, all mankind; al-jamí' all people, everybody; the public at large; jamí'an in a body, altogether, one and all, all of them; entirely, wholly, totally comprehensive, extensive, broad, general, universal; collector; compiler (of a book); compositor, typesetter;— pl. comprehensive, full; temples, mosques. Masjid jamí' great, central mosque where the public prayer is performed on Fridays. Jafr or Jafr al-Jámí' ("Universal Jafr") is a collection of esoteric knowledge of an apocalyptic nature reserved to the Imams. (fem. of jámí') league, union, association; community; federation; religious community, communion; commonness, community of interests or purpose; university academic, collegiate, university (adj.); university graduate universality, generality beautiful, graceful, lovely, comely, pretty, handsome; friendly act, favour, service, good turn; courtesy camel driver. Gardens of Jammál are at the south entrance of the Mansion of Bahjí. a live coal; gravel or small pebbles; heat from the ground; vapours, a sacred solemnity or peregrination performed
Jamal-i-Qidam Jamalu'd-Din-i-Afghani Jami	Jamál-i-Qidam Jamálu'd-Dín-i-Afghání Jámí	
Jami', Jami' an-Nas, Jami'an	Jamí'	
Jami', Jawami'	Jámí', pl. Jawámí'	
Jami'a, Jami'at	Jámí'a[h or t], pl. Jámí'át	
Jami'i Jami'íya Jamil, Jamila, Jamilih	Jámí'í Jámí'íya[h or t] Jamíl, fem. Jamíla[h], Pers. Jamílih	
Jammal, Jammalun	Jammál, pl. Jammálún	
Jamra, Jamarat	Jamra[t], Jamarát	

		in the valley of Miná, near Mecca, in which pilgrims defy and throw stones at a figure (3 pillars, now walls) representing the devil: Jamrat al-'Aqaba (east, largest), Jarat al-Wuṣṭá (middle) and Jamrat aṣ-Ṣughra (west, smallest). See ramy and Aṣghar.
Jamshid	Jamshíd	("Djemsheed") mythical King in Iranian traditions and culture. A compound of Jam and shíd formed by changes to the original Avestran names.
Jamshid-i-Gurji Jan Aqa Big Jan	Jamshíd-i-Gurjí Ján Áqá Big Ján	(MF) known as a Kaj Kuláh Pers. soul, vital spirit, mind; self; life; spirit, courage; wind; the mouth; arms; the father of demons; name of a race said to have inhabited the world before Adam; in modern conversation a word of endearment. See nafs
Janab (Jinab)	Janáb (Jináb)	side, margin, brink; an inner court, yard, vestibule; threshold; a place of refuge, hence, as a title of respect, your honour, excellency, majesty, etc.; power, dignity, dominion
Janami Jandal, Janadil	Jánamí Jandal, pl. Janádíl	you are my life and soul; you are close to me stone. Dúmat al-Jandal ("Dúmah of the Stone", 29.8110412, 39.875476), also known as al-Jawf ("depression", i.e. the Wádí Sirhán), is an ancient city of ruins and town in north western Saudi Arabia. It is located 37 km SW of the city of Sakáká. Dúmah (Aramaic "silence") was the sixth son (of 12) of Ishmael. August 626 Muḥammad led an expedition to Dúmat al-Jandal.
Jandaq Jang	Jandaq Jang	city 230 km north of Yazd and 178 km NE of Ná'ín, Iran Pers. war, battle, combat, engagement, fight, skirmish, rencounter; brawling, squabbling, litigating
Jang	Jang	Pers. war, battle, combat, engagement, fight, skirmish, rencounter; brawling, squabbling, litigating
Jangal	Jangal	Pers. a wood, forest, thicket; a country overgrown with wood, reeds, or long grass; a jungle
Jangali	Jangalí	Pers. wild, untilled, jungle-like. Insult referring to uncultured people (raised in jungles)
Jani	Jání	Pers. soul; cordial, heartily loved, devoted. Title of a merchant of Kashán, Hájí Mírzá Jání, early historian of the Bábí Cause and a martyr.
Jani, Junat Janib, Jawanib	Jání, pl. Junát Jánib, pl. Jawánib	one who gathers fruit; sinning, a sinner side; lateral portion; sidepiece; flank; wing; face (geometry); part, portion, partial amount; partial view, section (of a scene, picture or panorama); quantity, amount; a certain number (of), a few, some. "draw back"? <i>Seven Valleys</i> , p. 43
Jan-i-Khamsih Janna, Jannat ("Jinnat"), Jinan Jarib Jariya, Jariyat	Ján-i-Khamsih Janna[h or t], pl. Jannát, Jinán Jaríb Járiya[h], pl. Járiyát, Jawárin	garden; paradise, heaven 10,000 sq metres girl; slave girl; maid, servant; ship, vessel. Ḥadīth al-Járiyah
Jarra (Jarrih), Jirar Jarrah, Jarrahun Jasad, Ajsad Jasb Jashn	Jarra [جرّة] Jarráh, pl. Jarráhún Jasad, pl. Ajsád Jásb Jashn	a jar (earthenware or copper) water-vessel, ewer surgeon body. Compare Jism rural district, Markazí Province, Iran Pers. a feast, social entertainment; convivial meeting; a solemn feast
Jashn-i-A'zam	Jashn-i-A'zam	the Greatest Festival because 'Abdu'l-Bahá was known as the Ghúsn-i-A'zám [the Greatest Branch]—Day of the Covenant
Jasim	Jásim	.ood healthhealthy, strong, powerful, gBahá'u'lláh sent Hájí Jásim-i-Baghdádí to Sudan. Small city in southern Syria.
Jasim, Jisam	Jasím, pl. Jisám	great, big, large; voluminous, bulky, huge; vast, immense; stout, corpulent; weighty, most significant, momentous, prodigious
Jasus Jathiya Jatt (Jat)	Jásús Játhiya[h or t] Jatt	Pers. a spy; an emissary fem., the kneeling or crouching one Muslim town nearly 50 km south of Haifa. Area is the source of strong atzmon or jatt stone used on the Bahá'í terraces.
Javad-i-Karbila'i	Javád-i-Karbilá'í	

Javad-i-Qazvini	Javád-i-Qazvíní	Muḥammad Javád-i-Qazvíní. He went to Adrianople in 1867 and worked for many years as one of Bahá'u'lláh's amanuenses. Bahá'u'lláh gave him the title Ismu'llahu'l-Javad (The Name of God, the All-Bountiful). He later joined Mírzá Muḥammad 'Alí in opposing 'Abdu'l-Bahá.
Javad-i-Tabataba'í Javahiru'l-Asrar	Javád-i-Ṭabāṭabá'í Javáhiru'l-Asrár	"Gems of Divine Mysteries" or "The Essence of Mysteries" by Bahá'u'lláh. See jawhar and sirr
Jaw'an (Jau'an), Jaw'a' (Jau'a), Jiya' Jawab (Javab), Ajwiba, Jawabát	Jaw'án, fem. Jaw'á', pl. Jiyá' Jawáb, fem. Jawába[h or t]	hungry, starved, famished (pl. Ajwiba[h or t], fem. Jawabát) answer, reply;—pl. jawabát letter, message
Jawad (Jaouad), Ajwad, Ajawid, Jud	Jawád, pl. Ajwád, Ajáwid, Ajawíd, Júd	openhanded, liberal, generous, magnanimous;—pl. jiyád, ajoyád, ajáwid race horse, racer; charger
Jawahiri Jawan (Javan), Jawanan Jawanmardi Jawhar (Jauhar), Jawahir, Jawwal	Jawáhirí Jawán, pl. Jawánán Jawánmardí Jawhar, pl. Jawáhir, Jawwál	Pers. (Ar influence) a dealer in jewels, a jeweller Pers. young; young man, youth, lad loosely translated as chivalry. See lúṭfgarí.
Jawhar (Jauhar), Jawhara, Jawahir	Jawhar, fem. Jawhara[h], pl. Jawáhir	wandering, migrant, itinerant, roving; cruising; traveling; ambulant; traveler, tourist
Jawhara (Jauhara), Jawharat Jawhari (Jauhari)	Jawhara[t], pl. Jawharát Jawharí	intrinsic, essential nature, essence; content, substance (as opposed to form; philosophy); matter, substance; atom; jewel, gem, pearl;—pl. jewellery. From Persian Gawhar jewel, gem
Jawhariya (Jauhariya, Jawhariyyah) Jawid Jawidukht, Javidukht	Jawharíya[h] Jáwid or Jáwid Jáwidukht (Jáwid-ukht)	substantial (opposite to accidental); intrinsic, essential, inherent; fundamental, main, chief, principal; material; jeweler substantiality, essentiality Pers. eternal; eternity
Jawsh (Jaush)	Jawsh	sister of Jáwid. Jáwidukht, wife of Dhikru'lláh Khádim (Khádem). See ukht
Jawshan (Jaushan) Jawshan Kabir	Jawshan Jawshan Kabír	Pers. the breast; the middle of a man; midnight; a large section of the night, or the latter part of it; a march during the whole of the night. See Jayb breast plate, steel plate or chain mail
Jayb (Jaib), Juyub	Jayb, pl. Juyúb	long ("big") Islamic prayer with 1,000 names and attributes of God that is Muḥammad's "coat of amour" to protect Him from injuries
Jayhun	Jayhún	breast, bosom, heart; hole, hollow, cavity, excavation, opening; pocket (Latin <i>sinum</i> , English sine in mathematics); purse
Jaysh (Jaish), Juyush Jaysh 'Aramram Jaz	Jaysh, pl. Juyush Jaysh 'Aramram Jaz	Bactrus River (now the Balkháb or Balkh River)—it once flowed into the Oxus River army, troops, armed forces a numerous, huge army. See furúghí
Jazira (Jazirih), Jaza'ir, Juzur	Jazíra[h or t], pl. Jazá'ir, Juzur	Pers. an island; name of a country between Euphrates and Tigris (Mesopotamia, al-Jazírat)
Jazira al-Khadra, Jaziray-i-Khadra	al-Jazíra al-Khadrá'	island. Cizre (Kurdish), Jazírat ibn 'Umar (Ar.), Jazírih (Pers.), town and district in SE Türkiye. NW or upper Mesopotemia became known as al-Jazíra after the Arab Islamic conquest of the mid-7th century CE.
Jazirat al-Bahr Jazzar, Jazzarun Ji'rana (Jarana)	Jazírat al-Baḥr Jazzár, pl. Jazzárún Ji'rána[h]	(Pers. Jazíray-i-Khadrá') "The Verdant Isle" or "The Green Island", a reference by the Báb to the forests of Mázandarán Province (Quddús and Mullá Ḥusayn), and Bahá'u'lláh to the Riḍván Garden of Na'mayn near 'Akká. name given to Búshíhr by the Báb butcher al-Ji'ránah (21.55166, 39.952983) is a town that Muḥammad returned to after the Battle of Hunayn. The booty and the prisoners taken at Hunayn were gathered together at al-Ji'ránah. Masjid al-Ji'ránah (on the north side) is one of the Míqát al-ḥájj rendezvous points.
Jibt	Jibt	magic, sorcery, divination or any false belief. Name of a pagan idol (Qur'án 4:51).
Jidal, Mujadala, Mujadalat	Jidál (m.), Mujádala (f.), pl. Mujádalát	quarrel, argument; dispute, discussion, debate; "rational argumentation" (see Mujáhada)
Jidda	Jidda[h]	newness, novelty; modernity; rebirth, renaissance. Judda[h]—Jidda, seaport western Saudi Arabia.
Jiha, Jihat, Juhat	Jiha (Pers. Jihat, Juhat), pl. Jihát	side; direction; region, part, section, area; district, precinct, city quarter; agency, authority; administrative agency
Jihad	Jihád	fight, battle, combat; jihad (English), holy war (against the

Jihadi	Jihádí	infidels, as a religious duty); a crusade; endeavour, effort. Literally means “striving” (see root <i>jahada</i> )—a witness or martyr. During and immediately after the time of Muḥammad, jihád was directed against pagans and idolaters—the polytheists—and was undertaken in defence of the realm of Islám. Two main forms: 1. jihádí aṣḡhar (the lesser warfare), war against infidels (which is further subdivided into jihád of the pen/tongue (debate or persuasion) and jihád of the sword); 2. jihádí akbar (fem. kubrá; the greater warfare, and more important), war against one’s own inclinations. Shoghi Effendi used the expressions “Jihád-i-Kabír-i-Akbar” (“The supremely great crusade”) and “Jihád-i-Kabír” (“The great crusade”) in Persian for the “Ten Year Crusade”. See Qitál.
Jihan	Jihán	fighting, military; one who fights against the infidels, a crusader
Jihat-i-Mahiyyati	Jihat-i-Máhíyyatí	Pers. world
Jihat-i-Vujudi	Jihat-i-Vujúdí	Pers. essential aspect
Jihun	Jíhún	Pers. existential aspect
Jilard, Gilard (Jiliard, Giliard)	Jílárd, Gílárd	(from Gihon) Ar. for Oxus River
Jilf, Ajlaf	Jilf, pl. Ajláf	village 4 km SSW of Damávand. Ṭáhirih was a guest of Áqá Naṣru’lláh Gílárdí in Wáz-i-’Ulyá, in 1849.
Jilf-ast	Jilf-ast	Ar. boorish, rude, uncivil. Pers. i) any empty vessel, pot or pan; an animal disembowelled, and skinned; anything empty in the middle; ii) silly, trifling
Jillabiya (Jilabiya, Jellabiya, Gallabiya)	Jillábíya, pl. Jilábi	“he is a light-weight”
Jilwa	Jilwa	galabia or galabieh, a loose, shirt-like garment, the common dress of the male population in Egypt, Sudan and Eritrea. Gallábíya, pl. Gallábíyát, Galálíb in Egyptian Arabic.
Jim	Jím	Pers. (with Ar. influence) splendour; blandishment, loveliness; (metaphorically) the world. See jalwat.
Jinab-i	Jináb-i-	Arabic letter (j)
Jinab-i-’Azim	Jináb-i-’Azím	(Janabe)
Jinab-i-Amin	Jináb-i-Amín	
Jinab-i-Avariḥ	Jináb-i-Áváriḥ	( <i>Unfolding Destiny</i> , p. 13.)
Jinab-i-Fadil-i-Mazindarani	Jináb-i-Fáḏil-i-Mázindarání	(Jenabi Fazel)
Jinab-i-Husayn	Jináb-i-Ḥusayn	
Jinab-i-Ibn-’Abhar	Jináb-i-’Ibn-’Abhar	(Jenabe Ayadi, Ibn Abhar)
Jinab-i-Ismu’llah	Jináb-i-Ismu’lláh	
Jinab-i-Ismu’llahu’l-Asdaq	Jináb-i-Ismu’lláhu’l-Aṣdaq	
Jinab-i-Khan	Jináb-i-Khán	
Jinab-i-Mirza	Jináb-i-Mírzá	
Jinab-i-Mishkin	Jináb-i-Miṣḡkín	(MF p. 100)
Jinab-i-Muhammad-Taqi	Jináb-i-Muḥammad-Taqí	
Jinab-i-Mulla	Jináb-i-Mullá	
Jinab-i-Munib	Jináb-i-Muníb	( <i>Memorials of the Faithful</i> , GPB & <i>Child of the Covenant</i> 73)
Jinab-i-Munir	Jináb-i-Munír	Bahá’í exile who died at Smyrna en route to ‘Akká prison
Jinab-i-Nabil-i-Akbar	Jináb-i-Nabíl-i-Akbar	
Jinab-i-Quddus	Jináb-i-Quddús	
Jinab-i-Sayyah	Jináb-i-Sayyáh	(MF)
Jinab-i-Shaykh	Jináb-i-Shaykh	
Jinab-i-Tahirih	Jináb-i-Ṭáhirih	
Jinab-i-Varqa	Jináb-i-Varqá	
Jináb-i-Zayn	Jináb-i-Zayn	(Jinabi Zain)
Jinaza, Janaza, Jinazat, Janazat, Jana’iz	Jináza[t], Janáza[t], pl. -át, Janá’iz	bier; funeral procession. Pers. singular also jinázih.
Jinn	Jinn (collective noun)	jinn, demons (invisible beings, either harmful or helpful, that interfere with the lives of mortals). ‘Abdu’l-Bahá stated that jinn can be people whose faith or denial is veiled and concealed. He also said it refers to evil passions in man, such as lusts (Louis Gregory, <i>A Heavenly Vista</i> , p. 9) Others, including Sayyid Abul A’lá Mawdúdí, state jinn can include foreigners from afar, or be those with hitherto unknown skills that appear magical to the uninitiated.
Jinni, Jinniya	Jinní, Jinníya (fem.)	jinní, (demonic); jinni (demon); Jinníya (female demon)
Jins, Ajnas	Jins, pl. Ajnás	kind, sort, variety, species, class, genus; category; sex (male, female); gender (grammar); race; nation
Jirjis	Jirjís	Pers. George, particularly St. George of England; ranked

Jism al-Kull Jism, Ajsam, Jusum	Jism al-Kull Jism, pl. Ajsám, Jusúm	among the prophets by Muslims. the universal substance body (also [new meaning] of an automobile); substance, matter; mass; form, shape. Compare <i>jasad</i> The Bridge on the Path or the Bridge of Sirat. The hair-narrow bridge (symbolic) that every person must cross on the <i>Yawm ad-Dín</i> ("Day of the Way of Life", i.e. the Day of Judgement) to enter Paradise. It is said to be covered in hooks similar to the thorns ( <i>shawk</i> ) of <i>as-Sa'dán</i> (a thorny tree).
Jisr as-Sirat, Pul-i-Sirat	al-Jisr aṣ-Ṣirát, Pers. Pul-i-Ṣirát	bridge; dam, dike, embankment, levee;—pl. <i>jusúra[h]</i> beam, girder; axle, axletree.
Jisr, Ajsur, Jusur, Jusura	Jisr, pl. Ajsur, Jusúr	becoming a neighbour; neighbourhood; remaining constantly in the mosque (for prayer); receiving under protection, giving security from oppression. <i>Jiwár</i> (protection, particularly for members of a tribal clan) was a governing custom in pre-Islamic times.
Jiwar, Juwar	Jiwár, Juwár	tax; tribute; head tax on free non-Muslims under Muslim rule
Jizya (Pers. Jizyah), Jizan, Jiza'	Jizya[h], pl. Jizan, Jizá'	hunger, starvation
Ju Ju'an Jubayl (Jubail, J(e)beil)	Jú' Jú'án Jubayl	be hungry coastal city of Jubayl or Byblos in Lebanon, 30 km NNE of Beirut. A tradition states 'Akká is on a plain between Mt. Carmel and Mt. Jubayl (location unknown)
Jubayr (Jubair)	Jubayr	masculine given name meaning mender, unbreaker. Sa'íd bin Jubayr (665–714), also known as Abú Muḥammad, was originally from Kufá. He was a leading <i>Shí'a</i> jurist of the time.
Jubba, Jubab, Jibab, Jaba'ib	Jubba[h or t], pl. Jubab, Jibáb, Jabá'ib	a long outer garment, open in front, with wide sleeves. Pers. also <i>Jubbih</i> .
Jubbiy-i-Hizari'i Jud Judi	Jubbiy-i-Hizári' Júd al-Júdí	a type of overcoat open-handedness, liberality, generosity, bounty Jabal al-Júdí, Türkiye (Cudi Dağı in Turkish, 2,089 m peak, the Tigris River flows along its western side), mentioned in Qur'án 11:44 as the landing site for Noah's ark. 134 km NW Mosul, 15 km WNW Silopi and 15 km ENE of Cizre. Modern Mt Ararat is 310 km ENE of Jabal al-Júdí.
Juhd Juhfa, Jihfa (Jehfa)	Juhd Juḥfa[h], Jiḥfa[h]	strain, exertion al-Juḥfaḥ (22.700209, 39.145654) is a small settlement 4.5 km SSE of <i>Ghadír Khumm</i> and 13 km from the Red Sea. It is 16 km SE of <i>Rábiḡh</i> and 158 km NNW of Mecca. Muḥammad stopped near al-Juḥfaḥ during His flight from Mecca to Medina. It is now one of the five main meeting points ( <i>míqát</i> , i.e. <i>Míqát al-Juḥfaḥ</i> ) for pilgrims before heading to Mecca. See <i>Ghadír Khumm</i> .
Juj (Jujih), Jawj (Jauj) Jujih Khanum	Júj, Jawj Jújih <i>Khánum</i>	Pers. a cock's comb; a crest; a pennant, vane The minuscule Leona Barnitz was called <i>Jújih Khánum</i> (Little Chick Lady) by 'Abdu'l-Bahá
Juk	Júk	<i>Jug-Basisht</i> (Book of Juk), the Persian translation of the Yoga Vasistha, a syncretic philosophic text
Julab Julfa (Jolfa)	Juláb, Julláb Julfá	rose water "new" <i>Julfá</i> (since CE 1606) is an Armenian-populated area (one of the world's largest) of <i>Işfahán</i> , located south of the <i>Záyandí-Rúd</i> . The people migrated from the Armenian city of <i>Julfá</i> in Azerbaijan.
Juljul, Jalajil Jull, Gul Jullah, Julah Jum'a, Jum'ih, Juma', Juma'at	Juljul, pl. Jalájlil Jull, Pers. Gul Julláh, Juláh Jum'a[h or t], pl. Juma', Juma'át	(little) bell, sleigh bell; cowbell; jingle rose Pers. a weaver. <i>Yulláh</i> may be a variation. (Pers. <i>Jum'ih</i> ) week; Friday, gathering, "the gathering together of people". See <i>jam'</i>
Jum'a-Bazar, Jum'ih-Bazar	Jum'a-Bázár, Jum'ih-Bázár	Pers. Friday Bazaar. Normal market with many temporary traders on Friday.
Jumad, Jumada	Jumúd, fem. Jumúda[h or t]	frozen state; solid, compact state, compactness, solidity; rigor, rigidity, stiffness; inorganic state; hardening, induration; hardness, inflexibility; deadlock, standstill; inertia, inaction, inactivity; lethargy, apathy, passivity, indifference
Jumada al-Awwal, Jumada al-Ula	Jumádá al-Awwal	"the initial <i>Jumádá</i> ", the fifth Islamic calendar month (the first of parched land). Also known as <i>Jumádá al-'Úlá</i> (fem.) "the first <i>Jumádá</i> ".

Jumada ath-Thani, Jumada al-Akhir	Jumádá ath-Thání	“the second Jumádá”, sixth Islamic calendar month (the second/last of parched land). Also known as Jumádá al-Ákhir, “the last Jumádá”.
Jumada	Jumádá	dry. Name of the fifth and sixth months of the Muslim year.
Jumhur, Jamahir	Jumhúr, pl. Jamáhír	multitude; crowd, throng; general public, public; a community; a republic
Jumhuriya, Jumhuriyat Juml, Jumal, Jummal	Jumhúriya, pl. Jumhúriyát Juml, Jumal	republic a cable. Jumal, addition; the whole, aggregate, sum. Jummal, a cable; addition. All consist of the letters جمل.
Jumu’at	al-Jumu’at	[a proper name] [the day of gathering, the day of congregating] Friday. Súra 62 named al-Jumu’ah because verse 9 mentions the call for the “Congregational Prayer on Friday”. See jum’a
Junayd (Junaid) Junayn, Junayna, Junaynat	Junayd Junayn, fem. Junayna[h or t], pl. Junaynát	soldier or warrior (“Junain”, “Junaina”) garden; little garden. Junaynih Garden (32.993857, 35.095354)—a garden NW of Mazra’ih, Israel. Pers. fem. also junaynih.
Jund, Junud, Ajnad, Junayd (Junaid)	Jund m. and f., pl. Junúd, Ajnád	soldiers; army. Junayd (a name, soldier or warrior) is a diminutive of jund. Abu’l-Qásim al-Junayd ibn Muḥammad ibn al-Junayd al-Khazzáz al-Qawáríri was a mystic and one of the most famous of the early Saints of Islam.
Jundab	Jundab	(born Jundab bin Junáda) Jundab bin Junáda bin Sufyán al-Ghifári (590–653) known as Abú Dḥar al-Ghifári was one of the greatest companions of Muḥammad and a companion of Imám ‘Alí
Jundub, Jundab, Janadib Junun	Jundub, pl. Janádib Junún	grasshopper possession, obsession; mania, madness, insanity, dementia; foolishness, folly; frenzy, rage, fury; ecstasy, rapture. Pen name of Mírzá Faraju’lláh Faná’yán, see Faná’yán.
Jurayn, Jurayna, Juraynat	Jurayn, fem. Jurayna[h or t], pl. Juraynát	(“Jurain”, “Juraina”) green. Pers. fem. also juraynih. Juraynah (31.766670, 35.799831) is a settlement in Jordan.
Jurj Justan	Jurj Justan	Pers. wallets; saddlebags. Jurjí Zaydán Pers. to search, seek, inquire, ask for, examine, investigate; to heap up, accumulate; to find, acquire.
Juwayn, Juvayn Juwayni	Juwayn, Pers. Juvayn Juwayní	Joveyn, area about 50 km NNW of Sabzivár, Írán. Imám al-Ḥaramayn Ḍiyá’ ad-Dín ‘Abd al-Malik ibn Yúsuf al-Juwayní ash-Sháfi’í (1028–1085), abbreviated as al-Juwayní, was a Persian Sunní Sháfi’í jurist and mutakallim theologian
Juy (Joy)	Júy	Pers. (imperative and participle of justan), seek thou; seeking, desiring, wishing, asking. A running stream, rivulet; a canal or gutter cut for the purposes of irrigation; a groove in the back of a sword.
Juz’, Ajza’	Juz’, pl. Ajzá’	part, portion; constituent, component; fraction; division; section; a 30th part (of varying length) of the Qur’án (= 2 hizb), into which the Qur’án was divided due to printing costs in medieval times or to facilitate recitation of the Qur’án in a month.
<b>K</b>		
Ka	Ka	(an inseparable adverb of similitude prefixed to Arabic nouns or particles, never to pronouns), as, like; as though
Ka’aba, Ku’ub	Ka’aba (Ku’úb)	(verb) to be full and round, be swelling (breasts) Form II to make cubic, to cube (something); to dice (something)
Ka’b, Ka’ba, Ka’aba, Ka’iba Ka’b, Ki’ab, Ku’ub	Ka’b, Ka’ba[h], Ka’ába[h], Ka’iba Ka’b, pl. Ki’áb, Ku’úb	to be dejected, dispirited, downcast, sad knot, knob, node (of cane); joint, articulation; ankle, anklebone; heel (of a shoe); ferrule; die; cube; high rank, fame, glory, honour
Ka’ba (Ka’bih), Ka’abat	Ka’ba[h or t] (Pers. Ka’bih), pl. Ka’abát	cube, cubic structure; (figurative) shrine; object of veneration, focus of interest. The cubic building (al-Ka’ba or al-Ka’ba al-Musharrafah, “the exalted cube”) in the centre of the main Mosque in Mecca (Masjid al-Ḥaram) that contains the Black Stone ( <i>al-Ḥajar al-Aswad</i> ). The sanctuary is believed to have been originally built by Ibráhím (Abraham) and Ismá’íl (Ishmael), and appointed by Muḥammad as the Qiblah (the Point of Adoration) to which people turn in prayer in Mecca. The structure is 13.1 × 11.03 × 12.86 m (H × W × D)



Ka'b-ibn-i-Ashraf	Ka'b-ibn-i- <u>Ashraf</u>	a Jewish leader in Medina and a poet. He condemned by Muḥammad after the Battle of Badr (CE 624).
Kabab (Kebab)	Kabáb	fried or broiled meat; meat roasted in small pieces on a skewer; meatballs made of finely chopped meat (Syria, Egypt)
Kabara, Kabr, Kabri	Kabara, Kabr	to exceed in age (someone by), be older (than someone). Aqueduct from Kabrí (NE of Naháriya) to 'Akká.
Kabir, Kibar, Kubara, Akabir	Kabír, pl. Kibár, Kubará, Akabír	great, big, large, sizable; bulky, voluminous, spacious; extensive, comprehensive; significant, considerable, formidable, huge, vast, enormous; powerful, influential, distinguished, eminent; important; old. e.g. Amír Kabír. Superlative form of kabura.
Kabira, Kabirat, Kaba'ir, Kubar Kabri	Kabíra[h], pl. Kabírát, Kabá'ir, Kubur Kabrí	(fem. Kabír) great sin, grave offense, atrocious crime possibly derived from kabír refering to the plentiful water from the springs. al-Kabrí (33.015543, 35.150862) former Arab town 0.25 km south of kibbutz Kabri (centre 33.020988, 35.147014). Well known for its springs, including (NE to SW): Ein HaShayara ("the caravan") or 'Ayn Kabrí (33.015173, 35.151351—in al-Kabrí); Ein Tzuf ("nectar") or 'Ayn al-'Asal ("honey") (33.014761, 35.151093—in al-Kabrí); Ein Giah (or Gea) or 'Ayn Fawwár ("effervescent") 33.009398, 35.141897 (ENE of Tel Kabri); Ein Shefa ("abundance") or 'Ayn Mafshuh (33.008332, 35.138160—on Tel Kabri). <sup>1</sup> The number of springs made al-Kabri the main supplier of water in the District of Acre. Ancient aqueducts supplied water from the springs to Acre, and two additional canals were built in 1800 and 1814.
Kabul	Kábul	capital of Afghanistan
Kabura	Kabura	to be or become great, big, large, to grow, increase
Kad, Kad-ha	Kad, pl. Kad-há	Pers. a house; beginning, first
Kadhhab	Kadhhab	liar, swindler; lying, untruthful; false, deceitful
Kadhub	Kadhúb	liar
Kad-Khuda, Kad-Khudayan	Kad- <u>Khudá</u> , pl. Kad- <u>Khudáyán</u>	Pers. master of a family; a bridegroom, married man; anyone looked up to with reverence and respect; a magistrate; a king; an alderman, a sheriff (modern colloquialism); the soul; God; chief officer of a district; a mayor, magistrate, alderman or bailiff. Head man of a village, town, district or ward.
Kaf	Káf	Arabic letter (k)
Kafan, Akfan	Kafan, pl. Akfán	shroud, winding sheet
Kafara	Kafara	to disbelieve (in), to close oneself off to; to be ungrateful; to disclaim association with, to renounce
Kaffara	Kaffara[h]	to cover, hide; to expiate, do penance, atone; to forgive, grant pardon; to make an infidel, seduce to unbelief; to accuse of infidelity, charge with unbelief. A religious donation of money or food, made to help those in need, when someone deliberately misses a fast or intentionally breaks their fast.
Kaffara, Kaffarih	Kaffára[h], Pers. also Kaffárih	penance, atonement ('an for a sin), expiation ('an of); reparation, amends; expiatory gifts, expiations (distributed to the poor at a funeral)
Kafi	Káfi	Pers. sufficient, enough; efficacious, effective; entire, perfect. <i>Kitáb al-Káfi</i> (The Sufficient Book) is a Twelver <u>Shí'í</u> <u>ḥadíth</u> collection compiled by Muḥammad ibn Ya'qúb al-Kulayní.
Kafir, Kafirun, Kuffar, Kafara, Kifár	Káfir, pl. Káfirún, Kuffár, Kafara, Kifár	irreligious, unbelieving; unbeliever, infidel, atheist; ungrateful
Kafiya	Káfiya or Káfiya	Pers. name of a celebrated grammatical work by al-Ḥájib ("Kafshgar Kola", "Khafagarkolah") 1) village 12 km south of Babol, in Babol County, Mazandaran Province. It is near and to the west of the Shrine of <u>Shaykh</u> Ṭabarsí. 2) Kafshgar Kulá-i-Áraṭah (also known as Kafshgar Kulá) is a village 8 km NE of Qá'im <u>Shahr</u> .
Kafshgarkula, Kafshgar Kula	Kafshgarkulá, Kafshgar Kulá	
Kafur	Káfúr	(kafur) (a fountain intended to be drunk by the true and firm believers)—literally camphor, a medicine that is given as a soothing tonic in Eastern medicine. It is cool and it may have a good odour. Symbolically it is referred

<sup>1</sup> [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Tel\\_Kabri#/media/File:TelKabriRegion.png](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Tel_Kabri#/media/File:TelKabriRegion.png)

Kahf, Kuhuf Kahin, Kuhan, Kahana Kahraba Kahraba'i, Kahrabi	Kahf, pl. Kuhúf Káhin, pl. Kuhnán, Kahana Kahrabá' and Kahrabá Kahrabá'í and Kahrabí	to as a spring in heaven or an added spiritual flavour etc. Used to denote whiteness—a compound of all colours cave, cavern; depression, hollow, cavity diviner, soothsayer, prognosticator, fortuneteller; priest amber; electricity electric(al); electrician. Áqá Muḥammad Ḥusayn 'Alí Akbarúf ("Akbaroff"), known as Kahrubá'í because he worked on the electrical lighting of the holy shrines in Haifa and Bahjí.
Kahrabiya, Kahrabiya Kahruba'i Kaj Kulah (Kaj-Kulah)	Kahrabá'íya and Kahrabíya Kahrubá'í Kaj Kuláh (or Kaj-Kuláh)	electricity Pers. electricity Pers. a beau, literally "wearing the cap awry" or "skew cap"; a beloved object. A name given to Áqá Ján, a native of Salmás.
Kaj	Kaj	Pers. crooked, curved, wry, distorted, bent, dislocated; a hook; a grappling iron; a kind of silk of little value. A dishonest person is described in Persian as "his hat is kaj".
Kajawa (Kajawih, Kajavih, Kijawih)	Kajawa, Kajáwa, Kazáwa	Pers. a type of pannier, a less elegant form of a howdah or litter for women, placed on camels and mules. See hawdaj.
Kala Kalam	Kalá Kalám	Pers. a frog; potash talking, speaking; speech; language, mode of expression, style; talk, conversation, discussion; debate, dispute, controversy; words, word, saying, utterance, statement, remark; aphorism, maxim, phrase, idiom, figure of speech; (grammar) sentence, clause. Described as "speculative theology" by Momen. In Islam "the term 'theology' has never been used. Instead, the term kalám (discourse on the divine) was coined because the term 'theology' was identified with the doctrine of the holy trinity." <i>Making the crooked straight</i> , p. 786.
Kalantar, Kalantar-ha	Kalántar, pl. Kalántar-há	Pers. bigger, greater, larger; the chief man (especially for life) in a town, in whose name everything is done; sherrif—kalántarí <i>shahr</i> , mayor (of town). Ḥájí Ibráhím Kalántar <i>Shírází</i> (1745–1801), also known as I'timád ad-Dawla. Lord mayor ( <i>kalántar</i> ) of <i>Shíráz</i> during the late Zand era, the first grand vizier (Ṣadr-i-A'zam), and a major political figure of the Qájár period. See 'umad.
Kalardasht (Kelardasht, Kalar-Dasht)	Kalárdasht	Pers. (kalár+dasht, frog + desert) elevated (1,270 m) city (36.498399, 51.145966) in Mazandaran that is now often used as a summer retreat
Kalat-i-Nadiri Kalb, Kilab	Kalát-i-Nádirí Kalb, pl. Kiláb	Kalat Nader, city 80 km north of Mashhad dog. The Banú Kalb ("Kalbites") was an Arab tribe. Nisba Kalbí.
Kalbasi Kaldah (Kaldih) Kaldah, Kalda Kalim, Kalma, Kulama	Kalbásí Kaldah Kaldah (Kaldih), Kalda Kalím	Ḥájí Muḥammad-Ibráhím-i-Kalbásí Pers. dry, barren ground; a name Pers. dry, barren ground; a name. Mas'súd-Kaldih two meanings: 1. wounded, injured; sore; (pl. kalmá). 2. person addressed; speaker, spokesman, mouthpiece (pl. kulamá'). Hence, "The Interlocutor" (i.e. Moses)—title of Mírzá Músá, Bahá'u'lláh's faithful brother; also Áqáy-i Kalím, Master of Discourse, his usual full title.
Kalima, Kalimat, Kalim	Kalima[h or t] fem., pl. Kalimát, Kalim	(Kalim is the collective masc. pl.) word; speech, address; utterance, remark, saying; aphorism, maxim; brief announcement, a few (introductory) words; short treatise; importance, weight, influence, authority, ascendancy, powerful position "The Words of Paradise" by Bahá'u'lláh "The Hidden Words" by Bahá'u'lláh. Once (1858 to c. 1885) known as "Hidden Book of Fatimih" (Ṣahífíyyih-Maknúnyih-Fátímíyyih). Now also known as Ṣahífíyyih-Fátímíyyih (Book of Fatimih) and Muṣḥaf Fátimah ("Book of Fatimah").
Kalimat-i-Firdawsiyyih Kalimat-i-Maknuniyih	Kalimát-i-Firdawsíyyih Kalimát-i-Maknúnyih	"One who converses with God". Title given to Moses in the Islamic Dispensation.
Kalimu'llah	Kalímu'lláh	Pers. a church, synagogue
Kalisa Kam	Kalísá Kam	Pers. few, little; deficient, defective, mutilated, wanting, diminished, scarce, less (hence frequently imparting a negative sense); worse; poor, wretched; base; abandonment; deficiency, destitution; excellent, precious,

		glorious, honoured; the waist, side. Kam-kam, little by little
Kam, Chand	Kam, Pers. <u>Chand</u>	(interrogative and exclamatory particle with following noun in accusative) how much? how many! how much!
Kamal, Kamalat	Kamál, pl. Kamalát	perfection; completeness; completion, consummation, conclusion, termination, windup; maturity, ripeness
Kamalu'd-Din-i-Naraqí Kamana, Kamina, Kumun	Kamálu'd-Dín-i-Narácí Kamana and Kamina (Kumún)	to hide; to be hidden, concealed, latent; to have its secret seat (in); to ambush, waylay (someone) Form V to lie in wait (for someone), ambush, waylay (someone) Form X to hide, lie concealed
Kamil, Kamila, Kamala	Kámil, fem. Kámila, pl. Kamala[h]	perfect, consummate; genuine, sterling; complete, full, plenary, full-strength; completed, concluded; whole, entire, total, integral. al-Kámil, the second commonest metre (after the aṭ-ṭawíl) used in pre-Islamic and classical Arabic poetry.
Kamil-Muqaddam Kammun (Kumun, Kamoun) Kamran Kan Kana, Kawn (Kaun), Kiyán, Kainina	Kámil-Muqaddam Kammún Kámrán Kán Kána (Kawn, Kiyán, Kainína)	cumin-seed Pers. successful, blessed, fortunate Pers. a sheath; a mine or quarry; digging, excavating to be (past tense); to exist; to happen, occur, take place. Kuntu (I was) Pers. a turtle-dove Ar. cutting. Pers. hemp; sugar; a wound; a pick-axe; flight. Kand-i-'Ulyá (upper; 35.871498, 51.653033) and Kand-i-Suflá (lower; 35.866553, 51.645985) villages 32.5 and 33.5 km ENE from the centre of Tíhrán.
Kanad Kand (Kond-e-olya, Kond Sofla)	Kanáad Kand	Pers. a ditch, a moat. Middle Persian meaning "that which has been dug". See <u>Khandaq</u> . Persian town (34.502416, 47.960880) 50 km SW of Mt. Alvand (Qulla Alvand, 3,580 m) and 60 km SW of Hamadán.
Kandag	Kandag	Pers. mineral. Hájí Mullá 'Alí Kání.
Kangavar	Kangávar	church (Christian); synagogue, temple (Judaism) Pers. a female slave, maid-servant; a maid, virgin, girl
Kani Kanisa, Kana'is Kaniz Kanz, Kunuz Kar, Karat	Kání Kanisa[h or t], pl. Kaná'is Kaníz Kanz, pl. Kunúz Kár, pl. Karát	treasure work, job, occupation, business; calling, vocation, profession, trade. e.g. Ustádhkár
Karaj	Karaj	becoming stale and mouldy (bread). Karaj is the capital of Alborz Province, Iran, and effectively a suburb on the NW side of Tehran.
Karam	Karam	noble nature; high-mindedness, noble-mindedness, noble-heartedness, generosity, magnanimity; kindness, friendliness, amicability; liberality, munificence. Muḥammad Mahdí ibn Karbalá'í <u>Sháh-Karam</u>
Karama (Kirama, Kiramat), Karamat	Karáma[t], Karámát	nobility; high-mindedness, noble-heartedness; generosity, magnanimity; liberality, munificence; honour, dignity; respect, esteem, standing, prestige; mark of honour, token of esteem, favour;—(pl.) miracle (worked by a saint)
Karama, Karamat	Karáma, pl. Karámát	nobility; high-mindedness, noble-heartedness; generosity, magnanimity; liberality, munificence; honor, dignity; respect, esteem, standing, prestige; mark of honor, token of esteem, favour;—pl. miracle wonders wrought by saints for the good of the people as well as in proof of their own saintship.
Karand, Kirand (Kerand)	Karand, Kirand	a village about 100 km SE of Tíhrán (35.231533, 52.339868), home of the 'Alíyū'lláhís (an Islamic sect, followers of Imám 'Alí).
Karand-i-Gharb (Kerend-e Gharb)	Karand-i- <u>Gharb</u>	a city 31 km NW of Islám-Ábád-i- <u>Gharb</u> , Kermanshah Province, Iran
Karb	Karb	pressing heavily, weighing down the spirits (grief); drawing tight (a fetter); ploughing; twisting a rope; being near setting (the sun), almost extinguished (fire); affliction, anguish, vexation, distress
Karbala, Karbila	Karbalá', Karbilá', Pers. Karbalá, Karbilá	Shi'ite holy city in 'Iráq where the Ḥusayn ibn 'Alí was murdered (AH 61/CE 680), along with most of his family and many companions, and is buried. Imám Ḥusayn said of the name: "Anguish and distress" (a combination of karb, the land that will cause many agonies; and balá', afflictions). There are two villages of the same name in Fars and Zanjan Provinces. See Karb and Balá'.

Karbala'i, Karbila'i	Karbalá'í, Karbilá'í	prefixed title given to those performing/performed the pilgrimage to Karbalá. Karbalá'í Mihdí Mílání (Kerbela'iy Mehdi Milani). Hájí Sayyid Javád-i-Karbilá'í was given the title Sayyid-i-Núr ("Radiant Sayyid") by Bahá'u'lláh. Abbreviation "Kal".
Karij	<u>Khárij</u>	outer, outside, outward, exterior; external, foreign; outside, exterior (noun); foreign country or countries; quotient (arithmetic)
Karim Khan	Karím <u>Khán</u>	Hájí Mírzá Muḥammad Karím <u>Khán</u> Kirmání (1810–1873), a Shí'a scholar, a self-appointed leader of the <u>Shaykhí</u> community after the death of his mentor, Sayyid Kazím Raští, a writer described as "ambitious and hypocritical" (GPB 91), and condemned by Bahá'u'lláh for advocating the study of the science of metaphysical abstractions, of alchemy and natural magic, which Bahá'u'lláh described as "vain and discarded learnings". He wrote a vicious attack on the Bábí Faith at the request of the <u>Sháh</u> . (GPB 91) He developed the doctrine of (and the claim to be) the Rukn ar-Rábi' ("the fourth pillar") of Islam.
Karim, Kurama', Kiram	Karím, pl. Kuramá', Kirám	noble; distinguished, high-ranking, eminent; high-minded, noble-minded, noble-hearted; generous, liberal, munificent, hospitable, beneficent; benefactor; kind, kindly, friendly, amicable, obliging, gracious; respectable, honourable, decent; precious, valuable, costly; thoroughbred; "All-Bountiful"
Karima, Kara'im	Karíma[h] (fem. of Karím), pl. Kará'im	noble, precious thing, object of value, valuable; vital part (of the body; especially the eye); the hand; generous; a princess, lady
Karkh	<u>Karkh</u>	Pers. mansion, habitation, turreted building; al-Karkh is a quarter in Baghdad bounded by the west bank of the Tigris River. Bahá'u'lláh's family moved to al-Karkh prior to His return from Kurdistan
Karkuk (Kirkuk)	Karkúk	city (35.466009, 44.380987) in northern 'Iráq between Mosul and Baghdad
Karm, Kurum	Karm, pl. Kurúm	(collective) (Hebrew כַּרְמִי (k-r-m), plantation, etc.) vine, grapes, grapevines; vineyard; garden, orchard
Karmal, Karmil, Karmel (Carmel)	Karmal, Karmil	Hebrew karm+el "fresh (planted)" or "vineyard (planted)" of God (assumed). Karm+ suffix l may be used as the name for the scrubby woodland typical of the area. Mount Carmel (Har HaKarmel, Jabal al-Karmil) is defined as: 1. the 39 km long mountain range; 2. North-western 19 km of the mountain range; and 3. the headland at the north-western end of the range (Shoghi Effendi said the temple site (elev. 192 m) is the "Head" of Mt. Carmel and the Shrine of the Báb (elev. 134 m) is the "Heart" of Mt. Carmel). The highest point (32.741851, 35.048391) is 545.9 m. The Bahá'í terraces rise from 47 to 258 m over a length of 730 m, but the ridge above rises to 273 m. The description Jabal al-Quds (the Holy Mountain) in <i>Miracles &amp; Metaphors</i> , p. 45, may refer to Mt. Carmel. See Jabal Már Ilyás and Muḥraqa.
Karmali	Karmalí	Carmelite. Carmelite Monastery (Kamalí Dayr)
Karwan (Karvan)	Kárwán	Pers. a caravan (derived from the Persian, as is "van"), a large company of travellers or merchants
Karwan-saray (Karvan-saray)	Kárwán-saráy (Kárwánsaráy)	Pers. "caravan" + "palace" or "building with enclosed courtyard", a "caravan house". Derivation of the English a caravanserai or caravansary (a roadside inn for travellers, often travelling together as a caravan for safety)
Kas	Kas	Pers. a man, person; one, anyone
Kasa (Kasih, Kase, Kasse)	Kása	Ar. to be smart, clever, intelligent; to be nice, fine, pretty, comely, handsome, attractive, chic. Pers. a cup, goblet; a plate, saucer, large or small, of brass, wood, or clay; porcelain; the body of a violin or guitar; a large drum; the firmament; the sun; the earth, world.
Kasagiran (Kasihgaran, Kasagaran)	Kásagirán (Kása+girán)	Pers. Madrasa Kásagirán is a school (built 1694) in the Grand Bazaar of Isfahan, Iran. Also "Kasegaran" and "Kassegaran".
Kashan	<u>Káshán</u>	one of the oldest cities of Írán, located in north central Persia.
Kashani	<u>Káshání</u>	from <u>Káshán</u> . Mullá Muḥsin Fayḍ <u>Káshání</u> , <i>Kalimát al-</i>

		<i>Maknúnah</i> (Hidden Words)
Kashanih	Kásháníh	town (Keşan, Türkiye) that Bahá'u'lláh passed through on His way to Gallipoli (100 km south of Edirne)
Kashf al-Ghita'	Kashf al-Ghiṭá' 'an Ḥiyal al-A'dá'	"Removal of the veil from the schemes of the enemies", refutation of <i>Nuqṭatu'l-Káf</i> started by Mírzá Abu'l-Faḍl-i-Gulpáygání and his notes used by nephew, Áqá Sayyid Mahdí Gulpáygání, to complete it.
Kashf al-Hiyal'	Kashf al-Ḥiyal	"Uncovering the Deceptions" by 'Abdu'l-Ḥusayn-i-Áyatí (Ávárih)
Kashf, Kushuf, Kushufat	Kashf, pl. Kushúf, Kushúfát	uncovering, disclosure; baring, exposure, unveiling; revelation, illumination (mysticism); investigation, inquiry, search, quest, study; examination, scrutiny; inspection; boy scout movement;—pl. report, account; statement, specification, enumeration; table, schedule, chart; list, roster, index, register, inventory;—(pl. kushúfát) discoveries
Kashfi	Kashfí	of or pertaining to boy scouts. The "Discloser" or "one who discovers and explains the divine secrets".
Kashfiya	Kashfiya	alternative name for the Shaykhis because God lifted ( <i>kashf</i> ) from their intellect and from their vision the veil of ignorance and lack of insight into the Religion, and removed the darkness of doubt and uncertainty from their minds and their hearts. They are the ones whose hearts God illumined with the light of guidance. <i>The development of Shaykhí thought in Shí'í Islam</i> , p. 48.
Kashghar	Káshghar	(Kashgar) part of Sinkiang, China
Kashi	Káshí	Pers. short form of Káshání
Kashif, Kashafa	Káshif, pl. Kashafa	uncovering, revealing, etc.; serving exploratory purposes, instrumental in reconnaissance, conducive to discovery, detection or disclosure; examiner, investigator, discoverer; supervisor, inspector
Kashifi (Kashefi)	Káshiff	(Pers. with Ar influence) revelation, manifestation
Kashifu'l-Ghita'	Káshifu'l-Ghiṭá'	Muḥammad Ḥusayn Káshif al-Ghiṭá' (b. 1294/1877–d. 1373/1953), a Shí'a intellectual and marja' of Najaf.
Kashkul	Kashkúl	beggar's bag; scrapbook; album. Described as a globe-shaped alms-basket (originally made from a sea-coconut) carried by dervishes.
Kashmar (Keshmar), Turshiz	Káshmar	formerly Turshíz (Torshiz), Turaythíth (Turaythith) or Sulṭánabád (Soltanabad); is a city (35.243022, 58.468591; 155 km SW Mashhad) and the capital of Kashmar County, in Razavi (Raḍawí) Khorasan Province, Iran.
Kashmir	Kashmír	cashmir—a soft, twilled woolen fabric. Jammu and Kashmir is a state in northern India.
Kashmiri	Kashmírí	a native of Kashmír
Kasr, Kusur	Kasr, pl. Kusúr	breaking, fracturing; shattering, fragmentation; (pl.) break, breach, fracture; crack, rupture; fracture of a bone
Kasra	Kasra	defeat, breakdown, collapse; the vowel point for the short vowel i (grammar); nook of the house. See ḍamma and fatha
Kasr-i-Hudud	Kasr-i-Ḥudúd	lift or break bounds imposed by God
Katama, Katm, kitman	Katama (Katm, Kitmán)	to hide (something, from someone); to conceal, secrete, keep secret (something, from someone); to suppress, repress, restrain, check, curb, subdue (anger, passion); to hold (one's breath); to lower, muffle (the voice); to stifle, smother, quench (fire)
Kathir, Kithar	Kathír, pl. Kithár	much, many, numerous, abundant, plentiful, copious; frequent; a large portion, a great deal, a great many, a lot
Kathiran	Kathíran	very, much, to a large extent; often, frequently
Kathiri	Kathírí	al-Kathírí, officially the Kathiri State of Seiyun in Hadhramaut (Arabic: as-Salṭanah al-Kathíríyah-Say'ún-Ḥaḍramawt) was a sultanate in the Hadhramaut region of the southern Arabian Peninsula, in what is now part of Yemen and the Dhofar region of Oman.
Kathr	Kathr	much; surplus
Kathra	Kathra[t]	large quantity, great number, multitude, abundance, copiousness, numerousness, frequency, multiplicity, plurality; majority, major portion (of)
Katib, Katibun, Kuttab	Kátib, pl. Kátibún, Kuttáb, Kataba	writer; scribe, scrivener; secretary; clerk typist; office worker, clerical employee; clerk, registrar, actuary, court clerk; notary; writer, author. Kátib áyát, "verse writer" or

Katiba, Katibat	Kátiba[h or t], pl. Katibát	amanuensis.
Katibpur-Shahidi	Kátibpúr- <u>Shahídí</u>	(fem. of kátib) woman secretary; authoress, writer
Katibu's-Sirr, Katib-i-Sirr	Kátibu's-Sirr, Pers. Kátib-i-Sirr	Ni'matu'lláh Kátibpúr- <u>Shahídí</u>
Katurah	Katúráh	private secretary
Kawih (Kavih)	Káwih	Abraham's third wife
		Pers. "Kaveh" in Iranian mythology is a blacksmith (Áhangar) from Isfahan. Pers./Kurdish Káwa. May mean strength, vigour. May have derived from the Ar. Qahwa.
Kawkab, Kawkaba, Kawakib	Kawkab, fem. Kawkaba[h], pl. Kawákib	(Kaukab, Kokab) star (also, figuratively, of screen, stage, etc.); group, troop, party; white opacity in the cornea of the eye. Name (Kawkab) given to Miss H. A. MacCutcheon.
Kawm (Kaum), Akwam, Kiman	Kawm, pl. Akwám, Kímán	heap, pile; hill;—pl. kímán especially garbage piles, refuse dump
Kawm as-Sa'ayidah, Kawmu's-Sa'ayidih	Kawm aṣ-Ṣa'á'idah	("Kom al-Sa'ida", Per. "Kawmu's-Ṣa'á'idih"). A village or town (28.887858, 30.913262) 7.5 km WSW of the city of Bibá, Egypt. It is in Hayy al-Fuqqá'í (district), Markaz Bibá (region), Muḥáfázah Baní Suwayf (governorate). A fierce attack on a small band of Bahá'ís in this village ended in being the "initial step", Shoghi Effendi said, in "the eventual universal acceptance of the Bahá'í Faith, as one of the independent recognized religious systems of the world" ( <i>Bahá'í Administration</i> , p. 101) by the Appellate religious court of Bibá, which delivered its judgement on 10 May 1925. ( <i>Priceless Pearl</i> , p. 318). See entry for Bibá. See also <i>The Bahá'í World</i> , III:48–50, <i>God Passes By</i> , pp. 364–6.
Kawmu	Kawmú	gathering, assembly, group of people
Kawn, Akwan	Kawn, pl. Akwán	being; existence; event, occurrence, incident. al-kawn the existent, the existing, reality; the world; the cosmos, the universe al-Kawn al-A'lá, the Supreme Being, God.
Kawthar (Kauthar, Kawsar)	Kawthar	much, ample, abundant, plentiful, large quantity; al-Kawthar—name of a lake or river in Paradise (that Muḥammad saw on his mystic night journey, Qur'án 108:1) whence all the other rivers derive their source. See Tasnīm.
Kawus (Kavus)	Káwús	Pers. name of an ancient king of Persia; pure; elegant, graceful; radical; firm, constant; generous, noble; strengthened by divine aid; a subduer, conqueror; a spark; light, splendour, coruscation; swiftness, impetuosity.
Kay (Kai), Kayan	Kay, pl. Kayán	Pers. a star; the point made by the compasses at the centre of a circle; (pl.) great kings; the surname of the second dynasty of the Persian kings
Kayani, Kayaniyan	Kayání, pl. Kayáníyán	Pers. of the Kayanian race; imperial, royal. Dynasty [time of Alexander the Great] of the Kayáníyán (Keyanian) kings of Persia. See Kiyání.
Kayf (Kaif, Kief, Keef, Kif), Kuyuf	Kayf, pl. Kuyúf	state, condition; mood, humor, state of mind, frame of mind; pleasure, delight, well-being, good humor, high spirits; discretion, option, will;—pl. narcotic, opiate
Kayfa (Kaiyha)	Kayfa	(interrogative and exclamatory particle) how? how ...! The Arabic phrase bi-la kayfa, also bilá kayfa, is roughly translated as "without asking how". It was a way of resolving theological problems in Islám over apparent questioning in áyát (verses of the Qur'án) by accepting without questioning. This becomes an impediment to free thought and speculation. al-Ash'arí originated the use of the term in his development of the orthodox Ash'arí school against some of the paradoxes of the rationalist Mu'tazila. This view was held by the vast majority of the early Sunnī Muslims.
Kayfiya (Kayfiyya, Kaifiya)	Kayfíya[t], Pers. also Kayfiyya[t]	manner, mode, fashion; property, quality; nature, state, condition; particulars, particular circumstances (e.g., of an event); story, statement, account, relation; detailed circumstances, particulars, news
Kaykhusraw (Kaikhusraw)	Kaykhusraw	Pers. Also Kay <u>Khusraw</u> , Kay- <u>Khusraw</u> . Legendary Persian warrior
Kaynuna (Kainuna), Kaynunat	Kaynúna[h or t], Kaynúnat	being, existing; happening, coming to pass
Kaysaniya, Kaysaniyya	Kaysáníya, Kaysáníyya	Kaysanite, see Mukhtáriyya. Name may have been based on the kunya (surname) Kaysán, allegedly given to al-Mukhtár (see Mukhtár) by 'Alí, or the name of a freed

Kayumarth (Kayumart, Kayumars)	<u>Kayúmarth</u>	Mawlá of 'Alí who was killed at the Battle of Şiffin called Kaysán. More likely named after Abú 'Amra Kaysán, a prominent Mawlá and chief of al-Muḫtár's personal bodyguard. The Kaysanites were also known as Ḥanafíyya (after Muḥammad ibn al-Ḥanafíyyah) Pers. first of Adam's offspring who ever exercised regal authority; he is generally considered as the first king of the Pişhdádiyán dynasty, and is sometimes confounded with Adam and Noah. First mythical king mentioned at the beginning of the <u>Şháhnama</u> .
Kaywan (Kaiwan, Kayvan)	Kaywán	the planet Saturn; like-wise his orbit; a bow; the seventh heaven
Kazim (Kadhim) Kazim (Kazem, Kadhim), Kazima	Kazím Kázim, fem. Kázima[h or t]	filled with anger tolerant, forgiving, and having patience. "One who suppresses his passion or anger". The title of the seventh Imám of <u>Şhí'a</u> Islám.
Kazimayn (Kadhimayn)	Kázimayn	("Kazemain") dual of Kázim, "Two who swallow their anger", referring to "the two Kazims" (Músá ibn Ja'far al-Kázim (d. CE 799) and his grandson Muḥammad ibn 'Alí al-Jawád (d. CE 835), the seventh and ninth A'imma respectively). al-Kazimayn Shrine (Ḥaram al-Kázimayn), also known as Masjid al-Kázimíyah, is a combined <u>Şhí'a</u> Muslim mosque and shrine built over their graves. It is now located in the al-Kázimíyah suburb of Baghdád. The mosque is also known as Jámí' al-Yásín, al-Yassin Mosque.
Kazimi-Manshadi Kazimiya (Kadhimiya)	Kázimí-Manshádí Kázimíya[h or t]	followers of Kázim or "Kazimism". al-Kázimíyah was a city built around the shrines of two A'imma (al-Kázim and al-Jawád), and is now a suburb of Baghdád (about 7 km north of the city centre). Pers. Kázimiyya[h or t].
Kazim-i-Zanjani Kazimzada (Kazenzadeh) Kazirun, Kazrun	Kázim-i-Zanjání Kázimzáda (Kázim + záda) Kázirún	son of Kázim (Pers. Bahá'í Kázimzádih) (Kazerun, Kázirán, Kázárún) also known as Kasrun, is a city (90 km west of <u>Şhíráz</u> ) and capital of Kazerun County, Fars Province, Iran. See Darwáza Kázirún.
<b><u>Kh</u></b>		
Kha	<u>Khá</u>	name of an Arabic letter. Land of <u>Khá</u> : reference to the Khurasan Province and neighbouring areas, including the city of 'Ishqábád (Ashkhabad).
Khabar, Akhbar	<u>Khabar</u> , pl. <u>Akhabár</u>	news; information, intelligence; report, communication, message; notification; rumour; story; matter, affair. Traditions, sayings attributed to Muḥammad and to the Imams.
Khabar-Dar	<u>Khabar-Dár</u>	Pers. informed, appraised, certified; aware; careful, cautious; an informer, scout, spy; take care! beware! look out!
Khabir	<u>Khabír</u>	experienced, expert (in); familiar, conversant, well-acquainted (with), cognizant (of)
Khada (Khadih), Khawd, Khiyad	<u>Kháda</u> ( <u>Khawd</u> , <u>Khíyád</u> )	to wade (into water); to plunge, dive, rush (into something), tackle courageously (something), embark boldly (on). Pers. also <u>kháđih</u> ("khadeh" or "khazeh"). Jalálu'lláh <u>Kháđih</u> , last name also transcribed <u>Kházih</u> or <u>Kházeh</u> (1897–21 February 1990), a Hand of the Cause of God appointed by Shoghi Effendi in 1953.
Khadar Khadhala, Khadhli, Khidhlan	<u>Khađár</u> <u>Khadhala</u> ( <u>Khadhli</u> , <u>Khidhlán</u> )	green, greenness, green colour; greens, herbs, pot-herbs to leave, abandon, forsake, desert, leave in the lurch (or someone); to stay behind; to disappoint; pass
Khadi', Khuda', Khud'an, Khid'an	<u>Kháđi'</u> pl. <u>Khuda'</u> , <u>Khud'an</u> , <u>Khid'an</u>	submissive, humble; obedient, pliant, tractable; subject, liable, prone (to something). Pers. " <u>Kháđih</u> ". Jalál <u>Kháđih</u> , Hand of the Cause of God.
Khadi', Khudda', Khud'an, Khid'an	<u>Kháđi'</u> , pl. <u>Khudđa'</u> , <u>Khud'an</u> , <u>Khid'an</u>	submissive, humble; obedient, pliant, tractable; subject, liable, prone (to something). Pers. may use <u>Kházih</u> (Khazih)
Khadi'i Khadij Khadija, Khadijih	<u>Kháđi'í</u> <u>Kháđij</u> <u>Kháđija</u> [h or t], Pers. <u>Kháđijih</u>	[Doubtful <u>Kháđi'í</u> in <i>MUHJ</i> 1963–86, p. 502.] premature child <u>Kháđijah</u> bint <u>Khūwaylid</u> (555–619), Muḥammad's first wife and first female follower of Muḥammad. <u>Kháđijah</u> was the daughter of <u>Khūwaylid</u> ibn Asad, a leader of Quraysh tribe in Mecca, and a successful businesswoman in her own right.

Khadijih Khanum	<u>Kh</u> adijih <u>Kh</u> ánum	Mother of Bahá'u'lláh. Children of second marriage— Daughters Sárih <u>Kh</u> ánum and Nisá' <u>Kh</u> ánum. Sons Bahá'u'lláh, Mírzá Músá and Mírzá Mihdí.
Khadijih-Bagum	<u>Kh</u> adijih-Bagum	<u>Kh</u> adijih-Bagum (1820–1882) was the wife of her second cousin, the Báb. She was the daughter of Sayyid Mírzá 'Alí, a merchant, the paternal uncle of the Báb's mother. Her brother, Hájí Mírzá Abu'l-Qásim, was the father of Sayyid Muḥammad-Ḥusayn, the grandfather of Hájí Mírzá Hádí <u>Sh</u> írází, and the great grandfather of Shoghi Effendi.
Khadijih-Sultan Khadim (Khadem), Khuddam, Khudama	<u>Kh</u> adijih-Sultán <u>Kh</u> ádīm, fem. <u>Kh</u> ádima[h or t]	pl. <u>Kh</u> uddám, <u>Kh</u> udama. domestic servant, help; manservant; woman servant; employee; attendant; waiter; deacon (Christian) ( <u>Dh</u> ikru'lláh <u>Kh</u> ádem (sic), appointed Hand of the Cause of God, 1957)
Khadimu'llah, Khadimatu'llah	<u>Kh</u> ádīmu'lláh, fem. <u>Kh</u> ádīmatu'lláh	"Servant of God" or "Maid-servant of God". Bahá'u'lláh gave this title to Mírzá Áqá Ján (1837–1901), the first believer in Him, his personal attendant, later also His amanuensis. He broke the Covenant after the death of Bahá'u'lláh.
Khadir	<u>Kh</u> aḍīr	green, verdant; verdure, greenery; young green crop (of grain)
Khadir, Khidir, Khidr	al- <u>Kh</u> aḍīr, al- <u>Kh</u> iḍīr (al- <u>Kh</u> iḍīr)	a well-known legendary figure ("The Green One") or immortal saint. Identified as "One of our servants", Qur'án 18:65. His name is not mentioned in the Qur'án, but tradition gives it as <u>Kh</u> iḍīr. His knowledge is fresh and green, and drawn out of the living sources of life (Alláh). Equivalent in the Bible is considered to be Melchizedek. <i>Bahíyya <u>Kh</u>ánum</i> , p. 99 states the Cave of <u>Kh</u> iḍīr is the Cave of Elijah.
Khafid	<u>Kh</u> áfīḍ	a depressor; one of the attributes of God (as depressing the proud)
Khafiy	<u>Kh</u> afīy	hidden, concealed; secret, unknown; unseen, invisible; mysterious
Khafiya, Khafiyiyh, Khafaya	Khafīya[h], (Pers. Khafiyiyh), pl. Khafáyá	fem. of <u>kh</u> afīy. A secret, a secret affair. Quietly and privately, as in prayers, etc.
Khal, Akhwal, Khu'ul, Khu'la	<u>Kh</u> ál, pl. <u>Akh</u> wál, <u>Khu</u> 'úl, <u>Khu</u> 'úla	(maternal) uncle;—(pl. <u>kh</u> ílán) mole, birthmark (on the face); patch, beauty spot
Khalaf, Akhlaf Khalaj	<u>Kh</u> alaf, pl. <u>Akh</u> láf <u>Kh</u> alaj	substitute; successor; descendant, offspring, scion Pers. the aching of the bones from excessive labour. The <u>Kh</u> alaj people (also spelt Xalaj or Khaladzh; Persian: Xalajhá) are primarily classified as a Turkic people likely of Indo-Iranian origin that speak the <u>Kh</u> alaj language. Became largely Persianized in the mid-20th century.
Khalajabadi Khalal, Khilal	<u>Kh</u> alajábádī ( <u>Kh</u> alaj + Ábádī) <u>Kh</u> alal, pl. <u>Kh</u> ilál	Pers. Kayván <u>Kh</u> alajábádī gap, interval, interstice; cleft, crack, rupture, fissure; a defective, unbalanced state, imbalance; defectiveness, imperfection; fault, flaw, defeat, shortcoming; disturbance, upset, disorder; damage, injury, harm (that something suffers or suffered); <u>kh</u> ilála during; between; through
Khalaaqa, (Khalq)	<u>Kh</u> alaaqa ( <u>Kh</u> alq)	to create, make, originate (something); to shape, form, mould (something)
Khalidi, Khaldun	<u>Kh</u> aldí, pl. <u>Kh</u> aldún	adjective eternity (from root <u>kh</u> alada and noun <u>kh</u> ald). ibn <u>Kh</u> aldún (1332–1406, "Ibn-Kalduon", "son of immortals") is a famous Arab philosopher and historian.
Khali (Khalin)	<u>Kh</u> álī ( <u>Kh</u> álin)	free, unrestrained, open, vacant (office, position), void; idle, unemployed; free (from), devoid
Khal-i-A'zam	<u>Kh</u> ál-i-A'zam	"the Greatest Uncle", Hájí Mírzá Siyyid 'Alí, middle maternal uncle and guardian of the Báb
Khal-i-Akbar	<u>Kh</u> ál-i-Akbar	"the greater uncle", Hájí Mírzá Siyyid Muḥammad, eldest maternal uncle
Khal-i-Asghar	<u>Kh</u> ál-i-A <u>sh</u> ghar	"younger or junior uncle", Siyyid Mírzá Ḥasan-'Alí, youngest maternal uncle of the Báb
Khalid, Khwalid	<u>Kh</u> álid, pl. <u>Kh</u> wálid	everlasting, perpetual, eternal; immortal, deathless, undying; unforgettable, glorious;—pl. mountains
Khalidiya, Khalidiyyih	<u>Kh</u> álidīya[h], Pers. <u>Kh</u> álidīyyih	al- <u>Kh</u> álidīya "belonging to <u>Kh</u> álid". Naqshbandīya <u>Kh</u> álidīya, <u>Kh</u> álidīya or <u>Kh</u> álidí is the title of a branch of the Naqshbandīya <u>Sh</u> úfí lineage, from the time of <u>Kh</u> álid al-Ba <u>gh</u> dádí
Khalifa, Khulafa, Khala'if	<u>Kh</u> alífa[h or t], pl. <u>Kh</u> ulafá', <u>Kh</u> alá'if	caliph, literally successor. The vicar, deputy, successor or



Khalij, Khulj, Khuljan	<u>Khalīj</u> , pl. <u>Khulj</u> , <u>Khulján</u>	representative of the Messenger of God. See <u>Khiláfa</u> . bay, gulf; canal; al- <u>Khalīj</u> —name of Cairo's ancient city canal that was abandoned and leveled at the end of the 19th century. al- <u>Khalīj</u> Fársí, the Persian Gulf. <u>Khalīj</u> Gurgán, Gulf of Gorgon or Gorgon Bay, SE corner of the Caspian Sea.
Khalil	<u>Khalíl</u> , pl. <u>Akhillá</u> , <u>Khullán</u>	friend, bosom friend; lovers. al- <u>Khalíl</u> , the Friend, i.e. Abraham.
Khalil-i-Khu'i Khalilu'llah Khalíq	<u>Khalíl-i-Khu'í</u> <u>Khalílu'lláh</u> <u>Kháliq</u>	the Friend of God (Abraham is known as) creative; Creator, Maker (God). Used as a name, preceded by 'Abd (servant)—'Abdu'l- <u>Kháliq</u> "Servant of the Creator".
Khalis, Khalisa, Khullas	<u>Kháliš</u> , fem. <u>Kháliša</u> [h], pl. <u>Khullaş</u>	clear; pure, unmixed, unadulterated; sincere, frank, candid, true; free, exempt (from); name of a stream in the east of Baghdad on the banks of which a castle of the same name is situated. In Persian, also government revenue department office; lands under government management.
Khalisizádih	<u>Khálišizádih</u>	itinerant traveller, <u>Ákhúnd</u> Turábí, <u>Shaykh</u> Muḥammad <u>Khálišizádih</u>
Khalji	<u>Khaljí</u>	'Alá'ud-Dín <u>Khaljí</u> (r. 1296–1316) was the second and the most powerful ruler of the <u>Khaljí</u> dynasty in India
Khalkhal, Khalakhil	<u>Khalkhál</u> , <u>Khalákhíl</u>	anklet. Azerbaijani <u>Kháلكhál</u> ; formerly and local Azerbaijani Híruw; Persian Híruwábád or Hírábád. A city and capital of <u>Khalkhál</u> County, in Ardabíl Province, Iran.
Khall Khalq	<u>Khall</u> <u>Khalq</u>	vinegar. See Pers. Sirka creation; making; origination; something which is created, a creation; creatures; people, man, mankind; physical constitution. <u>Khálqan</u> a creation
Khalq-i-Jadid Khalwa, Khalawat	<u>Khalq-i-Jadíd</u> <u>Khalwa</u> [t], pl. <u>Khalawát</u>	Pers. (spiritual) rebirth privacy, solitude; seclusion, isolation, retirement; place of retirement or seclusion, retreat, recess; secluded room; hermitage; religious assembly hall of the Druses; booth, cabin
Khamanih Khamaneh, Khameneh	<u>Khámanih</u> , <u>Kháminih</u>	Pers. (also Khamneh, Khumla and Khumna) is a town 60 km WNW of Tabriz.
Khaminiy (Khamenei)	<u>Kháminiy</u>	Pers. Sayyid 'Alí Ḥusaynī <u>Kháminiy</u> (family are from <u>Kháminih</u> , the h is silent in his name), known in the Western world as Ayatollah Khamenei (second "supreme leader" of Iran)
Khamir	<u>Khamír</u>	leavened (dough); ripe, mature, mellow; leaven; leavened bread
Khamis, Khamisa	<u>Khamís</u> , fem. <u>Khámisa</u> [h]	a fifth; the fifth day of the week (Thursday); a garment or piece of cloth of five cubits; anything consisting of five parts (especially an army composed of van, centre, rear, and two wings)
Khammar Khammar, 'Udi	<u>Khammár</u> <u>Khammár</u> , 'Údí	vintner, wine merchant, keeper of a wineshop d. 1879. Previous owner of the House of 'Abbúd, in 'Akká. In 1870 he completed the restoration and expansion of the mansion at Bahjí as a summer palace. He placed the following interesting inscription over the mansion door: "Greetings and salutations rest upon this mansion which increaseth in splendour through the passage of time. Manifold wonders and marvels are found therein, and pens are baffled in attempting to describe them." ( <i>Shoghi Effendi: recollections</i> , p. 138). Grid co-ordinates 32.921563, 35.067297.
Khamisa, Khams Khamsih (Khamseh)	<u>Khamsa</u> [h or t], fem. <u>Khams</u> <u>Khamsih</u>	five; the five fingers, the hand former name of Zanjan Province. <u>Khamsih</u> , "the five" tribes in an area that is now divided between the provinces of Fárs, Kirmán and Hurmuzgán.
Khamsun, Khamsin, Khamasin	<u>Khamsún</u>	("chasin", "hamsin") fifty. <u>Khamsín</u> is derived from <u>khamsún</u> . 'Id al- <u>khamsín</u> Whitsuntide, Pentecost; aḥad al- <u>khamsín</u> Whitsunday; ayyám al- <u>khámásín</u> the period of about 50 days between Easter and Whitsuntide; and <u>khamsín</u> and <u>khámásín</u> , khamsin (English), a dry, hot, sandy, southerly windstorm in Egypt—these windstorms blow sporadically over a fifty-day period in spring, hence the name. Similar winds in North Africa and the Arabian Peninsula have local names, e.g. <u>sharav</u> in Israel.

Khamush	<u>Khámush</u>	Pers. silent; discreet; tame; dead; extinguished. Often used in connection with the dead.
Khamushi	<u>Khámushí</u>	Pers. silence, taciturnity. The dead are alluded to as being <u>Khámush</u> , i.e., silent.
Khan al-'Umdan	<u>Khán al-'Umdán</u>	"the Inn of the Pillars" (32.919986, 35.069020), large merchant's inn, 'Akká. Also known as <u>Khán al-'Avámíd</u> , <u>Khán al-Jurayní</u> .
Khan al-Ifranĵ (Khan al-Franĵ)	<u>Khán al-Ifranĵ</u>	"the Franks (or Europeans) Inn" (32.921118, 35.069777), 'Akká
Khan ash-Shawarda or Khan at-Tujjar	<u>Khán ash-Shawárda</u> or <u>Khán at-Tujjár</u>	"the Merchant's Inn" (32.921852, 35.071308), 'Akká
Khan ash-Shuna	<u>Khán ash-Shúna</u>	"the Granary Inn" (36.197565, 37.160959), oldest inn in 'Akká
Khan, Khana, Khanat, Khawanin	<u>Khán</u> , fem. <u>Khána</u> [h or t]	(pl. <u>Kháwánín</u> , fem. <u>Khánát</u> ) hostel, caravanserai; inn, pub, tavern. Fem. column (e.g., of a newspaper); square (e.g., on a chessboard). Pers., originally from the Mongolian term for a ruler; a title meaning prince, chieftain, warrior or man of rank. The political entity ruled by a <u>Khán</u> is a <u>Khánát</u> or Khanate (Khaganate).
Khana (Khanih), Khana-ha	<u>Khána</u> (خانه), pl. <u>Khána-há</u>	(Iṣfahání <u>Khánih</u> ) Pers. a house, dwelling, habitation; a tent, pavilion; a receptacle; a drawer, partition, compartment; department; the arm from the shoulder to the elbow; a field; a woman; a page of paper; a heap of corn; a hillock of sand; verse, poetry
Khanadan (Khandan)	<u>Khánadán</u> ( <u>Khándán</u> )	Pers. to echo; to obtain celebrity
Khanadan	<u>Khánadán</u>	Pers. a family; house; household; the court, king's household; of noble blood; the master of a family
Khanaqin (Khanaqayn)	<u>Khánaqín</u> ( <u>Khánaqín-i-'Iráqí</u> )	a town in 'Iráq on the border of Írán, 143 km NE Baghdád and 155 km west of Kermanshah
Khandaq, Khanadiq	<u>Khandaq</u> , pl. <u>Khánádiq</u>	ditch; trench. Arabized form of kandag following suggestion of Salmán to build a trench north of Medina in December CE 626.
Khandil	<u>Khándil</u>	pronunciation of Turkish Kandil (candle or oil lamp). Arabic qindíl
Khangah, Khanagah Khan-gah, Khana-gah	<u>Khánagáh</u> ( <u>Khángáh</u> )	Pers. <u>khána-gah</u> ( <u>khán-gah</u> ), a monastery for Sufis or Darwishes; a convent, chapel; a hospice. Also with "q" instead of "g".
Khani Abad (Khan-i-Abad, Khaniabad)	<u>Khání Ábád</u>	Pers. a village "near" Tíhrán may be: 35.663238, 51.409908 neighbourhood District 12, south of Gulistan Palace; 35.633734, 51.390302 North <u>Khání Ábád</u> , District 19; 35.619525, 51.394887 South <u>Khání Ábád</u> , District 19; or the village of village (35.568146, 51.526189) of <u>Qhání Ábád</u> ( <u>Khání Ábád</u> ).
Khani	<u>Khání</u>	Pers. a fountain, pure water; a vessel in which water is cooled; a bath; gold; imperial rank
Khan-i-'Arab	<u>Khán-i-'Arab</u>	
Khan-i-'Avamid	<u>Khán-i-'Avámíd</u>	Inn of Pillars, 'Akká. Also known as <u>Khán-i-Jurayní</u> or <u>Khán al-'Umdán</u> . See 'awámíd.
Khan-i-Ahi	<u>Khán-i-Áhí</u>	Mírzá Majíd <u>Khán-i-Áhí</u> , a secretary of Russian Legation
Khan-i-Kalantar	<u>Khán-i-Kalántar</u>	
Khan-i-Kashi	<u>Khán-i-Káshí</u>	
Khan-i-Khudi (Khankowdi)	<u>Khán-i-Khúdí</u>	
Khan-i-Kirmanĵ	<u>Khán-i-Kirmání</u>	small village (36.023428, 55.982993) in Semnan Province
Khan-i-Lariĵani	<u>Khán-i-Larĵání</u>	Haji Mírzá Muḥammad Karím <u>Khán Kirmání</u> (1810–1873), was a <u>Shaykhi-Shí'</u> a Muslim scholar. He was the third leader of Kirmání <u>Shaykhi</u> community. He is believed to be among the first <u>Shaykhí</u> scholars to have rejected the messianic claims of the Báb. He wrote a dozen anti-Bábí books, one such being <i>Risála izháq al-báṭil fī radd al-bábíya</i> ("The Crushing of Falsehood in Refutation of Bábism")
Khan-i-Nuri	<u>Khán-i-Núrf</u>	
Khaniq, Khawaniq	<u>Khániq</u> , <u>Khawániq</u>	choking, strangling; suffocating, asphyxiating, stifling, smothering; throttling, throttle (in compounds; tech.); (pl.) choke coil, reactor (radio); gorge, ravine, canyon
Khan-i-Qazvini	<u>Khán-i-Qazvíní</u>	
Khaniqiyi	<u>Khángiyí</u>	Pers. homemade
Khan-i-Shavirdi	<u>Khán-i-Shávirdí</u>	(A caravanserai in 'Akká)
Khan-i-Tanakábuni	<u>Khán-i-Tanakábúní</u>	(GPB) <u>Khán-i-Tunukábúní</u> , Sulaymán (MF)
Khanĵar, Khanajir	<u>Khanĵar</u> , pl. <u>Khánájir</u>	dagger. <u>Shaykh</u> <u>Khanĵar</u> was given the name Salmán by Bahá'u'lláh—thereafter known as <u>Shaykh</u> Salmán

Khanlar	<u>Khánlar</u>	<u>Khánlar</u> Mirza (1812–1856) (royal title <u>Ihtishám-i-Dawla</u> )
Khanlar	<u>Khánlár</u>	name of a village in Iran and Azerbaijan
Khannas	<u>Khannás</u>	the devil; a wicked person; al- <u>khannás</u> epithet of the Devil (properly speaking, “he who withdraws when the name of God is mentioned”), i.e. “Evil Whisperer”
Khanum (Khanam)	<u>Khánum</u> ( <u>Khánam</u> )	Pers. fem. lady, wife (placed after the proper name)
Khaqan, Khawaqin	<u>Kháqán</u> , pl. <u>Khawáqín</u>	overlord, ruler, sovereign, monarch, emperor
Khar	<u>Khar</u>	Pers. an ass; a stupid fool; black viscous clay; sediment; the bridge of a violin; the commonest, ugliest, largest, or coarsest of its kind
Kharab, Akhriba	<u>Kharáb</u> , pl. <u>Akhríba</u>	ruin, ruination; state of destruction or dilapidation; desolation;—pl. (site of) ruins
Kharaba, Kharabat, Khara’ib	<u>Kharába</u> , pl. <u>Kharábát</u> , <u>Khará’ib</u>	(fem. of <u>Kharáb</u> ) disintegrating structure, ruin, ruins, desolation; destroyed, deserted, depopulated, spoiled; debauched; overcome by wine, drunk, intoxicated; reprobate; noxious, vicious; indecent; miserable. (Pers. with Ar. influence) <u>Kharábát</u> , a tavern; a gaming-house.
Kharaj	<u>Kharáj</u>	tax; land tax (Islamic Law)
Kharaja, Khuruj	<u>Kharaja</u> , <u>Khurúj</u>	to go out, walk out; to come out. An act of rebellion against authorities.
Kharand	<u>Kharand</u>	Pers. agricultural settlement (35.935449, 53.441426) in Seman Province
Kharash	<u>Kharash</u>	a wild ass. <u>Shaykh</u> al- <u>Kharashí</u> .
Kharazm (Khwarazm)	<u>Khárazm</u>	(Pers.) or Chorasmia, is a large (former) oasis region on the <u>Ámú Daryá</u> (river) delta in western Central Asia to the south of the (former) Aral Sea
Kharazmi (Khwarazm)	<u>Khárazmí</u>	from <u>Khárazm</u> (a Khorasmian). <u>Muḥammad ibn Músá al-Khárazmí</u> (Persian and a native of <u>Baghdád</u> ) extended the work in astronomy of <u>Muḥammad ibn Ibráhím al-Fazá’rî</u> and produced the famous <u>Astronomical Tables (Zij)</u> . His work in the field of mathematics even more important. He who adopted Indian numerals and made use of zero. al- <u>Khárazmí</u> was also the originator of algebra whose name appeared in Europe as <u>Algorism</u> or <u>Algorithm</u> .
Kharazmshah (Khwarazmshah)	<u>Khárazmsháh</u>	Pers. generic title of the rulers of two dynasties who were based on <u>Khárazm</u> , especially of ‘ <u>Alá’ ad-Dín Muḥammad II</u> (r. 1200–1220).
Kharif	<u>Kharíf</u>	autumn, fall
Khariji, Kharijiya, Khawarij	<u>Khárijí</u> , fem. <u>Khárijíya</u> , pl. <u>Khawárij</u>	outer, out- (in compounds), outside, outward, exterior, external; foreign; non-resident; a member of the al- <u>Khárijíyat</u> (the Kharijite sect), the first identifiable sect of Islam;—pl. dissenters, dissidents, backsliders, rebels, outsiders or seceders, especially those who rebelled against ‘ <u>Alí</u> —the Kharijite sect (the oldest religious sect of Islam). al- <u>khárijíya</u> foreign affairs.
Khariq-i-‘Adat	<u>Kháriq-i-‘Ádat</u>	( <u>Khareki-Adat</u> ) Things that are contrary, rend or change the habits of men. Hence, sometimes ‘miracles’.
Kharput	<u>Khárpút</u>	<u>Harput/Khárpút</u> , ancient fortress about 5 km NE of <u>Eláziğ</u> , <u>Türkiye</u>
Kharras (Kharraz), Kharrasun	<u>Kharrás</u> , pl. <u>Kharrásún</u>	liar, slanderer, calumniator
Kharrat, Kharratun	<u>Kharrát</u> pl. <u>Kharrátún</u>	turner (of wood), lather; braggart, bluffer, storyteller. <u>Ustád ‘Abdu’l-Karím Kharrát</u> from <u>Isfahan</u> secretly and stealthily associated with <u>Covenant-breakers</u> , he was their spy in <u>Palestine</u> .
Kharrub, Kharnub, Khurnub	<u>Kharrúb</u>	(collective; nomen unitatis ♂) carob, locust; carob bean, locust pod, St. John’s-bread. Also <u>kharnúb</u> , <u>khurnúb</u> .
Khartum, Kharatim	<u>Khartúm</u> , pl. <u>Kharrátím</u>	proboscis, trunk (of the elephant); hose. al- <u>Kharrátím</u> ( <u>Khartoum</u> )—capital of the <u>Sudanese Republic</u>
Khasa’-il-i-Sab’ih	<u>Khasá’-il-i-Sab’ih</u>	“The Seven Proofs or Qualifications” by the <u>Báb</u>
Khash	<u>Khásh</u>	city in SE of <u>Iran</u>
Khasilat, Khasa’il	<u>Khasílat</u> , pl. <u>Kháshá’il</u>	Pers. manner, custom, usage, moral
Khasm, Khusum, Akhsam	<u>Khasm</u> , pl. <u>Khusúm</u> , <u>Akhsám</u>	adversary, antagonist, opponent; opposing party (in a lawsuit)
Khas (Khas), Khassan	<u>Khásh</u> , pl. Pers. <u>Kháshán</u>	special, particular; specific, peculiar; relative, relevant, pertinent (to), concerning (something); earmarked, designated, destined, set aside (for); especially valid or true (for), especially applicable (to), characteristic (of); distinguished; private; exclusive, not public;—pl. men of rank
Khassa, Khawass	<u>Kháshsa</u> [h or t], pl. <u>Khawáshs</u>	exclusive property; private possession; speciality,

Khasiya, Khasiyat, Khasa'is	<u>Kháṣṣiya</u> , pl. <u>Kháṣṣiyát</u> , <u>Khaṣá'is</u>	particularity, peculiarity, characteristic, property, attribute; essence, intrinsic nature; leading personalities, people of distinction. al- <u>kháṣṣa</u> the upper class, the educated. cf. 'Ámma.
Khata	<u>Khata</u>	specialty, particularity, characteristic, peculiarity, property, special attribute, feature, trait, qualification; prerogative, privilege; jurisdiction, competence
Khataba, Khutba, Khataba	<u>Khata</u> ba, <u>Khutba</u> [h or t], <u>Khata</u> ba[h or t]	Pers. region in Tibet known for musk production to deliver a public address, make a speech; to preach, deliver a sermon
Khatam al-Abwab	<u>Khátam</u> al-Abwáb	Seal of the Gates, an early title of the Báb
Khatam al-Anbiya', Khatam an-Nabiyyun	<u>Khátam</u> al-Anbiyá', <u>Khátam</u> an-Nabiyyún	the Seal (of approval, i.e. that he fulfilled or confirmed the earlier Revelations) of the Prophets. Form used in Qur'án 33:40 is <u>Khátama</u> 'n-Nabiyyína (accusative) or "the best of prophets" ( <i>khayr an-nabiyyín</i> ). <sup>1</sup> Endings: -ún (nom.), -ín (gen.) and -án (accus.). Muḥammad was the last Manifestation to prophesy the coming of Bahá'u'lláh, and His Dispensation the last of the prophetic cycle of religion. The appearance of the Báb closed this cycle. The Báb's Mission was to announce the Day of God, not to foretell it ( <i>Revelation of Bahá'u'lláh</i> 1:66) Umayyah ibn Abí aṣ-Ṣalt (a contemporary of Muḥammad) says Muḥammad was the one through whom "Allah sealed the prophets before him and after him", thus clearly indicating an expectation of prophets after Muḥammad. See "A Bahá'í approach to the claim of finality in Islam", Seena Fazel and Khazeh Fananapazir, <i>Journal of Bahá'í Studies</i> , 5:3, pp. 17-40; <i>Islam and the Bahá'í Faith</i> , Momen, chapter 3. Some adult sons of Prophets were also known as prophets, but Muḥammad had none (Qur'án 33:40). Zayd was an adopted slave and 'Alí a son-in-law. Pers. see Muhr-i-Payámbarán.
Khatam al-Wasiyyun	<u>Khátam</u> al-Wasiyyún	(nom.) Seal of the Successors ('Alí, son-in-law of Muḥammad)
Khatam, Khatim, Khawatim	<u>Khátam</u> , <u>Khátim</u> , pl. <u>Khawátim</u>	seal or signet ring; ring, finger ring; seal, signet; stamp. <u>Khátam</u> in Qur'án 33:40 can be interpreted as a "seal of approval", "seal of perfection", "beauty of" or the "best of". <u>ath-Tha</u> 'labí stated that "al- <u>khátim</u> is the one who sealed the prophets and al- <u>khátam</u> is the best of the prophets in character and physical constitution". Do not confuse with <u>khítám</u> ("last").
Khatama	<u>Khata</u> ma	(derivatives <u>kh</u> atm and <u>khítám</u> ) to seal, provide with a seal or signet (something); to stamp, impress with a stamp (something); to seal off, close, make impervious or inaccessible (something); to put one's seal (on), conclude, terminate (something); to wind up, finish, complete (something); to close, heal, cicatrize (wound). Five forms in Qur'án 2:7, 6:46, 36:65, 42:24 and 45:23.
Khatb, Khutb	<u>Khata</u> b, pl. <u>Khutb</u>	matter, affair, concern, business; situation, conditions, circumstances; misadventure, mishap
Khatib, Khatiba, Khutaba, Khuttab	<u>Khátib</u> , fem. <u>Khátiba</u> [h]	public speaker, an orator, a preacher; suitor; matchmaker;—pl. <u>Khutabá</u> , <u>Khuttab</u>
Khatib, Khutaba'	<u>Khata</u> fb, pl. <u>Khutabá</u> '	(public) speaker; orator; lecturer; preacher; suitor (for the hand of a girl); fiancé
Khatima, Khwatim	<u>Khátima</u> [h or t], pl. <u>Khawátim</u> , <u>Khawátim</u>	end, close, conclusion, termination; epilogue (of a book); final stage <u>khawátim</u>
Khatir, Khatirat	<u>Khátir</u> , pl. <u>Khátirát</u>	Pers. whatever occurs to or passes in the mind; cogitation, thought, suggestion; memory, remembrance; mind, soul, heart; inclination, propensity; affection, favour; pleasure, will, choice; sake, account, behalf
Khatirat-i-Malmiri	<u>Khátirát</u> -i-Málmírí	Pers. <i>Memoirs of Málmírí</i>
Khatirat-i-Nuh-Saliy-i-'Akka	<u>Khátirát</u> -i-Nuh-Sáliy-i-'Akká	Pers. Yúnis <u>Khán</u> , <i>Memories of Nine Years in 'Akka</i>
Khatm, Akhtam, Khutum	<u>Kh</u> atm, pl. <u>Akhtám</u> , <u>Khutúm</u>	sealing;—pl. seal, signet, seal imprint; stamp, stamp imprint
Khatt, Khutut	<u>Khata</u> ṭ (Pers. <u>Khata</u> ṭ), pl. <u>Khutút</u>	line; stroke; stripe, streak; (railroad) line, line of communication; telephone line; frontline (military);

<sup>1</sup> When used independently (not as a quotation), the first term should be presented in the nominative, i.e. Khátamu. In an-Nabiyyína, the double 'yy' transcribes the 'y + shadda'. This is transcribed as 'yy' rather than 'íí' because the 'y's are used here as consonants (i.e. producing the 'yy' sound) rather than as long vowels. The 'ína' ending of 'n-Nabiyyína indicates the genitive (i.e. "of the Prophets"), which in the plural has the same ending as the accusative.

Khattab	<u>Khattáb</u>	furrow, ridge; handwriting; writing, script; calligraphy, penmanship a name derived from the word “sermon” ( <u>Khāṭīb</u> ) (literally book-narration). ‘Umar ibn al- <u>Khattáb</u> , c. 584–3 November 644, was one of the most powerful and influential Muslim caliphs in history.
Khatt-i-Badi’	<u>Khatt-i-Badi’</u>	Pers. an unauthorized new script devised by Mírzá Muḥammad ‘Alí, written from left to right and the letters are separated from one another. Each letter is essentially an oblique straight line running downwards to the left, to which are appended various thin curved lines and hooks.
Khatt-i-Murghi Khatun Jan Khatun, Khawatin	<u>Khatt-i-Murghí</u> <u>Khátún Ján</u> <u>Khátún</u> , pl. <u>Khawátín</u>	writing or calligraphy in the shape of a bird wife of Hádíy-i-Qazvíní (MF) Pers. lady, matron, socially prominent woman; proper fem. name
Khatunabad	<u>Khátúnábád</u> ( <u>Khátún ábád</u> )	Pers. a town (30.00805, 55.42111) 160 km WSW Kerman and 278 km ENE of Shiraz, in Kerman Province. Name is written in Persian as two words.
Khatunabadi	<u>Khátúnábádí</u> ( <u>Khátún ábádí</u> )	Pers. of or from <u>Khátúnábád</u> . The <u>Khátúnábádí</u> family (i.e. <u>khándán Khátún ábádí</u> ) was a well-known and influential scholarly family in Isfahan and Tehran. Its ancestors moved from Medina to Isfahan and Qum. After an outbreak of plague in Isfahan, the head of the family sought temporary refuge in the village of <u>Khátúnábád</u> .
Khawaja, Khawajat	<u>Khawája</u> [h or t], pl. <u>Khawáját</u>	sir, Mr (title and form of address, especially for Christians and Westerners, used with or without the name of the person so addressed), e.g. <u>Khawája Naşíru’d-Dín Ṭúsí</u> .
Khawar (Khavar)	<u>Kháwar</u>	Pers. the west, but often used by poets for the east; the sun; a thorn. Pers. also <u>Khávar</u> .
Khawaran Khawari (Khavari)	<u>Kháwarán</u> <u>Kháwarí</u> or <u>Khávarí</u>	Pers. east and west; a district in <u>Khurásán</u> Pers. western; (poetical) eastern; the sun; surname of the poet Anwárí; from <u>Kháwar</u> . ‘Abdu’l-Ḥamíd <u>Ishráq-Khavarí</u> (1902–1972), a prominent Iranian Bahá’í scholar.
Khawf (Khauf), Khawfan (Khaufan)	<u>Khawf</u> , <u>Khawfan</u>	fear, dread (of); <u>khawfan</u> for fear (of), fearing (for). al- <u>Khawf</u> —mystical station of fear of the wrath and displeasure of God.
Khawli (Khauli, Khuli) Khawwam, Khavvam Khaybar	<u>Khawlí</u> <u>Khawwám</u> , Pers. <u>Khavvám</u> <u>Khaybar</u>	supervisor, overseer (of a plantation); gardener a surname a famous oasis 138 km north of Medina. The Battle of <u>Khaybar</u> was fought in the year 628 between Muslims and the Jews of <u>Khaybar</u> .
Khayl (Khail), Khuyul	<u>Khayl</u> , pl. <u>Khuyúl</u>	(collective) imagining, thinking; horses; horsemen, cavalry; a tribe (especially of horsemen); horsepower (hp). When Zayda’l- <u>Khayl</u> of the tribe of Hátim accepted Islám, Muḥammad called him Zayda’l- <u>Khayr</u> —Zayd of Goodness (or Zayd the Good).
Khayli (Khaili) Khayli Khub Khayli khush (khosh) amidad	<u>Khaylí</u> <u>Khaylí Khúb</u> <u>Khaylí khush</u> ámadíd	Pers. many, very much; very long Pers. (“Kheili Khoob”) very good, very well, all right Pers. a very blessed/welcome arrival that can be translated as “your coming gives me most great pleasure and delight”. See <u>Khawush</u>
Khayma (Khaima), Khaymat Khayr (Khair), Khiyar, Akhyar, Khuyur	<u>Khayma</u> , pl. <u>Khaymát</u> , <u>Khíyám</u> , <u>Khíyam</u> <u>Khayr</u> , pl. <u>Khíyár</u> , <u>Akhíyár</u>	tent; tarpaulin; arbor, bower; pavilion good; excellent, outstanding, superior, admirable; better; best;—(pl. <u>Khuyúr</u> ) good thing, blessing; wealth, property; good, benefit, interest, advantage; welfare; charity charity, charitableness, benevolence, beneficence Ibráhím <u>Khayrkháh</u> from Bábulsar “God’s Blessing” (“Kheiralla”). Ibrahim George Kheiralla (1849–1929) [Ibrahim Jurj <u>Khayru’lláh</u> ] (“PhD” was purchased) “best of villages”. Name given by Bahá’u’lláh to Zírak, a small village (33.81111, 57.306944) 13 km SW <u>Bushrúyih</u> . See Zírak.
Khayriya (Khairiya) Khayrkhah Khayru’llah (Khairu’llah)	<u>Khayríya</u> <u>Khayrkháh</u> <u>Khayru’lláh</u>	good people/community Qur’án 3:110 “The Most Virtuous among Women”—a title that Bahá’u’lláh gave to <u>Khadíjih Bagum</u> (wife of the Báb), and forbade all women, save Fátimih Bagum (the Báb’s mother) from adopting the title.
Khayru’l-Qura (Kheirul-Gora)	<u>Khayru’l-Qurá</u>	tentmaker tailor
Khayru’l-Ummah (Khairu’l-Ummah) Khayru’n Nisa’ (Khairu’n Nisa’)	<u>Khayru’l-Ummah</u> <u>Khayru’n Nisá’</u>	good people/community Qur’án 3:110 “The Most Virtuous among Women”—a title that Bahá’u’lláh gave to <u>Khadíjih Bagum</u> (wife of the Báb), and forbade all women, save Fátimih Bagum (the Báb’s mother) from adopting the title.
Khayyam Khayyat, Khayyatun	<u>Khayyám</u> <u>Khayyát</u> , pl. <u>Khayyátún</u>	tentmaker tailor

Khazan	<u>Khazán</u>	Pers. creeping, slow walk; reptiles; autumn. <u>Khazán</u> (also known as <u>Khízu</u> ) is a village (62 km ENE of Birjand) in Shakhen Rural District, in the Central District of Birjand County, South Khorasan Province, Iran.
Khazana, Khazn	<u>Khazana</u> ( <u>Khazn</u> )	to store, stock, lay up, hoard, amass, accumulate; to keep secret, keep (a secret) Form II and VIII to store, stock, lay up, warehouse (something); to store up, accumulate (something); to dam (something); to put in safekeeping, keep (something)
Khazar	<u>Khazar</u>	inhabitants of the shores of the Caspian; a member of a confederation of Turkic-speaking tribes that in the late 6th century CE established a major commercial empire covering the southeastern section of modern European Russia. Bahr al- <u>Khazar</u> (the Caspian Sea).
Khazina (Khazinih), Khaza'in	<u>Khazína</u> , pl. <u>Khazá'in</u>	treasure house; public treasury, exchequer; treasury, treasury department (of an official agency), any office for the deposit and disbursement of funds; cashier's office; vault, coffer, safe; cashbox, till (of a merchant). Persian also <u>khazínih</u> . Root <u>khazana</u> .
Khazmshahiyan (Khazmshahiyan) Khazraj	<u>Kházms háhiyán</u> <u>Khazraj</u>	Kharazmian dynasty centred on <u>Khárazm</u> Banú al- <u>Khazraj</u> , a tribe of Arabia up to the time of Muḥammad; renowned for their generosity and hospitality
Khidiw, Khidiwar, Khidaywi	<u>Khidíw</u> ( <u>Khidív</u> ), <u>Khidíwar</u> , pl. <u>Khidaywí</u>	("Khidiw, Khidiv, Khidaiwi") Pers. <u>Khidív</u> (a king, great prince, sovereign; a benevolent, excellent man; master, possessor, rich man; a friend). Khedive (English, title of the viceroy of Egypt under Turkish rule), adjective <u>Khidíwí</u> (English khedivial) and plural <u>Khidaywí</u> ("ay" or "i" may better represent the $\zeta$ after the letter d in the singular and plural forms)
Khidma, Khidam, Khidamat	<u>Khidma</u> [t], pl. <u>Khidam</u> , <u>Khidamát</u>	a service (rendered); attendance, service; operation; office, employment, occupation, job; work
Khil'a, Khila'	<u>Khil'a</u> [h or t], pl. <u>Khila'</u>	robe of honor; a honorific dress with which princes confer dignity upon subjects, consisting at the least of turban, robe, and girdle
Khilafa	<u>Khiláfa</u> [h or t]	vicarship, deputyship; succession; caliphate, office or rule of a caliph; (formerly) administrative department of caliphate
Khilt, Akhlat	<u>Khilt</u> , pl. <u>Akhlát</u>	component of a mixture; ingredient;—pl. mixture, blend (Siyyid Muhammad Akhlate)
Khirman, Kharman	<u>Khirman</u> , <u>Kharman</u>	Pers. the harvest; reaped corn, but unthreshed, and piled up in a large circular stack
Khirqat, Khirqa	<u>Khirqat</u> , <u>Khirqa</u>	Pers. a patch, rag; a garment made of shreds and patches; a religious habit
Khirqiy-i-Sharif Khitab, Khitabat, Akhtiba	<u>Khirqiy-i-Sharf</u> al-Masjid <u>Khítáb</u> , pl. <u>Khítábát</u> , <u>Akhṭiba</u>	the Mosque of the Prophets' Cloak, Istanbul. See <u>Khirqa</u> public address, speech; oration; letter, note, message. <u>Khítábát</u> (Talks of 'Abdu'l-Bahá, corresponds to <i>Paris Talks</i> )
Khitabat dar Urupa va Imrika Khitam al-Anbiya', Khitam an-nabiyun Khitam	<u>Khítábát</u> dar Urúpá va Imríká <u>Khítám</u> al-Anbiyá', <u>Khítám</u> an-Nabíyún <u>Khítám</u>	Letters to Europe and America by 'Abdu'l-Bahá the "last" of the Prophets sealing wax; end, close, conclusion, termination. Qur'án 83:26. $\text{fi al-}khítám$ , at the end, at last, finally, eventually.
Khiva, Khivah, Khiwah	Khiva, <u>Khívah</u> (Pers.)	modern name for <u>Khárazm</u> . Xiva (Uzbek) and <u>Khívah</u> (Persian). Alternative or historical names include: Kheeva, Khorasam, Khoresm, Chorezm, <u>Khárazm</u> (Persian); Khwarezm, <u>Khwárizm</u> , <u>Khwárazm</u> , <u>Khawárazm</u> ("Arabic"). <sup>1</sup> City in Uzbekistan (41.389706, 60.335722) located west of the Ámú (or Ámúya) Daryú (the ancient Oxus River).
Khiyaban (Kheyaban, Khiaban)	<u>Khíyábán</u>	Pers. a parterre (formal garden), flower-bed; an avenue (modern meaning). Two central intersecting avenues in Mashhad (Bala- <u>Khíyábán</u> (upper) and Pa'in- <u>Khíyábán</u> (lower)—since renamed Shirazi Ave and Ayotolah Bahjet Ave resp.); a village in eastern Iran 200 km SE of Mashhad (34.739307, 60.580232).
Khu'i (Kho'i) Khub	<u>Khu'í</u> <u>Khúb</u>	Pers. mood Pers. good; beautiful, elegant, pleasant, graceful, lovely,

<sup>1</sup> Khárazm is an example of a word where the "v" (váv, Persian) or "w" (wáv, Arabic) after the Khá' is not pronounced and should not be included in the transcription. The same applies to al-Khárazmí, Khárazmsháh and Khárazmsháhiyán.

Khuda (Khoda), Khudayan Khuda Bakhsh (Khudabakhsh) Khudarahm Khudayar	<u>Khudá</u> , pl. <u>Khudáyán</u> <u>Khudá Bakhsh</u> ( <u>Khudábakhsh</u> ) <u>Khudaráhm</u> <u>Khudáyár</u>	amiable, charming, excellent, gracious; beautifully, excellently; firm, strong Pers. master, prince, Lord, God, owner Pers. “Gift of God” Pers. compassion of God Pers. <u>khudá</u> + <u>yár</u> . <u>Khudáyár Akhtar</u> <u>khawárf</u> ( <u>Akhtar</u> + <u>khawárf</u> )
Khujand, Khuqand, Khukand Khujasta, Khujastah (Khujasteh)	<u>Khujand</u> , <u>Khúkand</u> <u>Khujasta</u> ( <u>Khujastah</u> )	city in Chinese Turestan about 110 km SSE Tashkent Pers. (ends with an “h”) happy, fortunate, auspicious, blessed; a flower yellow without and black within; a woman’s name.
Khul	<u>Khul</u>	Pers. bent, curved, crooked; mad; ashes; fundament. Possible word for ‘ashes’ in <i>Arches of the years</i> , p. 304.
Khulafa’u’r Rashidun	al- <u>Khulafá’u’r-Ráshidún</u>	The Rightly-Guided Caliphate—consisting of the first four caliphs in Islám’s history—was founded after Muḥammad’s death in 632. (sometimes al- <u>Khulafá’a’r-Ráshidín</u> , <u>Khulafá’</u> <u>Ráshidún</u> or al- <u>Khiláfah ar-Ráshidún</u> ). See Caliphs section below this alphabetical list.
Khulasa, Khulasat	<u>Khuláṣa</u> [t], pl. <u>Khuláṣát</u>	excerpt; extract, essence; quintessence, substance, gist (of something); abstract, resume, summary, epitome; synopsis
Khuld Khulq, Khuluq, Akhlaq	<u>Khuld</u> <u>Khulq</u> , <u>Khuluq</u> , pl. <u>Akhláq</u>	infinite duration, endless time, perpetuity, eternity innate peculiarity; natural disposition, character, temper, nature;—pl. character (of a person); morals; morality. <u>Akhlaq</u> is the practice of virtue, morality and manners in Islamic theology and falsafah (philosophy). Bahá’iy-i-bihí’l- <u>akhláq</u> (“a Bahá’í of high ethical standards”), can be used as a reference to Bahá’u’lláh.
Khulus Khulusiya Khumasi	<u>Khulús</u> <u>Khulúṣiya</u> [t] <u>Khumásí</u>	clearness, purity; sincerity, candor; frankness purity, candour, honesty. fivefold, quintuple; consisting of five consonants (grammar)
Khumayn	<u>Khumayn</u>	Pers. (Khomein, Khomeyn, Khowmeyn, and Khumain) a city (28 km NW Gulpáygán) in and the capital of Khumayn County, Markazí Province, Iran
Khumayni (Khomeini)	<u>Khumayní</u>	Pers. of or from <u>Khumayn</u> . Sayyid Rúḥu’lláh Músaví <u>Khumayní</u> (1902–1989), known in the Western world as Ayatollah Khomeini (first “Supreme Leader” of Iran), was an Iranian politician and cleric. Succeeded by Ayatollah Khamenei.
Khumm	<u>Khumm</u>	name of a wádí with a spring that ran into a pond ( <u>ghadír</u> ). Some believe <u>khumm</u> means deceiver, and the valley was so named because the water of the pond was saline and unfit for consumption.
Khums, Akhmas	<u>Khums</u> , pl. <u>Akhmás</u>	one fifth. An additional religious tax (one-fifth) paid by Shí’í Muslims to the Imám or his deputies
Khun	<u>Khún</u>	Pers. blood; bloody; killing; revenge; a shedder of blood; life, soul; selfishness; pride; a table; reading; singing
Khun-Baha Khuqan	<u>Khún-Bahá</u> <u>Khúqand</u>	blood price or value, “blood-money”. See Bahá’í <u>Khun Khánát Khúqand</u> was a Central Asian polity (1709–1876) in eastern part of the Fergana (Firghána) Valley, Central Asia, within the territory of eastern Uzbekistan, modern Kyrgyzstan, eastern Tajikistan and south eastern Kazakhstan.
Khur Khurasan (Khorasan, Korasan)	<u>Khur</u> <u>Khurásán</u>	Pers. the sun Pers. sunrise or east, “where the sun arrives from”. Province in the northeastern part of Írán until 2004—replaced by North <u>Khurásán</u> , South <u>Khurásán</u> and Raḍawí (Razavi) <u>Khurásán</u> (also called Markazí (Central) <u>Khurásán</u> ) Provinces. The former Greater Khorasan (with 4 main and historical quarters: Nishapur, Merv, Herat, and Balkh) was a region that included parts that are today in Iran, Afghanistan, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan and Uzbekistan.
Khurasani	<u>Khurásání</u>	Mírzá Abu’l-Qásim-i- <u>Khurásání</u> caretaker of the Shrine of Bahá’u’lláh and the gardens
Khurdad (Khordad) Khuri, Khawarina Khuriyih (Khureyeh)	<u>Khurdád</u> <u>Khúrfí</u> , pl. <u>Khawárina</u> [h] <u>Khúrfiyih</u>	Pers. third month of the Persian solar calendar parson, curate, priest Pers. two small agricultural settlements in Semnan Province: <u>Khúrfiyih-Bálá</u> (35.907770, 53.364087; “upper”)

Khurma	<u>Khurmá</u>	and <u>Khúríyih-Pá'ín</u> (35.890498, 53.309956; "lower") on the <u>Khúríyih Road</u> .
Khurma'i	<u>Khurmá'í</u>	Pers. date (fruit)
Khurramabad (Khorramabad)	<u>Khurramábád, Khurram-Abád</u>	Mrs Írán Raḥímpúr (née <u>Khurmá'í</u> )
Khursand, Khursanda	<u>Khursand, Khursanda</u>	Pers. a city (33.465808, 48.339875) in Loristan Province; a city (36.539747, 51.924426) in Tunikábun (Tonekabon) County (formerly <u>Shahsawár</u> ), Mazandaran Province.
Khurshid (Khorshid, Khurshed)	<u>Khurshíd</u>	Pers. ( <u>Khursanda</u> ends with an "h") content, satisfied, pleased. Town 190 km west of Kirman
Khuruj	<u>Khurúj</u>	Pers. a name; the sun; sunshine; radiant sunshine. See <u>Áftáb</u> .
Khusf (Khosf)	<u>Khúsf</u>	exit; egression, emergence; departure; exodus; emigration; raid, foray, sortie (against), attack, assault (on)
Khusha (Khosha)	<u>Khúsha</u>	name of towns in South Khorasan Province (32 km WSW Birjand; Bahá'í martyrs; mentioned in <i>The Bahá'í World</i> : 32.778556, 58.887931) and Kerman Province (31.594244, 56.096502). It is possible that <u>Khúsif</u> in <i>Bahíyyih Khánum</i> should be <u>Khúsf</u> .
Khushk	<u>Khushk</u>	Pers. a cluster or bunch of grapes or dates; an ear of corn; the constellation Virgo; gleaning; the rainbow. <u>Khúshih-i-Há'í Az Kharman-i-Adab va Hunar</u> "from the rich harvest of Persian culture and literature", 20 volumes of scholarship in Persian, based on proceedings and papers from the Society of Persian Arts and Letters conferences (1989–2018).
Khushkhu	<u>Khushkhú (Khwush-Khú)</u>	Pers. dry, withered; useless, barren; pure, mere, genuine; avaricious, tenacious
Khushnud (Khosnud), Khushnudan	<u>Khushnúd</u>	Pers. good-natured, of an excellent disposition
Khusraw (Khusrav, Kusrau)	<u>Khusraw</u>	Pers. content, pleased, happy;—pl. <u>khushnúdán</u> , happy people. Rúzbih <u>Khushnúdán</u> , born in Kázirún, Fars Province. Later known as Salmán al-Fárisí. A Zoroastrian who became a Christian and, being told a Prophet was about to arise in Arabia, journeyed there. He met Muḥammad at Qubá' on His migration to Medina, recognized His station and became a Muslim (the first Persian). He became a Companion of Muḥammad and is credited with suggesting a trench be dug around Medina before it was attacked by non-Muslims in the Battle of the Trench.
Khusraw Parviz (Parvez)	<u>Khusraw Parvíz</u>	Pers. a celebrated Persian king (Khosrow, Khosroe, Khosru or Cyrus). Kay <u>Khusraw Khudádád</u> , believed to be the first to embrace the Faith of Bahá'u'lláh from the Zoroastrian community.
Khusrawjird	<u>Khusrawjird</u>	(Chosroes II), the Sasanian monarch
Khusus	<u>Khuşúş</u>	village 7 km west of Sabzivár
Khutan (Khotan, Khoten)	<u>Khutan</u>	specialness
Khutba, Khutbih, Khutab	<u>Khutba[t]</u> , Pers. <u>Khutbih</u> , pl. <u>Khutab</u>	Pers. Ancient Buddhist city/region west of modern Hotan, Tibet, known for musk production
Khutbat ash-Shaqshaqiya	al- <u>Khutbat ash-Shaqshaqiya</u>	fem. public address; speech; lecture, discourse; oration; sermon, specifically, Muslim Friday midday sermon (al- <u>Khutbatu'sh-Shaqshaqiya</u> , also al- <u>Khutbat ash-Shiqshiqiya</u> ) "the roaring camel sermon" or the Shaqshaqiya sermon, a sermon preached by Imám 'Alí (a favourite among <u>Shí'í</u> Muslims because it is a rare statement by 'Alí on the usurpation of the caliphate by Abú Bakr) that was interrupted by a member of the audience asking a question. When begged by Ibn 'Abbás to continue his address, 'Alí answered, "The <u>shiqshiqi</u> has roared and subsided", meaning the inspiration of the moment has gone.
Khutbat at-Tutunjiya	<u>Khutbat at-Ṭutunjiya[h]</u>	Ar. loosely "Sermon of the Gulf" or "Sermon of the Twin Gulfs"—a sermon or discourse attributed to Imám 'Alí who delivered it between Kufah and Medina. Name derived from the occurrence (5×—in singular and dual forms) of the Arabic quadrilateral طتنج (T-T-N-J= <u>tutunj</u> ) or تننج (T-Ṭ-N-J = <u>ṭatanj</u> ). Pers. <u>Khutbih-i-Ṭutunjiya</u> or <u>Khutbatu'l-Ṭutunjiyah</u> .
Khutbiy-i-Dhikriyyih	<u>Khutbiy-i-Dhikriyyih</u>	"Sermon of Remembrance" by the Báb. Also called Tafsíri-Há' (Interpretation of the Letter Há') and Şaḥífíy-i-



Khutbiy-i-Jiddah	<u>Khutbiy-i-Jiddah</u>	Ja'faríyyih (Epistle of Ja'far)
Khutbiy-i-Qahriyyih	<u>Khutbiy-i-Qahríyyih</u>	"Sermon of Jiddah" by the Báb
Khutbiy-i-Salawat	<u>Khutbiy-i-Şalawát</u>	"Sermon of Wrath" by the Báb
		"Sermon of Salutations" by Bahá'u'lláh. "Extols the Cause of the Báb and encourages His followers to seek out and turn to the 'countenance of light'."
Khutbiy-i-Shahadat-i-Azaliya	<u>Khutbiy-i-Sháhádat-i-Azalíya</u>	Pers. "the sermon on the Eternal Witness" by Quddús
Khuwan, Khiwan, Akhwina, Akhawin	<u>Khuwán</u> , <u>Khiwán</u> , pl. <u>Akhwina</u> , <u>Akháwín</u>	table
Khuwar ("Khu'ar")	<u>Khuwár</u>	the lowing or mooing of oxen, bleating of sheep, goats, or fallow deer; the whiz of an arrow. Mullá Javád Qazvíní Baraqání (or <u>Qhazvíní Baraghání</u> ) (cousin of Táhirih), Mullá 'Abdu'l-'Alíy-i-Harátí and Mírzá Ibráhím-i-Şhírází were expelled by the Báb ( <i>The Dawn-Breakers</i> , p. 161). The first two were described by the Báb as "the Jibt and Tághút, the twin idols of this perverse people." ( <i>The Dawn-Breakers</i> , p. 162; see Qur'án 4:51) Nabíl-i-Zarandí likened all three to the lowing ( <u>khuwár</u> ) of the golden calf (al-'ijl <u>adh-dhahabí</u> ). Mullá Javád, in particular, is often referred to in Bábí and Bahá'í literature as " <u>khuwár</u> ". 'Abdu'l-Bahá on the same topic includes other Covenant Breakers, such as Mírzá Yahyá. See Sámirí.
Khuwayt	<u>Khuwayt</u>	diminutive of kut ("a fort"). al- <u>Khuwayt</u> or State of Khuwait.
Khuy	Máh-Kú	(Khoy) city in and the capital of Khoy County, West Azerbaijan Province, Iran
Khuza'	<u>Khuzá'</u>	name of a great man at the time of Iskandar
Khuza'i	<u>Khuzá'í</u>	al- <u>Khuzá'í</u> is the nisbah for a member of the al- <u>Khuzá'ah</u> tribe founded by 'Amr ibn Luḥay al- <u>Khuzá'í</u> . Sa'd bin Hárith al- <u>Khuzá'í</u> (martyred 61/680 in Karbala), agent of Imám 'Alí, the companion of Imám al-Ḥasan and Imám al-Ḥusayn. Brigadier-General Ḥusayn <u>Khuzá'í</u> , army commander in Mashhad, 1924.
Khuzistan	<u>Khúzistán</u>	Iranian Province at the north end of Persian Gulf (Khuzestan)
Khuzzan, Khuzzanat, Khazazin	<u>Khuzzán</u> , pl. <u>Khuzzánát</u> , <u>Khazázín</u>	dam; reservoir; basin, sump, pool; storage tank (also for oil);—(pl. <u>khuzzánún</u> ) storehouse man, warehouse man. Same root, <u>khazana</u> , as <u>khazína</u> .
Khwaja, Khawaja, Khwajah, Khwajih	<u>Khwája</u> , <u>Khwájah</u> , <u>Khwájih</u>	Pers. (variation <u>khájih</u> , "khajih") master, lord; honorific title of a wazír or other great dignitary, particularly for Sufi teachers. is a small village (29.177653, 54.330066) 2 km south of central Nayríz—site of the fort "outside of Nayríz" ( <i>The Báb</i> , p. 179) that was "burned to the ground" (DB, p. 495). See Arabic <u>Khawája</u> .
Khwan	<u>Khwán</u>	Pers. a table, covered table, and the meat upon it; a spacious tray; household furniture; rubbish of sticks and straws; weeds, tares; (imperative of <u>khwandan</u> , in compounds) reading; a reader; asking, begging; a chanter; a crier, invoker, inviter. See <u>khuan</u> .
Khwanda, Khwandagan	<u>Khwánda</u> , pl. <u>Khwándagán</u>	Pers. read, sung; called, invited; knowing how to read and write; a lecture or lesson; (in comp.) adopted;—pl. learned people, readers
Khwandagi	<u>Khwándagí</u>	reading, recital; invocation; calling; adoption
Khwandan, Khundan	<u>Khwandan</u> , <u>Khúndan</u>	Pers. to read, to recite; to invite, invoke, convoke, call; to sing, to chant; to decipher, to explain; to study
Khwani (Khani)	<u>Khwání</u>	Pers. reading. Note: since a و (wáw) after a خ ( <u>kh</u> ) may not be pronounced, it may be written as <u>khání</u> (see PDC p. 93).
Khwarazm (Chorasmia)	<u>Khwárazm</u>	a huge oasis region (centred on 42.189608, 59.326172) on the Ámú Daryá (Amu River, formerly the Oxus River) delta south of the (former) Aral Sea (45.338444, 59.946321; in Turkmenistan, Uzbekistan and Kazakhstan) in Turkmenistan. Near the centre of the oasis is Köneürgenç (Turkmen), Kuhnah Gurgánj (Pers.), a city (42.322890, 59.168301) in north Turkmenistan. Near the southern end of the oasis is the site of the ancient town of Ürgenç (Urgench; 41.553738, 60.621765), which contains the ruins of the capital of <u>Khwárazm</u> . Oasis was part of the Achaemenid Empire from about 550 BCE to about CE 100.
Khwarizmi	<u>Khwárizmí</u>	Muḥammad ibn Músá al- <u>Khwárizmí</u> (c. 780–c. 850), a

		Persian scholar who produced works in mathematics, astronomy, and geography. "Algorithm" derived from Latin form of surname. His <i>The Compendious Book on Calculation by Completion and Balancing</i> (Arabic: <i>al-kitāb al-mukhtaṣar fī ḥisāb al-jabr wa'l-muqābala</i> ; Latin: <i>Liber Algebrae et Almuḥabola</i> ), also known as <i>al-jabr</i> . The Latin translation introduced his solution of quadratic equations and the codification of the various Indian numerals (including zero (ṣifr) and the decimal point) to the Western world.
Khwush, Khwash	<u>Khwush</u> , <u>Khwash</u>	Pers. good, sweet, excellent, beautiful, fair, charming, pleasant, delightful, agreeable, cheerful, amiable, lovely, delicate, tender, kind, gentle, humane, mild, meek, elegant; healthy, wholesome, temperate; happy, well, pleased; willingly
Khwush-Amad	<u>Khwush</u> -Ámad	Pers. flattery; welcome; gratification
Khwush-Amadi (Khush Amadid)	<u>Khwush</u> -Ámadí ("Khush Ámadíd")	Pers. ("Khushamadid") flattery; assenting; you are welcome. A blessed arrival?
Khwush-Qadam (Khush Ghadam)	<u>Khwush</u> -Qadam ("Khush Ghadam")	Pers. a person who brings good fortune, welcome news, good omen ( <i>Maḥmúd's Diary</i> )
Kibdani (Kebdani)	Kibdání	Dar al-Kibdání, town in Morocco. Kibdání Muḥammad Muḥammad 'Alí, Bahá'í arrested in Morocco, 1962.
Kifl, Kiflayn	Kifl, dual Kiflayn	part, portion, share. Also archaic Arabic "double" or "duplicate", from a root meaning "to double" or "to fold". Kifl can be interpreted as a prophet or Messenger of God. Kiflayn two share, double share or large share. Qur'án 57:28 can be understood as referring to two Messengers of God.
Kimiya'	Kímiyá'	chemistry, alchemy; the philosopher's stone; al-Kímiyá' alchemy
Kimiya'i, Kimawi, Kimiya'un	Kímiyá'í, Kímáwí	chemical;—pl. Kímiyá'ún chemist; alchemist
Kinan, Kinanat	Kinán, pl. Kinánát, Akinna	shed roof, pent roof, awning
Kinana, Kanan'in	Kinána (Kinánih), pl. Kaná'in	quiver (for arrows). The Banú Kinánah is a tribe south of Mecca.
Kinar	Kinár	Pers. the lap; the bosom; an embrace; dalliance
Kinar-Gird	Kinár-Gird	a small fortress (caravanserai 35.375999, 51.253600) and village about 40 km SSW of Tīhrán on the old Iṣfahán road. The Báb paused (28 March 1846, before being moved to the village of Kulayn) in the village on His exile journey to Máh-Kú. Possibly the village of Kinár Gird-i-Pá'in (Kenar Gerd-i-Pain, 35.368333, 51.269722), 4 km NW of the village of Kulayn.
Kinari	Kinári	Pers. (gold or silver) lace
Kindi	Kindí	from the South Arabia tribe of Kinda. Abú Yúsuf Ya'qúb ibn Isháq aṣ-Ṣabbáḥ al-Kindí (Latin: Alkindus) (c. CE 801–873) was an Arab Muslim philosopher, polymath, mathematician, physician and music theorist. al-Kindí was the first of the Islamic peripatetic philosophers and is hailed as the "father of Arab philosophy".
Kinya, Kunya, Kuna, Kaniy, Kani	Kinya[h or t], Kunya[h or t]	(pl. Kuná, Kaníy, Kaní) surname, teknonym, agnomen (honourable adult nickname consisting of <i>abú</i> (father or ancestor, a patronymic) or <i>umm</i> (mother) followed by the name of the eldest child (often a son, a filionymic). Iṣfahání Pers. also Kunyih. Calling or naming (anyone) by a word that has another meaning. By extension, it may also have hypothetical or metaphorical references, e.g. as a nickname or reference of an attachment (Abú Bakr, "father of the young camel", given because of this person's love for camels), without literally referring to a son or a daughter. Contrast with nasab.
Kirdar	Kirdár	Pers. work, business, continued labour; employment in which a man is constantly engaged; profession, trade, art, occupation; effect; manner, conduct; action (good or bad)
Kirin, Kirind	Kirin, Kirind	(southern Kurdish: Kirin, Persian: Kirind-i-Gharb ("Kerend-e Gharb"); also known as Kerend ("Krend"), Karand, and Karínd. A city 75 km west of Kirmánsháh in Kermanshah Province.
Kirman	Kirmán	capital city of Kirmán province, Iran
Kirmani	Kirmání	of or from Kirmán. Ḥájí Mírzá Muḥammad Karím <u>Khán</u> Kirmání (1810–1871), a polymath and polemical opponent

Kirmanshah (Kermanshah)	Kirmánsháh	of the Bábí-Bahá'í religions. Regarded by a proportion of the <u>Shaykhí</u> admirers or followers of <u>Shaykh</u> Ahmad and Sayyid Kazím Ráshbí as the "third" <u>Shaykhí</u> leader and the first Kirmání <u>Shaykhí</u> leader.
Kisa'	Kisá', pl. Aksiya	city and province in western Írán.
Kishik	Kishík	garment; dress
Kishikchi	Kishíkchí	Pers. a guards-man, a guard
Kishon	Kishon River, Nachal HaKishon	Pers. a sentinel, night watchman flows to the north side of Haifa into the Mediterranean Sea. Arabic Naḥr al-Muqatta' (the river of slaughter or dismemberment) or al-Kishwan.
Kisra, Akasira, Akasir	Kisrá, pl. Akásira, Akásir	(Khosraw) Chosroes; designation of the Persian kings in general
Kiswa, Kusan, Kisan, Kasawin	Kiswa[h or t], pl. Kusan, Kisan, Kasáwin	clothing, clothes, apparel, attire, raiment; dress, garment; suit of clothes; uniform; draping, lining, casing, facing, panelling, wainscoting (e.g., of walls). Persian Kiswat (Kisvat), Kuswat, pl. Kusá
Kitab al-Asma'	Kitáb al-Asmá'	Book of Divine Names (also known as the <u>Chahár Sha'n</u> , "The [Book of the] Four Grades") written by the Báb in Arabic during his imprisonment in Máh-Kú and <u>Chihriq</u> in Iran (1847–1850). With over 3,000 pages, it is the largest revealed scripture in religious history.
Kitab al-Badi', Kitab-i-Badi'	al-Kitáb al-Badí', Pers. Kitáb-i-Badí'	"The Wondrous or Unique Book" by Bahá'u'lláh in 1867–68 in Adrianople. Written mainly in Persian, but it contains many passages in Arabic. Twice the size of the Kitáb-i-Íqán, it contains insights into the prophecies of the Báb concerning "Him Whom God shall make manifest" and was written in defence of the Bahá'í Revelation. Recipient was Mírzá Mihdíy-i-Gílání (a Bábí of "perfidy and hypocrisy", Adib Taherzadeh).
Kitab al-Hayy	al-Kitáb al-Ḥayy	"The Living Book", the Manifestation of God for the time being considered. An alternative expression is "The Speaking Book" (al-Kitáb an-Nátiq). See al-Kitáb aṣ-Ṣámit.
Kitab al-Mubin	al-Kitáb al-Mubín (Pers. Kitáb-i-Mubín)	"the clear or perspicuous book". Expression used in Qur'án 5:15, 6:59, 11:6, 12:1, 26:2, 27:1, 28:2, 34:3, 37:117, 43:2 and 44:2. Verses 12:1, 27:1, 28:2, 43:2 and 44:2 state that this expression refers to the Qur'án. Qur'án 3:7 states there are muḥkamát ("precise") and mutashábihát ("allegorical") verses.
Kitab al-Yawaqit wa al-Jawahir	al-Kitáb al-Yawáqit wa al-Jawáhir	(Pers. Kitábu'l-Yawáqit-i-wa'l-Javáhir, also with v instead of w) by Siyyid 'Abd al-Wahháb ibn Ahmad aṣh-Sha'rání (1492/3–1565, AH 898–973) was an Egyptian <u>Sháfi'í</u> scholar and mystic, founder of an Egyptian order of Sufism, eponymously known as <u>Sha'ráwiyyah</u> . Full title: Kitáb al-Yawáqit wa al-jawáhir fí bayán 'aqá'id al-akábir (The book of rubies and jewels: an explanation of the tenets of faith of mystic luminaries).
Kitab as-Samit	al-Kitáb aṣ-Ṣámit	"The Silent Book" is the previous Manifestation of God for the time being considered. e.g. at the time of the Báb, Muḥammad and the Qur'án is His Mute Book (al-Kitáb al-Abkam)—it cannot be used to refute the "Living Book", the Báb or now Bahá'u'lláh. See al-Kitáb al-Ḥayy.
Kitab, Kutub	Kitáb, pl. Kutub	piece of writing, record, paper; letter, note, message; document, deed; contract (esp. marriage contract); book
Kitab-i-'Ahd	Kitáb-i-'Ahd	Kitábun, a book "Book of the Covenant" or Testament of Bahá'u'lláh written in Persian, designated by Him as His "Most Great Tablet" and alluded to by Him as the "Crimson Book" (once known as the "Red Epistle"), and the 'word' recorded in it is the power of the Covenant—the power for unity that the Covenant possesses and radiates.
Kitab-i-'Ahdí	Kitáb-i-'Ahdí	"Book of My Covenant" (a name that is sometimes used for Kitáb-i-'Ahd)
Kitab-i-Haykal	Kitáb-i-Haykal	"Book of the Temple" by the Báb. Alternative name, Kitáb-i-Hayákil (Book of Temples or Talismans), or more loosely, as Kitábí dar Hayákil-i-Wáḥid (Book concerning the Temples (Talismans) of Unity). Information provided by Bahá'u'lláh "... serve to identify the work referred to by these varying titles as ... the final five sections ... of the" Kitáb-i-Panj-Sha'n, pp. 405–47. <i>The sources for early Bábí</i>

Kitab-i-Iqan Kitab-i-Mubin	Kitáb-i-Íqán Kitáb-i-Mubín	<i>doctrine and history</i> , Denis MacEoin p. 89. "Book of Certitude" by Bahá'u'lláh Pers. form, "the clear book", a selected compilation of Bahá'u'lláh's Writings in the handwriting of his half brother, Mírzá Muḥammad-'Alí. He was sent to Bombay to have the compilation printed, but He altered passages (easily exposed when compared with the originals) that alluded to 'Abdu'l-Bahá's exalted station. See <i>The Covenant of Bahá'u'lláh</i> , p. 130. "The Speaking Book" "Book of the Five Modes of Revelation" by the Báb Pers. a library; a study; a bookseller's shop "The Most Holy Book" by Bahá'u'lláh in Arabic. The first authorised English translation was published in 1992 as <i>The Kitáb-i-Aqdas: The Most Holy Book</i> (the title is based on Persian pronunciation). The book in Arabic has been given in both forms. It is the main source of Bahá'í laws and practices, and is sometimes known as the "Book of Laws".
Kitab-i-Natiq Kitab-i-Panj-Sha'n Kitab-Khana Kitabu'l-Aqdas, Kitab-i-Aqdas	Kitáb-i-Nátiq Kitáb-i-Panj- <u>Sh</u> a'n Kitáb- <u>Kh</u> ána al-Kitábu'l-Aqdas, Pers. Kitáb-i-Aqdas	"Book of Divine Names" by the Báb "Priceless Things" (by Mírzá Abu'l-Faḍl) "Indexical Tablet" by the Báb "Kitáb [Şahífa] bayn al-Ḥaramayn" ("The Book [Treatise] revealed between the Two Shrines [Mecca and Medina]") written by the Báb. The Most Holy Book "Book of the Spirit" by the Báb Pers. the act of paying lip service to authority while holding personal opposition. Saying something that is not true. See Taqíya (Ar.)
Kitabu'l-Asma', Kitab-i-Asma' Kitabu'l-Fara'id Kitabu'l-Fihrist Kitabu'l-Haramayn	Kitábu'l-Asmá', Pers. Kitáb-i-Asmá' Kitábu'l-Fará'id Kitábu'l-Fihrist Kitábu'l-Ḥaramayn	"Book of Divine Names" by the Báb "Priceless Things" (by Mírzá Abu'l-Faḍl) "Indexical Tablet" by the Báb "Kitáb [Şahífa] bayn al-Ḥaramayn" ("The Book [Treatise] revealed between the Two Shrines [Mecca and Medina]") written by the Báb. The Most Holy Book "Book of the Spirit" by the Báb Pers. the act of paying lip service to authority while holding personal opposition. Saying something that is not true. See Taqíya (Ar.)
Kitabu'l-Muqaddas Kitabu'r-Ruh Kitman	al-Kitábu'l-Muqaddas Kitábu'r-Rúḥ Kitmán	"Book of the Spirit" by the Báb Pers. the act of paying lip service to authority while holding personal opposition. Saying something that is not true. See Taqíya (Ar.)
Kiya	Kiyá	Pers. a king, protector, defender; a hero, champion; a lord, master; a lord marcher, landgrave, margrave; a peasant; powerful; work, labour; the four elements; pure, clear, innocent; heat, cold, dryness, or moisture; the mouth; mastic. [MUHJ 521 has Kiyá]
Kiyan Kiyani	Kiyán Kiyání, pl. Kiyáníyán	(keyan) being, existence; essence, substance; nature. <u>Kh</u> ujastah <u>Kh</u> ursand (Khojasteh Khorshand) Kiyání (1917–2002) and Ḥusayn-Qulí (Hossein-Gholi) Kiyání. See MBW p. "141" (143) and Hugh C. Adamson, <i>Historical Dictionary of the Bahá'í Faith</i> , p. 276. Pers. also Kiyání. See Kayání.
Kiyasar	Kiyásar	("Kiasar", "Kíasar", "Keyásar" and "Kíya Sar") is a small city 57 km SE Sari, in Sari County, Mazandaran Province
Kosher, Treyf (Taraf)	Kosher, Ṭreyf (Ṭaraf)	Yiddish <u>kásh</u> 'r ("fit", "proper"), kosher. Yiddish <u>treyf</u> (treufe, treifa, treife, treif, trayf, traif, traife) or non-kosher.
Ku	Kú	Pers. where? where is he gone? a broad street, square, market-place; a narrow street, an alley
Kub	Kúb, pl. Akwáb	drinking glass, tumbler, (Iraq) cup, or any vessel without spout or handle, an ewer
Kubidan Kucha (Kuchih)	Kúbídan Kú <u>ch</u> a	Pers. to beat, strike, bruise, pound Pers. a narrow street; a lane, slum, row, passage; a street, square, market-place;— <u>kúch</u> a'i bázár, a street leading to the market; the market-quarter;— <u>kúch</u> a'i bágħ, the street leading to the gardens; the quarter of the gardens.
Kuchak (Kuchik)	Kú <u>ch</u> ak (also Kú <u>ch</u> ik)	Pers. small, little; a musical mode or style; diminutive; younger, junior; a youngster, a child
Kuchik-Chakmachih	Kú <u>ch</u> ik- <u>Ch</u> akmachih	Küçükçekmece ("little depression"), now an eastern suburb of Istanbul, 23 km west of the city centre, on the European shore of the Sea of Marmara, Türkiye
Kuduk (Kodok, Kothok), Fashuda	Kúdúk, Fashúda[h or t]	Kúdúk is a town (9.892291, 32.108312; 9.848296, 32.019305) on the west bank of the White Nile in South Sudan. Known as Fashúda prior to 1904.
Kufa, Kufah, Kufih	Kúfa[h], Pers. Kúfih	a round tumulus of sand (especially red and mixed with gravel); a blemish. al-Kúfah, city on the west bank of the Euphrates River 110 km south of Bagħdád. The Imám 'Alí made it the centre of his operations, and was murdered in its mosque.
Kufi, Kufiyun	Kúfí, pl. Kúfíyún	of or from al-Kúfah. Kufic, Kufic writing—ancient Arabic letters. Kúfíyún (English Kufan, school of) grammarians.

		See Başrı.
Kufiya, Kufiyat	Kúfiya, pl. Kúfiyát	English keffiyeh or kaffiyeh, square kerchief diagonally folded and worn under the 'iqál as a headdress
Kufr, Kufran	Kufr and Kufran	unbelief, infidelity
Kuh (Koh), Kuh-Ha	Kúh, pl. Kúh-Há	Pers. a mountain, hill
Kuh-i-Nur, Jabal an-Nur	Kúh-i-Núr (Ar. Jabal an-Núr)	Pers. (Koh-i-Noor, Kohinoor and Koh-i-nur) Mountain of Light—Shrine of the Báb. Name of a famous colourless diamond (once 191 carats, from India). See Daryáy-i-Núr.
Kujur (Kojur)	Kujúr	a town 23 km south of the Caspian Sea in Mazandaran Province, Iran (36.384099, 51.729516)
Kulah Darrih	Kulah Darrih	Pers. (Kolah Darreh, Kaleh Darreh, Kolá Darreh, Kulah Darreh, "Kuldarih") is a small village in Zahray-i-Pain (Zahráy-i-Páyín) Rural District, Qazvín Province. 17 km WNW of the village of <u>Ish</u> tihárd.
Kulah	Kuláh	Pers. a conic hat of (usually) black lambskin worn by Muslim priests, dervishes, government employees and civilians; any head-gear, a Tartar cap, a turban; a mitre, tiara, fillet, wreath; a crown; a night-cap
Kulah-i-Farangi	Kuláh-i-Farangi	(European hat—PDC p. 92)
Kulayn (Koleyn, Kolin, Kulin)	Kulayn	a village (35.340106, 51.298575) near Rey. 41 km SSW of Tehran. It was here that the Báb received some gifts and a message from Bahá'u'lláh. The Báb's response described in GPB p. 68 and that in DB p. 228 regarding a physical meeting are not to be taken literally, but merely a way of describing events in human terms. See Kinár-Gird.
Kull	Kull	totality, entirety; everyone, each one, anyone; (with following definite noun) whole, entire, all; (with following indefinite noun) every
Kulli	Kulli	total, entire, all-round, overall, sweeping, comprehensive, complete; absolute, universal
Kulliya, Kulliyat	Kulliya[t], pl. Kulliyát	totality, entirety; integrity, wholeness, entirety, completeness;—pl. faculty, school (of a university); college; institute of higher learning, academy, secondary school
Kulliyya	Kulliyya fem.	totality, entirety; completeness, fullness, wholeness; universality, generality; integrity
Kullu't-Ta'am	Kullu't-Ṭa'ám	"Tablet of All Food" by Bahá'u'lláh. Qur'án 3:93 is known as Kullu't-Ṭa'ám, begins with "All food ...". Error: Qullu't-Ṭa'ám ("Qullu't-Ta'am")
Kullu-Shay', Kull-i-Shay'	Kullu- <u>Sh</u> ay', Pers. Kull-i- <u>Sh</u> ay'	"all things", abjad value of 361 (19 × 19) and a time period of 361 years). Note: <u>Ṣ</u> or "11" is counted once as 30. See Váhid ("unity", 19)
Kulthum	Kulthúm	full of flesh about the face and cheeks; an elephant; the silken pennant at the top of a standard
Kumayl	Kumayl bin-i-Ziyád an-Nak <u>h</u> a'í	Companion of Imám 'Alí. Known as Kumayl. It is also the name of a prayer narrated to him by Imám 'Alí.
Kun fayakun	Kun Fayakún (Fa+ yakún)	(God said) Be, and it was or it is (Qur'án 2:117; 3:47, 59; 6:73; 16:40; 19:35; 36:82 & 40:68). Tablet of Visitation ( <i>Bahá'í Prayers</i> pp. 230–3) uses "Be Thou". An older translation in <i>Star of the West</i> used "káf and nún" for "kun fayakún" (the first and last letters of the words).
Kun	Kun	Pers. with Ar. influence (imperative Be!) be thou, the creative word. The word kun contains the consonants káf and nún ( <i>káf wa nún</i> ), which in English, by happy circumstance, Shoghi Effendi was able to represent using the letters 'B' and 'E'. The 'B' has been identified with the primal will and the 'E' with the divine purpose, which is the subsequent stage of unfoldment. Alternatively, 'B' "means the creative Power of God Who through His command causes all things to come into being" and 'E' "the power of the Manifestation of God, His great spiritual creative force".
Kunar Takhteh, Konartakhteh	Kunár Tak <u>h</u> ta	(Konar Takhteh) city on Búshihir- <u>Sh</u> íráz road in Kazerun County, Fars Province. 15 km NE Dálakí.
Kur (Kor, Qor, Qur)	Rúd Kur	Pers. river runs NW to SE along the Zagros Mountains to the east of <u>Sh</u> íráz. Possible water (Qor) mentioned by A. L. M. Nicolas, "Siyid 'Alí-Muhammad dit le Báb", p. 334.
Kur	Kúr	Pers. blind; one-eyed; blind in a moral sense
Kura, Kurat	Kura[h], pl. Kurát, Kuran	globe, sphere; ball. Hence, kura al- <u>ath</u> íríy (the ethereal globe); kura al-hawá (the atmospheric globe); kura al-má'

Kura'	Kurá'	(the water globe); kura at-turáb (the earth globe) sheep or cow shin; the rocky projection of a mountain; a troop of horses; the side or extremity of anything
Kurash (Kurush)	Kúrash (Kúrush)	Pers. Cyrus, king of Persia
Kurd	al-Kurd	the Kurds
Kurdi, Akrad	Kurdí, pl. Akrád	Kurdish;—pl. Kurd. Pers. kurdí a native of Kurdistán
Kurji (Gurji)	Kurjí	Georgian (adj and n). al-Kurj the Georgians
Kurr	Kurr	sandy ground that filters and cleans water flowing through it; a well; a small cistern or reservoir; a Babylonian dry measure of six ass-loads (assumed to be 480 kg)—a volume of water that is considered pure in Islamic law
Kursi, Karasiy	Kursí, pl. Karásíy, Karásin	chair; throne; seat; professorial chair; base, pedestal, socle (architecture); bearing (technology). A low, square wooden table over which a large quilt is spread. Under the kursí is placed a brazier of charcoal fire covered with ashes. People sit on mattresses round the kursí and lean against cushions, their legs stretched under the kursí and covered with the quilt. <i>Fire on the mountain-top</i> , p. 71.
Kurur	Kurúr	return, comeback, recurrence; succession, sequence, order. A crore (10 million in India, 500,000 in Persia)
Kurush	Kurush	Cyrus II of Persia c. 600–530 BC, commonly known as Cyrus the Great. Koresh in the Bible.
Kush	Kush	Pers. a male; (imperative of <i>kuštan</i> (“kill”) in compound words) a killer, who kills, slays, murders, oppresses, as in <i>azhdaha-kuš</i> , a dragon-killer
Kushk	Kushk	Pers. an upper chamber, gallery, or balcony on the top of a house; a hall, parlour
Kushk-i-Nusrat (Khooshk Nosrat)	Kushk-i-Nušrat	A very small village (35.109773, 50.896706) on the Tihran-Qom Old Rd
Kushtan	Kuštán	Pers. to kill, murder; to slay, sacrifice; to be killed, to beat, bruise; to extinguish (a fire or candle); to dilute (wine); to melt (metals)
Kusti (Kasti, Kushti, Koshti)	Kustí	Pers. wrestling; a belt or sacred cord worn by the Zoroastrians and Brahmins; also by the wrestlers of <i>Khurásán</i> . See <i>šadrí</i> .
<b>L</b>		
La ilaha illa Huwa	Lá iláha illá Huwa	[10 letters] “There is no God but He”
La ilaha illa'llah	Lá iláha illa'lláh	[12 letters] “There is no God [Letters of Denial (5)] but/save God” [Letters of Affirmation (7)] or “There is none other god but God”. The <i>shaháda</i> , the Muslim profession of faith, starts with this phrase, and it contains the most fundamental truth upon which the religion of Islam is based. All else besides the Letters of Paradise is in Denial, while whatsoever appertaineth to the Letters of Paradise is Affirmation. <i>Lá iláha illa'lláh</i> , <i>Muhammadun rasúlu'lláh</i> (“There is no God but God and Muhammad is His Messenger”), the <i>Shí'a</i> call to prayer ( <i>adhán</i> ) contains the additional statement: <i>'Alíun valíu'lláh</i> (“Alí is God's friend, helper, defender and/or vice-gerent”). See <i>Huwa'lláh</i> .
La	La	(intensifying particle) truly, verily; certainly, surely
La	Lá	(particle) not, no!; (for <i>laysa</i> ) it is not, there is no
La'ali al-Hikmat	La'álí al-Hikmat	“Pearls of Wisdom”
La'ima, Lawa'im	Lá'ima, pl. Lawá'im	censure, rebuke, reproof, blame, reproach
La'in and Mal'un, Mala'in	La'in and Mal'un, pl. Malá'in	cursed; confounded; damned; outcast, execrable; detested, abhorred, abominable
La'nat	La'nat	imprecation, curse, anathema; oburgation, reproach
Labad	Labád	Pers. any outer wet weather garment
Labada (Labbadih)	Labáda	Pers. (for Arabic <i>lubbádát</i> ) a rain cloak; a quilted cloak; a 'great-coat, pelisse; a wrapper
Laban, Alban, Liban	Laban, pl. Albán, Libán	milk; (Syrian) leban, coagulated sour milk;—pl. albán dairy products, milk products
Labba	Labbá	to follow, obey (a call, an invitation)
Labbad	Labbád	felt-maker; felt
Labbayka (Labbayk, Labbaika, Labieck)	Labbayka (Labbá + ká)	a phrase that can mean: “here I am!”, “at your service!”, “I am obedient to thee”, or “what is your command?”
Labib, Alibba'	Labíb, pl. Alibbá'	understanding, reasonable, sensible, intelligent
Labid	Labíd	Pers. boast, brag; a historian; a poet
Labs	Labs	proposing to anyone anything obscure or confused,

Ladan, Ladin (Laden)	Ládan, Ládin	mystifying; mixture, confusion, ambiguity
Ladud, Aladd, Ladda', Lidad, Alidda'	Ladúd, Aladd, fem. Laddá', pl. Ludd	laudanum (other plurals: Lidád, Aliddá') fierce, grim, dogged, tough. al-Ludd or the city of Lod 15 km SE Tel Aviv; formerly Lydda (Latin).
Ladun	Ladun	(preposition) at, by, near, close to; in the presence of, in front of, before, with; in possession of
Laduni	Laduní	(i.e. from near God) mystic; (from on high) inspired, infused (knowledge); "innate"; hidden (knowledge); 'ilm al-laduní, "direct knowledge" (from God) or "divinely inspired knowledge" (from God)
Lafz, Alfaz	Lafz, pl. Alfáz	sound-group, phonetic complex; expression, term; word; wording; formulation; articulation, enunciation, pronunciation (of Qur'anic text)
Lafzi	Lafzí	of or pertaining to words, verbal; literal; pronounced; oral
Lahab, Lahib, Luhab	Lahab, Lahíb, Luháb	flame, blaze, flare. Abú Lahab (the 'Father of Flame') is known for his hatred of his nephew, Muḥammad.
Lahay, Lahih	Láháy, Pers. Láhih	The Hague (city in SW Netherlands)
Lahijan	Láhíján	(láh+ján, "a place to obtain silk fibre") Caspian sea resort (37.206573, 50.003119) and the capital of Láhíján County
Lahijani	Láhíjání	'Alí Ashraf Láhíjání (1853–1919), famous Bahá'í poet and known by his sobriquet, 'Andalíb ("nightingale")
Lahm, Luhum, Liham	Lahm, pl. Luḥúm, Lihám	flesh; meat
Lahut	Láhút	godhead, deity; divine nature, divinity. (world of the Heavenly Court ( <i>'álamí láhút</i> )—realm of being, "divinity"). See Háhút, Jabarút, Malakút, and Násút
Lahuti	Láhúti	theological; theologian; divine
Lahutiya (Lahutiyya)	al-Láhútíya[h or t]	theology; "realm of the primal will"
Lakhm	Lakhm	a cutting, amputation; a box, a blow
Lakhmiyun	al-Lakhmíyún	Lakhmids or Lakhmid ("Lakhmite") dynasty CE 300–602.
Lakin, Lakinna	Lákin, lákinna	Lakhmids (al-Lakhmíyún (الخميون)—"íwn" transcribed as "íyún"), in Arabic usually referred to as al-Manádhírah or Banú Lakhm in southern Iraq (capital al-Hírah, near modern al-Kúfah).
Lala (Lalah, Laleh)	Lála	however, yet, but
Lala (Lalih)	Lala	Pers. a tulip; any wild flower; a passionate lover; the lip of a mistress.
Lala-Rukh (Lalla Rookh)	Lála-Rukh	Pers. a mentor, a tutor. Ridá-Qulí Khán-i-Lalih-Báshí. "Tulip-cheeked". "Lalla Rookh" is an Oriental romance by Irish poet Thomas Moore, published in 1817.
Lam	Lám	Arabic letter transcribed as L
Lam', Lam'a, Lama'an, Lama'at	Lam' and Lama'án, fem. Lam'a[h or t]	(pl. fem. lama'át, splendours, effulgencies) lustre, sheen, shine; shimmer, gleam, glow, brightness, light
La-Madhab	Lá-Madhab	Persian without religion, non-religious, "atheist"
Lamha, Lamhat	Lamḥa[t], pl. Lamahát	quick, casual look, glance; wink; glow of light, light, brightness, flash (of lightning)
Lami	Lámí	lám-shaped, resembling the letter ل
Lami', Lami'a, Lawami'	Lámí', fem. Lámí'a[h or t], pl. Lawámí'	brilliant, lustrous, shining, gleaming, shimmering
Landan	Landan	London
Lang	Lang	Pers. lame; maimed; the halting of a caravan for a day or two
Laqab, Alqab	Laqab, pl. Alqáb	agnomen; cognomen; nickname; title, honourific; last name, surname, family name (as opposed to <i>ism</i> , given name, first name). The laqab is typically descriptive of the person.
Lar	Lár	city in province of Fars
Larijan	Lárfján	district of Mazandaran Province
Las	Lás	Pers. refuse of silk; coarse silk
Las-Furush	Lás-Furúsh	Pers. silk merchant. See Farsh.
Lashkar-Nivis	Lashkar-Nivís	Paymaster-General
Lastu	Lastu	(from negative verb laysa), I am not
Latafa	Laṭáfa[h or t]	thinness fineness, delicateness; gracefulness, loveliness, charm; kindness, benevolence; friendliness; politeness, esprit, intellectual refinement, sophistication; suavity, urbaneness
Latafa, lutf, Altaf	Laṭáfa, Luṭf, pl. Alṭáf	to be kind and friendly;—pl. benefits, favours; kindnesses
Latif, Litaf, Lutafa'	Laṭíf, pl. Liṭáf, Luṭafá'	thin; fine; delicate, dainty; little, small, insignificant; gentle, soft, light, mild; pleasant, agreeable; amiable, friendly, kind, nice; civil, courteous, polite; affable, genial; pretty, charming, lovely, graceful; intellectually refined,

Latifa (Latifah), Lata'if	Laṭífa[h or t], pl. Laṭá'if	full of esprit, brilliant, witty; elegant; al-Laṭíf the Kind (one of the attributes of God) (fem. Laṭíf) witticism, quip; joke, jest; subtlety, nicety. Name given to Helen Hotchkiss Lielnors by 'Abdu'l-Bahá.
Lavasan	Lavásán	affluent town in Shemiranat County, Tehran Province. 23 km NE of the centre of Tehran.
Law (Lau)	Law	(conjunction) if (as a rule, introducing hypothetical conditional clauses)
Lawh (Lauh), Alwah (Alavah), Alawih	Lawḥ (Lauḥ), pl. Alwáḥ, Aláwíḥ	(masculine) board, blackboard; slate; tablet, epistle; slab; plate, sheet; pane; plank, board, table; panel; small board, signboard; shoulder blade, scapula "Tablet of Aḥmad" in Arabic by Bahá'u'lláh. Revealed for Aḥmad-i-Yazdí.
Lawh Ahmad	Lawḥ Aḥmad	"Tablet of the Verse of Light" by Bahá'u'lláh in Arabic.
Lawh al-Ayiy an-Nur	Lawḥ al-Áyiy an-Núr	Also known as Tafsír al-Ḥurúfát al-Muqaṭṭa'ih
Lawh az-Ziyara li-Tumas Brikwul	Lawh az-Ziyara li-Tumás Bríkwúl	"Tablet of Visitation for Thomas Breakwell" by 'Abdu'l-Bahá. The first English Bahá'í. Thomas Breakwell worked in a cotton mill in the south of the United States that was buttressed by child labour. 'Abdu'l-Bahá advised him to resign. He did. He returned to Paris from 'Akká and made it his home.
Lawh Basit al-Haqiqa	Lawḥ Basít al-Ḥaqíqa	"Tablet of the Uncompounded Reality, of the Ground of Being" by Bahá'u'lláh
Lawha (Lauha), Lawhat, Alwah (Alvah)	Lawḥa[h or t], pl. Lawḥát, Alwáḥ	(fem.) board; blackboard; slate; tablet; slab; plate, sheet; pane; panel; plaque; plane, surface; screen; placard, poster; picture, painting
Lawh-i-'Abdu'l-'Aziz-Va-Vukala	Lawḥ-i-'Abdu'l-'Azíz-Va-Vukalá	"Tablet to 'Abdu'l-'Azíz and ministers" by Bahá'u'lláh
Lawh-i-'Abdu'l-Vahhab	Lawḥ-i-'Abdu'l-Vahháb	"Tablet to 'Abdu'l-Vahháb" by Bahá'u'lláh
Lawh-i-'Abdu'r-Razzaq	Lawḥ-i-'Abdu'r-Razzáq	"Tablet to 'Abdu'r-Razzáq" by Bahá'u'lláh
Lawh-i-'Ahd va Mithaq	Lawḥ-i-'Ahd va Mitháq (Imríká)	"Will and Testament" by 'Abdu'l-Bahá
Lawh-i-'Ammih	Lawḥ-i-'Ammih	"Tablet to the Aunt" by 'Abdu'l-Bahá
Lawh-i-'Ashiq va Ma'shuq	Lawḥ-i-'Áshiq va Ma'shúq	"Tablet of the Lover and the Beloved", Bahá'u'lláh
Lawh-i-'Ashiq-va-Ma'shuq	Lawḥ-i-'Áshiq-va-Ma'shúq	"The Tablet of the Lover and the Beloved" by Bahá'u'lláh
Lawh-i-Aflakiyyih	Lawḥ-i-Aflákiyyih	"Tablet of the universe" by 'Abdu'l-Bahá ("Aflákiyyih" often used in Bahá'í writings)
Lawh-i-Ahbab	Lawḥ-i-Aḥbáb	"Tablet for the Friends" by Bahá'u'lláh
Lawh-i-Ahmad	Lawḥ-i-Aḥmad	"Tablet of Aḥmad" in Persian by Bahá'u'lláh. Written in honour of Aḥmad-i-Káshání.
Lawh-i-Amr	Lawḥ-i-Amr	"Tablet of the Command" by Bahá'u'lláh
Lawh-i-Amvaj	Lawḥ-i-Amváj	"Tablet of the Waves" by Bahá'u'lláh
Lawh-i-Anta'l-Kafi	Lawḥ-i-Anta'l-Káfi	"Tablet of 'Thou the Sufficing', known as the long healing prayer, Tablet of protection" by Bahá'u'lláh
Lawh-i-Aqdas	Lawḥ-i-Aqdas	"The Most Holy Tablet", sometimes referred to as "Tablet to the Christians" by Bahá'u'lláh
Lawh-i-Ard-i-Ba	Lawḥ-i-Ard-i-Bá	"Tablet of the Land of Bá" by Bahá'u'lláh. Tablet sent to 'Abdu'l-Bahá while visiting Beirut ("Land of Bá") 1-17 June 1880.
Lawh-i-Ashraf	Lawḥ-i-Ashraf	"Tablet for Ashraf (the Noble)" by Bahá'u'lláh
Lawh-i-Ayat	Lawḥ-i-Áyát	"Tablet of the Verses" by 'Abdu'l-Bahá
Lawh-i-Ayiy-i-Nur	Lawḥ-i-Áyiy-i-Núr	"Tablet of the Light Verse" by Bahá'u'lláh written in response to questions from Mírzá Áqáy-i-Rikáb-Sáz. See Qur'án 24:35. Also known as Tafsír [Lawḥ-i] Ḥurúfát al-Muqaṭṭ'ah.
Lawh-i-Baha	Lawḥ-i-Bahá	"Tablet of Glory" by Bahá'u'lláh
Lawh-i-Baqa	Lawḥ-i-Baqá	"Tablet of Eternity" by Bahá'u'lláh
Lawh-i-Bisharat	Lawḥ-i-Bishárát	"Tablet of Glad Tidings" by Bahá'u'lláh
Lawh-i-Bismilih	Lawḥ-i-Bismilih	"Tablet of 'In the Name of God'" by Bahá'u'lláh
Lawh-i-Bulbulu'l-Firaq	Lawḥ-i-Bulbulu'l-Firáq	"Tablet of the Nightingale of Bereavement" by Bahá'u'lláh
Lawh-i-Burhan	Lawḥ-i-Burhán	"Tablet of the Proof" by Bahá'u'lláh addressed to <u>Shaykh</u> Muhammad Báqir (the "Wolf")
Lawh-i-Dr Forel	Lawḥ-i-Dr Forel	"Tablet to Dr Forel" by 'Abdu'l-Bahá
Lawh-i-Du-Niday-i-Falah va Najah	Lawḥ-i-Du-Nidáy-i-Faláh va Najáh	"Tablet of Supplication" by 'Abdu'l-Bahá. More literally the Tablet of two Calls (the Báb and Bahá'u'lláh) for salvation and emancipation"
Lawh-i-Dunya	Lawḥ-i-Dunyá	"Tablet of the World" by Bahá'u'lláh
Lawh-i-Fitnih	Lawḥ-i-Fitnih	"Tablet of the Test" by Bahá'u'lláh
Lawh-i-Fu'ad	Lawḥ-i-Fu'ád	"Tablet to Fu'ád Páshá" by Bahá'u'lláh. Addressed to <u>Shaykh</u> Kázim-i-Samandar of Qazvín, one of the apostles of Bahá'u'lláh. Its subject, the former Ottoman statesman Fu'ád Páshá, died in France in 1869, the Tablet was



Lawh-i-Ghulamu'l-Khuld	Lawḥ-i- <u>G</u> hulámu'l- <u>K</u> huld	revealed soon afterwards. Tablet begins with the letters "Káf Zá'" for Kázim.
Lawh-i-Habib	Lawḥ-i-Ḥabīb	"Tablet of the Deathless Youth, Eternal Youth, Youth of Paradise" by Bahá'u'lláh (Ar. Lawḥ <u>G</u> hulám al- <u>K</u> huld)
Lawh-i-Haft Sham' Wahdat	Lawḥ-i-Haft <u>S</u> ham' Wahdat	"Tablet of the Beloved" by Bahá'u'lláh
Lawh-i-Haft-Pursish	Lawḥ-i-Haft-Pursish	"Tablet of the Seven Candles of Unity" by 'Abdu'l-Bahá
Lawh-i-Hajj	Lawḥ-i-Ḥajj	"Tablet of Seven Questions" by Bahá'u'lláh
Lawh-i-Hawdaj	Lawḥ-i-Hawdaj (or Lawḥ-i-Sámsún)	Tablet of Visitation to be recited at Baghdád, by Bahá'u'lláh
Lawh-i-Haykal	Lawḥ-i-Haykal	"Tablet of the Howdah" by Bahá'u'lláh
Lawh-i-Haykalu'd-Din	Lawḥ-i-Haykalu'd-Dín	"Tablet of the Temple", i.e. the body, by Bahá'u'lláh
Lawh-i-Hikmat	Lawḥ-i-Ḥikmat	"Tablet of the Temple of the Faith" by the Báb
Lawh-i-Hirtik	Lawḥ-i-Hirtík	"Tablet of Wisdom" by Bahá'u'lláh
Lawh-i-Hizar Bayti	Lawḥ-i-Hizár Baytí	"Tablet to Georg David Hardegg (Hirtík)" by Bahá'u'lláh
Lawh-i-Huriyyih	Lawḥ-i-Ḥuríyyih	"Tablet of One Thousand Verses" by 'Abdu'l-Bahá
Lawh-i-Hurufat	Lawḥ-i-Ḥurúfát	"Tablet of the Maiden" by Bahá'u'lláh
Lawh-i-Husayn	Lawḥ-i-Ḥusayn	"Tablet of the Letters" by the Báb
Lawh-i-ibn-i-Dhi'b	Lawḥ-i-ibn-i- <u>D</u> hi'b	by Bahá'u'lláh
Lawh-i-Ishraqat	Lawḥ-i- <u>I</u> shráqát	"The Epistle to the Son of the Wolf" by Bahá'u'lláh
Lawh-i-Istintaq	Lawḥ-i-Istintáq	"Tablet of Splendours" by Bahá'u'lláh
Lawh-i-Ittihad	Lawḥ-i-Ittihád	"Tablet of the Interrogation" by Bahá'u'lláh
Lawh-i-Jamal	Lawḥ-i-Jamál	"Tablet of Unity" by Bahá'u'lláh
Lawh-i-Karim	Lawḥ-i-Karím	Tablet to Áqá Jamál-i-Burújirdi, "Tablet of Beauty" by Bahá'u'lláh
Lawh-i-Karmil	Lawḥ-i-Karmil	"Tablet for Karím (the Noble)" by Bahá'u'lláh
Lawh-i-Khurasan	Lawḥ-i- <u>K</u> hurásán	"Tablet of Carmel" by Bahá'u'lláh (1891)
Lawh-i-Kullu't-Ta'am	Lawḥ-i-Kullu't-Ṭa'am	by 'Abdu'l-Bahá
Lawh-i-Lahih	Lawḥ-i-Láhih	"Tablet of All Food" by Bahá'u'lláh
Lawh-i-Laylatu'l-Quds	Lawḥ-i-Laylatu'l-Quds	"Tablet to the Central Organization for a Durable Peace, The Hague" by 'Abdu'l-Bahá
Lawh-i-Madinatu'r-Rida	Lawḥ-i-Madínatu'r-Riḍá	"Tablet of the Holy (Sacred) Night" by Bahá'u'lláh
Lawh-i-Madinatu't-Tawhid	Lawḥ-i-Madínatu't-Tawhíd	"The City of Radiant Acquiescence" by Bahá'u'lláh
Lawh-i-Mahfil-i-Shawr	Lawḥ-i-Maḥfil-i- <u>S</u> hawr	"Tablet of the City of Unity" by Bahá'u'lláh
Lawh-i-Mahfuz	Lawḥ-i-Maḥfúz	Tablet (or prayer) for spiritual assemblies, regarding gathering and consulting (by 'Abdu'l-Bahá)
Lawh-i-Malika (Lawh-i-Malikh)	Lawḥ-i-Malika	Guarded or Preserved Tablet
Lawh-i-Malik-i-Rus	Lawḥ-i-Malik-i-Rús	"Tablet to the Queen" of England (Victoria) by Bahá'u'lláh
Lawh-i-Mallahu'l-Quds	Lawḥ-i-Malláhu'l-Quds	"Tablet to the Czar Alexander III" by Bahá'u'lláh
Lawh-i-Manikchi-Sahib	Lawḥ-i-Mánikchí- <u>S</u> áhib	"Tablet of the Holy Mariner" by Bahá'u'lláh
Lawh-i-Maqsud	Lawḥ-i-Maqṣúd	"Tablet to Mánikchí- <u>S</u> áhib" by Bahá'u'lláh
Lawh-i-Maryam	Lawḥ-i-Maryam	"Tablet of Maqṣúd (the Goal, the Desired One)" by Bahá'u'lláh
Lawh-i-Mawlud	Lawḥ-i-Mawlúd	"Tablet to Maryam" by Bahá'u'lláh
Lawh-i-Mazzah	Lawḥ-i-Mazzaḥ	Tablet for the Birth of the Báb by Bahá'u'lláh
Lawh-i-Mubahilih	Lawḥ-i-Mubáhih	"Tablet of the Humorist" by Bahá'u'lláh. Begins: "Bismilláhi'l-Mazzaḥ ..."
Lawh-i-Muhabbat	Lawḥ-i-Muḥabbat	"Tablet of the Confrontation or Execration" by Bahá'u'lláh
Lawh-i-Napulyun	Lawḥ-i-Nápulyún I and II	"Tablet to Medina" by 'Abdu'l-Bahá
Lawh-i-Naqus	Lawḥ-i-Náqús	"Tablet to Napoleon III" (1868 and 1869) by Bahá'u'lláh. Can also be written as Lawḥ Málik Bárís.
Lawh-i-Nasir	Lawḥ-i-Naṣír	"Tablet of the Bell" by Bahá'u'lláh
Lawh-i-Nikah	Lawḥ-i-Nikáh	Tablet to Hájí Muḥammad Naṣír of Qazvín by Bahá'u'lláh
Lawh-i-Nuqtih	Lawḥ-i-Nuqtih	Tablet on Marriage by Bahá'u'lláh
Lawh-i-Pap	Lawḥ-i-Páp	"Tablet of the Point" by Bahá'u'lláh
Lawh-i-Pisar-'Amm	Lawḥ-i-Pisar-'Amm	"Tablet to the Pope" (Pope Pius IX) by Bahá'u'lláh
Lawh-i-Qad-Ihtaraqa'l-Mukhlisun	Lawḥ-i-Qad-Ihtaráqa'l-Mukhlisún	"Tablet to the Cousin" in honour of Mírzá Hasan-i-Mázindarání by Bahá'u'lláh
Lawh-i-Qina'	Lawḥ-i-Qiná'	"The Tablet of the Faithful Ones (Mukhlisún) have burned (qad ihtaráq)", based on the first line that Shoghi Effendi translated as "... the hearts of the sincere are consumed in the fire of separation." Known in English as "The Fire Tablet" (see first and last lines) by Bahá'u'lláh. See Ihtiráq
Lawh-i-Quds	Lawḥ-i-Quds	"Tablet of the Veil" by Bahá'u'lláh. Addressed primarily to the "third" <u>S</u> haykhí leader, Hájí Mírzá Muḥammad Karím Khán Kirmání (the first Kirmání <u>S</u> haykhí leader). Provisional translation by Adib Masumian. See Kirmání.
Lawh-i-Ra'is	Lawḥ-i-Ra'ís	"Tablet of Holiness" by Bahá'u'lláh
Lawh-i-Rafi'	Lawḥ-i-Rafí'	"Tablet of the Ruler" (Tablet to Mehmed Emin 'Alí Páshá) by Bahá'u'lláh
		"Tablet of Elevation" by Bahá'u'lláh

Lawh-i-Raqsha'	Lawḥ-i-Raqshá'	"Tablet to the She-Serpent" (Imám-Jum'ih of Isfahán) by Bahá'u'lláh
Lawh-i-Rasul	Lawḥ-i-Rasúl	"Tablet of the Prophet" by Bahá'u'lláh
Lawh-i-Ru'ya	Lawḥ-i-Ru'yá	"Tablet of the Vision" by Bahá'u'lláh
Lawh-i-Ruh	Lawḥ-i-Rúḥ	"Tablet of the Spirit" by Bahá'u'lláh
Lawh-i-Sahab	Lawḥ-i-Saháb	"Tablet of the Cloud" by Bahá'u'lláh
Lawh-i-Salah	Lawḥ-i-Ṣaláh	"Tablet of Obligatory Prayer" by Bahá'u'lláh
Lawh-i-Salman	Lawḥ-i-Salmán	"Tablet of Salmán" I-III by Bahá'u'lláh
Lawh-i-Samsun	Lawḥ-i-Sámsún (or Lawḥ-i-Hawdaj)	"Tablet of Sámsún" by Bahá'u'lláh
Lawh-i-Sarraǵ	Lawḥ-i-Sarráj	"Tablet of the Saddler" by Bahá'u'lláh (a long and fairly weighty tablet) to 'Alí Muḥammad Sarráj.
Lawh-i-Sayyah	Lawḥ-i-Sayyáh	"Tablet of Sayyáh (the Traveller)" by Bahá'u'lláh
Lawh-i-Shaykh-Fani	Lawḥ-i- <u>Shaykh</u> -Fání	Tablet to the <u>Shaykh</u> who has surrendered his will to God by Bahá'u'lláh
Lawh-i-Siyyid-i-Mihdiy-i-Dahaji	Lawḥ-i-Siyyid-i-Mihdíy-i-Dahají	by Bahá'u'lláh. See Dahají
Lawh-i-Sultan	Lawḥ-i-Sultán	"Tablet to the King of Persia" by Bahá'u'lláh
Lawh-i-Tajalliyat	Lawḥ-i-Tajalliyát	"Tablet of Effulgences" by Bahá'u'lláh
Lawh-i-Tanzih va Taqdis	Lawḥ-i-Tanzíh va Taqdíṣ	"Tablet of Purity" by 'Abdu'l-Bahá
Lawh-i-Tarazat	Lawḥ-i-Ṭarázát	"Tablet of Ornaments" by Bahá'u'lláh
Lawh-i-Tarbiyat	Lawḥ-i-Tarbíyat	"Tablet of Education" by 'Abdu'l-Bahá
Lawh-i-Tawhid	Lawḥ-i-Tawḥíd	"Tablet of Unity" by Bahá'u'lláh
Lawh-i-Tibb	Lawḥ-i-Ṭibb	"Tablet of Medicine" by Bahá'u'lláh
Lawh-i-Tuqa	Lawḥ-i-Tuqá	"Tablet of Virtue" by Bahá'u'lláh See Lawḥu't-Tuqá
Lawh-i-Wasiya (Lawh-i-Wasaya)	Lawḥ-i-Waṣíya	untitled brief document by the Báb, the so-called "Tablet of the Will" or the "Will and Testament", addressed to Mírzá Yaḥyá in which he is "enjoined to promote and protect the Faith and to invite people to follow what has been revealed in the Bayán." (Research Dept. 28 May 2004)
Lawh-i-Yaquti	Lawḥ-i-Yáqútí	"The Ruby Tablet"
Lawh-i-Yusuf	Lawḥ-i-Yúsuf	"Tablet of Joseph" by Bahá'u'lláh
Lawh-i-Zaynu'l-Muqarrabin	Lawḥ-i-Zaynu'l-Muqarrabín	Tablet to Zaynu'l-Muqarrabín by Bahá'u'lláh
Lawh-i-Ziyarih	Lawḥ-i-Ziyárih	"Tablet of Visitation" by Bahá'u'lláh
Lawhu'r-Ridvan	Lawḥu'r-Riḍván	"Tablet of Riḍván" by Bahá'u'lláh
Lawhu'r-Ruh	Lawḥu'r-Rúḥ	"Tablet of Spirit" by Bahá'u'lláh
Lawhu't-Tuqa	Lawḥu't-Tuqá	"The Tablet of Piety or the Fear of God" by Bahá'u'lláh
Lawlaka	Lawláka	Arabic "but for Thee"
Lawz (Lauz)	Lawz, pl. Alwáz	fleeing unto, taking refuge; escaping, saving oneself; an almond; a kind of sweetmeat
Layl (Lail), Layali	Layl, pl. Layálí	(usually masc.) night-time, night (as opposed to nahár daytime);—pl. layálí (Syrian) a certain vocal style; laylan at night
Layla (Laila), Layat, Layalin, Laya'il	Layla[h or t], pl. Laylát, Layálin, Layá'il	(feminine) ("Leila") night; evening; soirée
Layla (Laila, Leila), Layali	Laylá, pl. Layálí	scent of wine, or the commencement of its intoxicating influence; a female proper name, in particular that of the celebrated mistress of Majnún in a Persian folktale
Laylat al-Qadr, Laylatu'l-Qadr	Laylat al-Qadr, Pers. Laylatu'l-Qadr	Night of Power. The night in which, according to sura 97, the Qur'án was revealed, celebrated during the night between the 26th and 27th of Ramaḍán.
Laylat al-Quds, Laylatu'l-Quds	Laylat al-Quds, Laylatu'l-Quds	"Holy Night", "Sacred Night"
Layli (Laili)	Laylí	nocturnal, nightly; of night, night- (in compounds); evening (adjective).
Laysa (Laisa)	Laysa	there is not; not; except
Lazat, Laz	Lázat, pl. Láz	Pers. a dress of red Chinese silk;—pl. soft, thin silk
li	li	1. (preposition) for; on behalf of, in favor of; to (of the dative); because of; for the sake of; due to, owing to; for, for the purpose of; at the time of, when, as; by (designating the author or originator). 2. (conjunction with the subjunctive) that, so that, in order that, in order to
Li	Lí	to me
Libas, Libasal, Albisa	Libás, pl. Libásál, Albisa	clothes, clothing; costume; apparel; garment, robe, dress
Libs	Libs	a covering, especially that of the <i>ka'bah</i> ; the covering of a camel-litter; a kind of dress; the membrane of the brain
li-Din Allah, li-Dini'llah	li-Dín Alláh or li-Díni'lláh	religion (or faith) of God
li-Din	li-Dín	of/to God
Lillah (li-llah)	Lilláh	"for/to/towards Alláh", for the love of God, for God's sake. The li- at the beginning is a prepositional prefix. Morphologically, it would normally be li-Alláh with an abjad value of 96. Since the á (dagger alif) represents a

Liman Liqa' Rabb, Liqa-i-Rabb	Límán, pl. Límánát Liqá' Rabb, Pers. Liqá-i-Rabb	stressed "a", and not an alif, the abjad value is 95. Compare al-Bayán. harbour, port; penitentiary "Visitation of God" on the Day of Qiyámah. Since God is sanctified from all material existence and He can never be seen by the material eyes, this means seeing and meeting a Manifestation of the Names and attributes of God.
Liqa', Liqa'a	Liqá' (Pers. Liqá)	encounter, battle; meeting; a visit, get together, interview (modern); reunion; what meets the eye, hence the Persian meaning of face, form, visage, countenance. liqá'a (preposition) in exchange for, in return for, for, on.
Liqa'i Liqa'iya, (Laqa'iyya, Laqa'iyiyih)	Liqá'í Liqá'íya, Pers. Liqá'iyya	my meeting Liqá'iyiyih <u>Khán</u> um, second wife of Mírzá 'Alí-Muḥammad-i-Varqá. Name of one of the four daughters of Ibn-i Aşdaq and Ḍiyá'u'l-Hájjiyih. Pers. "Liqá'iyiyih" or "Liqá'iyiyih".
Liqa'u'llah (Laqa'u'llah)	Liqá'u'lláh	the meeting of God, resurrection. A reference to the Manifestation of God, i.e. Bahá'u'lláh.
Liqa'u'llah Lisan, Alsina, Alsun Lisanu'l-'Arab Lisanu'llah Lisanu'l-Mulk	Liqá'u'lláh Lisán, pl. Alsina[h], Alsun Lisánu'l-'Arab Lisánu'lláh Lisánu'l-Mulk	'attainment unto the Divine Presence', resurrection tongue; language; mouthpiece (figuratively) The Arab tongue the word (or tongue) of God "Tongue of the Empire". Lisánu'l-Mulk-i-Sipih ("Eloquent Tongue of the Empire") of Káshán, 19th century Persian historian. See Sipih.
Liss, Lusus, Alsas Litani River Liwa' (Liva), Alwiya, Alwiyat	Lişş, pl. Luşuş, Alşás Liţání Liwá', pl. Alwiya, Alwiyát	thief, robber Liţání River banner, flag, standard; brigade; major general; rear admiral (Egypt.); province, district (Iran). <i>al-Liwá'</i> ("The Flag") (1963-) is a Lebanese Arabic daily newspaper.
Lourenco Marques	Lourenço Marques	Portuguese explorer and pre-1975 name of Maputo, capital of Mozambique
Lu'ayy ibn Ghálib ibn Fihri	Lu'ayy ibn Ghálib ibn Fihri	ancestor of Prophet Muḥammad and son of Lu'ayy ibn Ghálib ibn Fihri (fl. c. CE 230-240)
Lu'lu', La'ali, Lu'lu'un Lubbada, Lubbadat Lubs	Lu'lu' (Lúlú), pl. La'álí Lubbáda, pl. Lubbádát Lubs	(collective; nomen unitatis Lu'lu'un) pearls; gems, jewels horse blanket, saddle blanket;—(pl. labábíd) felt cap putting on a garment; enjoying the company (of a wife, etc.)
Lugha, Lughat	Lughá[h or t], pl. Lughát	language; dialect; idiom; vernacular; lingo, jargon; word; expression, term; al-lughat al-'arabiyat al-afşahí, classical Arabic
Lughat Nama (Lughat Namih)	Lughat Náma	Pers. 15 volume "The Dehkhoda Dictionary" in Persian by 'Alí Akbar Dihkhudá
Lujj, Lujja, Lujaj, Lijaj Lujjat, Lujja	Lujj and Lujja, pl. Lujaj, Lijáj Lujjat, Lujja	depth of the sea; gulf, abyss, chasm, depth Pers. a large body, multitude; plenty (of water), the great deep, main, middle of the sea; an abyss; silver; a looking-glass, mirror
Lulin, Aftaba	Lúlín	Pers. a jug, flagon, or any similar vessel with a spout, and made of clay (those made of metal are called áftaba).
Lum'a, Luma', Lima'	Lum'a[h or t], pl. Luma', Limá'	shimmer, gleam, glow, flash, sparkle, glitter, brilliancy, radiance, beam; gloss, lustre, burnish, polish
Luqa Luqman	Lúqá Luqmán	Pers. the evangelist Luke a famous legendary figure noted for his wisdom. Prophet in Qur'án.
Luqmat Luqmatu'l-Qáđí Lur Luristan (Lorestan)	Luqmat, Laqmat, Luqma, pl. Luqam Luqmatu'l-Qáđí Lur Luristán	Pers. a mouthful, morsel; a kind of fritter Pers. the choice morsel for the judge Name of a warlike tribe living in Luristán. a province and an area in western Írán in the Zagros Mountains
Lut Lut	Lút Lút	Lot Pers. naked, bare. <i>Dasht-i-Lút</i> , the "Emptiness Plain", 51,800 km <sup>2</sup> , is a salt desert, one of the hottest and driest in the world, in Kírmán, and Sistán and Balúchistán Provinces.
Lutf, Latafa, Altaf	Luţf, fem. Laţáfa(h or t), pl. Alţáf	approaching, drawing near; being propitious, favourable, gracious; being small, slender, delicate; the grace or protection of God; gentleness, humanity, kindness, generosity, benevolence; piquancy, point, wit;—fem. thinness fineness, delicateness; gracefulness, loveliness, charm; kindness, benevolence; friendliness; politeness, esprit, intellectual refinement, sophistication; suavity,

Lutf-'Ali	Luṭf-'Alí	urbaneness Luṭf 'Alí Mírzá <u>Shíráz</u> í (Mírzá, "Prince"), a descendant of the Afsháriyán royal dynasty, and a Bábí.
Lutfi	Luṭfí	Pers. adopted, brought up in the family; an adopted child.
Lutfu'llah (Lotfullah)	Luṭfu'lláh	'Umar Lütfí Páshá [Lütfí Paşa (Turkish)] (BKG p. 482)
Luti	Lúṭí	favour or kindness of God The people of Lot or Sodom; a sodomite; an impudent, forward fellow; a bravo, bully, ruffian, villain; a jester, buffoon, clown
Lutigari	Lúṭígari	Pers. often used interchangeably with awbásh (see wabash). The lúṭígari are groups of people organized around zúr- <u>khá</u> niḥ (gymnasia) who professed certain ideals of jawánmardí ("chivalry")—truthfulness, honesty, protecting the weak and oppressing the oppression. In practice the difference between "Robin Hood" and robber is not clear-cut. Lúṭígari can sometimes refer to troupes of musicians and entertainers.
<b>M</b>		
Ma	Má	(interrogative pronoun) what
Ma, ila ma, bi'ma, li-ma, hatta ma	Ma	for what? after prepositions: <i>ilá ma</i> whereto? where? which way? whither? <i>bi-ma</i> with what? wherewith? <i>li-ma</i> why? wherefore? <i>hattá ma</i> how far? to which point?
Ma', Miyah, Amwah	Má', pl. Miyáh, Amwáh	water; liquid, fluid; juice. má' al-ward (becomes máward), rose water. Hence, the name Máwardí.
Ma'ab (Maab), Ma'awib, Ma'awiba	Ma'áb, pl. Ma'áwib, Ma'áwiba[t]	a place to which one returns; "beautiful place of return" ("Paradise", Qur'án 13:29); (used as verbal noun) return; a receptacle, repository, a place where anything centres, or in which it is contained. H. M. Balyuzi identifies Ma'áb with the Biblical kingdom of Moab, east of the Dead Sea in the area of Wádí al-Mújib, present day Jordan.
Ma'ad	Ma'ád	literally place or time of return. Day of Resurrection.
Ma'adh	Ma'ádh	(act or instance of) taking refuge; refuge, place of refuge, retreat, asylum, sanctuary
Ma'an (Maan)	Ma'án	a stage, halting-place; "son" of Lot (Lúṭ); a city in southern Jordan, 218 km SW of Amman; a town in northern Syria, 25 km north of Ḥamáḥ and 70 km north of Homs
Ma'dan	Ma'dan (Syrian ma'din)	very good! bravo! well done!
Ma'dan-i-Mis	Ma'dan-i-Mis	Pers. copper mine. Maden, town in Türkiye between Kharput and Diyarbakir
Ma'dan-i-Nuqriḥ	Ma'dan-i-Nuqriḥ	Pers. Keban (Turkish) is a town and silver mine. The town is about 1 km below the large Keban Dam on the Euphrates River.
Ma'din, Ma'adin	Ma'din, pl. Ma'ádin	mine; lode; metal; mineral; treasure-trove, bonanza (figuratively). Panj-Ma'ádin (Pers. "five mines") may be located at 29.250012, 54.599990, 28 km ENE of Nayriz.
Ma'din, Ma'adin	Ma'din, pl. Ma'ádin	mine; lode; metal; mineral; treasure-trove, bonanza (figurative); (place of) origin, source
Ma'dini, Ma'daniyat	Ma'diní, pl. Ma'daníyát	metallic, mineral; al-ma'daníyát mineralogy
Ma'gul	Ma'qúl	reasonable, sensible, intelligible, comprehensible, understandable, plausible, logical; rational; apprehensive faculty, comprehension, intellect, discernment, judiciousness, judgment; common sense
Ma'ida, Ma'idat	Má'idat, Má'ida	Pers. a table, especially one covered with victuals; a circle, circumference, circuit, orbit
Ma'ida, Mawaid	Má'ida, pl. Má'idát, Mawá'id	Ar. table
Ma'idiy-i-Asmani	Má'idiy-i-Ásmání	Pers. "Heavenly Banquet" or "The Heavenly Bread", compilation of writings by 'Abdu'l-Bahá
Ma'in, Mu'un	Ma'ín, pl. Mu'un	(water) flowing over the surface of ground. The Minaean people were the inhabitants of the kingdom of Ma'ín in modern-day Yemen. Qarnáwu (16.128100, 44.815300), near al-Ḥazm, was a capital of Ma'ín.
Ma'juj, Majuj	Ma'júj, Májúj	Magog, son of Japhet; Eastern Tartary. See Yá'júj (Gog) and mu'zam.
Ma'mun	Ma'mún	reliable, trustworthy
Ma'mur	Ma'múr	inhabited, populated, populous; frequented
Ma'mur	Ma'múr	commissioned, charged; commissioner; civil officer, official, especially one in executive capacity; the head of a markaz and qism (Egypt)
Ma'na, Ma'ani	Ma'ná, Ma'ná[t], pl. Ma'ání	in Pers. also Ma'nát. sense, meaning, signification, import, drift, reality; virtue, efficacy; the title or lettering of a

		book; spirituality; a thing; anything; a subject; a circumstance, an event.—pl. meanings or significances, significations, senses; imports; mental images; intrinsic qualities; qualities that are commended or approved, charms, graces; elegance of language; mystical meanings; sublime realities, spiritual matters. A reference to the Imams as the repositories of the inner Word of God. Bahá'íyyih Rúhání Ma'ání (Baharieh Rouhani Ma'ani) author and translator. See ma'nán
Ma'nán, Ma'anin	Ma'nán, pl. Ma'ánin	sense, meaning, signification, import; concept, notion, idea, thought; thematic purport (e.g., of a work of art, as distinguished from its form); a rhetorical, figurative, or allegorical expression. See ma'ná
Ma'nawi (Manavi) Ma'qul	Ma'nawí Ma'qúl	relating to the sense or import (of a word or expression) reasonable, sensible, intelligible, comprehensible, understandable, plausible, logical; rational; apprehensive faculty, comprehension, intellect, discernment, judiciousness, judgment; common sense (ex-cogitated, MF 156)
Ma'rab, Ma'rib	Ma'rab	the time or place for any necessary business. Ma'rib is the capital city of Ma'rib Governorate, Yemen. It is 122 km east of Sana'a. The ruins of Ma'rib, the capital of the ancient kingdom of Saba' (unlikely to be that of Sheba), are 3.5 km south of the centre of the modern city. The Sabaeen kings built great irrigation works such as the Ma'rib Dam, whose ruins are still visible, is 3 km downstream of the modern dam and about 9 km NE of Ma'rib.
Ma'raj, Ma'arij Ma'raka, Ma'ruka, Ma'arik Ma'rakat Balat ash-Shuhada'	Ma'raj, pl. Ma'árij Ma'raka[h], Ma'ruka[h], pl. Ma'árik Ma'rakat Balát ašh-Shuhadá'	place of ascent; (route of) ascent. See Mí'raj battlefield; battle. See Mu'tah the Battle of the Highway of the Martyrs, the Battle of Tours or the Battle of Poitiers (10 October 732)—it was an important victory of the Frankish and Burgundian forces under Charles Martel over the raiding parties of the Umayyad Caliphate led by 'Abdu'l Raḥmán al Ghafiqí (he died), Governor-General of al-Andalus.
Ma'rifa, Ma'arif	Ma'rifa[h or t], pl. Ma'árif	knowledge, learning, lore, information, skill, know-how; cognition, intellection, perception, experience, realization; gnosis; acquaintance, cognizance, conversance; an acquainted person, an acquaintance, a friend; (grammar) definite noun;—pl. al-ma'árif cultural affairs, education. Pers. definition: knowing; knowledge, science, learning; insight in divine matters or mysteries; art, skill, craft; account, reason, means; by means of, through.
Ma'ruf	Ma'rúf	known, well-known; universally accepted, generally recognized; conventional; that which is good, beneficial, or fitting, good, benefit; fairness, equity, equitableness; kindness, friendliness, amicability; beneficence; favour rendered, courtesy, mark of friendship; active voice (grammar)
Ma'shuq, Ma'shuqa Ma'sum, Ma'suma, Ma'sumun	Ma'shúq, fem. Ma'shúqa[h or t] Ma'súm, fem. Ma'súma[h or t]	lover, sweetheart; fem. beloved, sweetheart (Pers. "Ma'sumih, Ma'sumeh") inviolable, sacrosanct, protected by the laws of vendetta (Islamic Law); infallible, sinless, impeccable, impeccable; immaculate, morally infallible and rendered immune to error by God, infallible in judgements and decrees.—pl. Ma'súmún, Ma'súmát. Fátimah bint Músá al-Khádhim, sister of Imám 'Alí ar-Riḍá (8th Imám), is commonly known in Iran as Fátima al-Ma'súmih. The Shrine of Fatima Masumeh (Ḥarám Fátimah Ma'súmah) is in Qum. al-Ma'súmín al-Arba'ata 'Ashara, Pers. Chahárdah Ma'súm: the fourteen infallible ones—the prophet Muḥammad, his daughter, and the twelve Imams.
Ma'thara, Mathara, Ma'athir Ma'u'l-Furat Ma'una, Ma'un	Ma'thara[t], Máthara[t], pl. Ma'áthir Má'u'l-Furát Ma'úna[h or t], pl. Ma'ún	glory, nobility, greatness, hereditary honour sweet waters ("the fresh and thirst-quenching waters") help, aid, assistance, succour, relief, support, backing. Various interpreted as assistance to neighbours in the form of lending household utensils; voluntary and obligatory alms; obedience to prescribed rules. Sariya Bi'r Ma'úna refers to an event in 625 when a large number of Muslims were sent by Muḥammad to the tribes of Banú

		Sálim and Banú ‘Ámir. They were attacked by men of Banú-Sulaym at Bi’r Ma’úna (Ma’úna well or Aid well; location unknown, but about 80 km SE Medina) and all but two were killed.
Mab’ath, Maba’ith	Mab’ath, pl. Mabá’ith	sending, forwarding, dispatch; emission; awakening, arousal;—pl. cause; factor
Mabda’	Mabda’, pl. Mabádi	beginning, start, starting point; basis, foundation; principle; invention;—pl. principles, convictions (of a person); ideology; rudiments, fundamental concepts, elements
Mabsut	Mabsút	extended, outstretched; rim, spread out; extensive, large, sizeable; detailed, elaborate (book); cheerful, happy, gay; feeling well, in good health. Nickname “happy”: Dr Ḍiyá’ Mabsút Baghdádi
Mada’in Salih	Madá’in Šáliḥ	Mada’in Saleh (“Cities of Saleh”), also called “al-Ḥijr” or “Hegra”, is an archaeological site 309 km NW of Medina. The site is thought to be near the ruins of the Ṭhamúd.
Madad, Amdad	Madad, pl. Amdád	help, aid, assistance, support, backing, reinforcement;—pl. resources; auxiliaries. House of Ḥájí ‘Alí Madad, in Baghdád that Bahá’u’lláh and family first occupied on arrival. This is not the Bayt-i-A’zam.
Madaha, Madh, Midha Madan	Madaḥa, Madḥ, Midḥa Madan	to praise, commend, laud, extol extension, expanse, stretch, spread, compass, range, scope, space, latitude, reach; distance, interval, interspace; extent, degree, measure, scale, proportion; utmost point, extreme, limit; space of time, duration, period
Madani	Madaní	urban, urbanized, city-dwelling, town-dwelling; civilized, refined, polished; civilian (as opposed to military), civil, civic; secular; town dweller, townsman, city dweller, urbanite, citizen, civilian; of Medina, Medinan (adj. and n.)
Madaniya, Madaniyyah Madar	Madaniya[t], Pers. Madaniyyih Mádar	civilization. Madaniyat al-Iláhiya, Divine Civilization. Pers. a mother
Madar, Madarat, Madariyan	Madár, pl. Madárát	orbit; circling, circuiting, circuit, revolution; axis; pivot; (figurative) that upon which something turns or depends, the central, cardinal, or crucial factor, the pivot; centre; subject, topic, theme (of a conversation, of negotiations); scope, range, extent, sphere. Madáriyán two orbitals
Madda al-Kulliya Madda, Mawadd	al-Mádda al-Kullíya Mádda[h], pl. Mawádd	the universal matter stuff, matter; material possession; substance; material; component, constituent, ingredient; fundamental constituent, radical, chemical element, base; subject, theme, topic; school subject, field of study; discipline, subject matter, curricular subject; article, paragraph (e.g., of a law, treaty or contract); stipulation, contractual term;—pl. material, materials; agents, elements
Maddi, Maddiya, Maddiyat, Maddiyun	Máddí, fem. Máddíya[h or t]	pl. Máddíyún, fem. Máddíyát. Material; corporeal, physical; materialistic; fem. materialism;—pl. fem. material beings or things;—pl. materialist; objective (as opposed to <u>Shakhṣí</u> , subjective)
Maddiya al-Athiriya	Máddíya al- <u>Athíríya</u>	ethereal substance. Persian Máddíyah-i- <u>Athíríyyah</u> (Maddíyah-i-Athiriyyah).
Madhhab, Madhhabib	Madhhab, pl. Madhhabib	going, leave, departure; way out, escape (from); manner followed, adopted procedure or policy, road entered upon; opinion, view, belief; ideology; teaching, doctrine; movement, orientation, trend (also politics); school; mazhab, orthodox rite of fiqh (Islamic Law); religious creed, faith, denomination. Schools of law—the four Sunní legal schools (sing. madhhab) are: (1) the Hanafite school, founded by Abu Hanifah (d. 767); (2) the Malakite school, founded by Málik ibn Anas (d. 795); (3) the Sháfi’ite, founded by Sháfi’ (d. 820); and (4) the strictest and most conservative Hanbalite school, founded by Ahmad ibn Hanbal (d. 855). Actions that might be considered lawful or unlawful are divided into five categories: (i) obligatory, (ii) prohibited, (iii) recommended but not obligatory, (iv) indifferent, and (v) disapproved but not forbidden.
Madhhab-i-Ithna-‘Ashariyyih	Madhhab-i- <u>Ithná-‘Asharíyyih</u>	<u>Shí’ahs</u> or “Church of the Twelve”. Ar. Madhhab <u>Ithná ‘Asharíya</u> [h].
Madhkur	Madhkúr	mentioned; said, above-mentioned; celebrated
Madi (Mazi)	Máđí (Mázi)	Pers. passing away; past; dead; swift, fleet, expeditious;

		sharp, piercing (sword); the past-tense, preterite. Máđfhim (Madihim) "their past".
Madi Darad	Mađí Dárad	Pers. a closing phrase
Madih, Mada'ih	Madíh, pl. Madá'ih	praise, laudation, commendation; panegyric poem, panegyric; eulogy, encomium, tribute
Madina, Mudun, Mada'in	Madína[h], pl. Mudun, Madá'in	town, city; Medina (city in western Saudi Arabia). Citizens, al-Anşár, of Madína, who assisted Muḥammad when obliged to flee from Mecca. Muḥammad migrated to Yathrib in 622 and it was renamed al-Madínat an-Nabí (later shortened to al-Madínah, Medina).—pl. cities; collective name of seven cities flourishing during the reign of Nuşhírwán; mostly applied to Ctesiphon, also called Madá'in Kisrá, the cities of Chosroes See Madá'in Šálih.
Madinat an-Nabi	al-Madínat an-Nabí	City of the Prophet
Madinatu'l-Khadra	Madínatu'l-Khađrá'	(the Verdant City)
Madinatu'llah	Madínatu'lláh	City of God. A title of Baghdád and also a title given by Bahá'u'lláh to the Shrine of the Báb.
Madinatu'n-Nabi	Madínatu'n-Nabí	City of the Prophet (Medina)
Madinatu's-Salam	Madínatu's-Salám	the City of Peace (name given to Baghdád by 'Abbásid Caliph al-Manşúr) BKG 106
Madinatu't-Tawhid	Madínatu't-Tawhíd	(The City of Unity) by Bahá'u'lláh
Madkhal, Madakhil	Madkhal, pl. Madákhil	entrance; hallway, vestibule, anteroom; entrance hall, lobby, foyer; entrance (of a port, of a canal); anode (electricity); introduction (to a field of learning); behaviour, conduct;—pl. places of access, entrances; income, revenue, rent, receipts.
Madkhul, Madakhil	Madkhúl, pl. Madákhil	sickly, diseased, abnormal; (mentally) disordered; of weak character, spineless;—pl. revenue, receipts, takings, returns.
Madrasa, Madaris	Madrasa[h or t], pl. Madáris	literally, "a place where learning and studying occur" or a "place of study"; a religious boarding school associated with a mosque; school. Pers. also madrasah, madrasah. Madrasah 'Iffatíyah (or just 'Iffatíyah), chaste school for girls.
Madrasah 'Ilmiyat Ruhiya	Madrasah 'Ilmiyat Rúhiya	seminary school of spirituality. A seminary (36.548430, 52.682436) in Bárfurúsh. In front (36.548471, 52.682296) is marked as the site of the former Mírzá Zakí Seminary.
Madrasi, Madrasiya	Madrasí, fem. Madrasíya[h or t]	scholastic, school
Madrasiy-i-Daru'sh-Shafay	Madrasiy-i-Dáru'sh-Shafáy	Madrasiy-i-Dáru'sh-Shafáy-i-Masjid-i-Sháh. Hospital school at the Shah's mosque. "Madrasi" (or "Madrisi") probably represents Madrasah (or "Madrasah") and should be "Madrasa".
Madrasiy-i-Sadr	Madrasiy-i-Şadr	
Madyan (Midian)	Madyan	ancient archeological site (28.487858, 35.003229), in Saudi Arabia, with houses cut out of large rocks a short distance to the west; the place of Jethro, also called Şhu'ayb.
Ma'ul, Mafa'il	Ma'úl, pl. Mafá'il	object (grammar);—pl. effect, impression, impact; effectiveness, validity. See fá'il, manşúb and marfú'
Mafqud	Mafqúd	lost, missing, non-existent, absent, lacking, wanting; missing person
Maftun	Maftún	fascinated, captivated, infatuated, enraptured, charmed (by); enamored (of), in love (with); madman, maniac
Magdala, Migdal, Mijdal	Magdala, Migdal, Mijdal	Magdala (Aramaic "tower"; Hebrew Migdal; Arabic Mijdal) was an ancient city on the shore of the Sea of Galilee, 7 km NW of Tiberias. It is believed to be the birthplace of Mary Magdalene. Until the 1948, a small Palestinian Arab village, al-Mijdal, stood at the site of ancient Magdala. Today the modern Israeli municipality of Migdal extends to the area.
Maghdub	Maghdúb	object of anger
Maghfarat, Maghfirot	Maghfara[t], Maghfira[t]	(Magfaret) pardon, forgiveness, remission
Maghrib, Magharib	Maghrib, dual Maghribán, pl. Magháríb	place or time of sunset; west, either of the heavens or earth; the western countries; Morocco; Occident; şalát al-maghrib, prayer at sunset (Islamic law). Dual East and West.
Mah, Mahiyan	Máh, pl. Máhiyán	Pers. the moon; a month, whether lunar or solar; name of the twelfth day of every solar month; name of the angel set over the moon, and any business transacted on the twelfth day of the month; a mistress
Mahabad (Mah-Abad)	Mahábád (Mah-Ábád)	Pers. (Mehabad, Mihabad, Muhabad) is a town in and the

		capital of Mahábád County, West <u>Ádhar</u> bayján Province. Mahábád is believed to be a pre-Zoroastrian prophet. He is also called <u>Ádhar</u> (Azar) Hú <u>shang</u> , the Fire of Wisdom (see <u>Ábádí</u> ).
Mahabb (Mahab), Mahabba	Maḥabb, fem. Maḥabba[h or t]	love; beloved; affection, attachment; fondness, tender and kind feelings, inclination, and love. Persian forms include mahab, maḥabat. Fem. expression often used by 'Abdu'l-Bahá, but never by Shoghi Effendi.
Mahall, Mahalla, Mahallat	Maḥall, pl. Maḥáll, fem. Maḥallát	(Pers. also Maḥal) (fem. Maḥalla[h or t], Pers. "Maḥallih") place, location, spot, site, locale, locality, centre, section, part, quarter (of a city); (place of) residence; business; business house, firm, commercial house; store, shop; object, cause (e.g., of dispute, admiration, etc.); gear (automobile). Pers. also meaning of palace. Maḥallát is the capital of Maḥallát County, Markazí Province, Iran. See Fúlád Maḥallih and Murgh-Maḥallih.
Mahalli, Mahalliya, Mahalliyat	Maḥallí, pl. Maḥallíyat	local, domestic; native, indigenous; parochial;—pl. local news, local page (of a newspaper). Fem. Maḥallíya[h or t]
Mahall-i-Darb	Maḥall-i-Ḍarb	Place of striking; location in Tabriz where the Báb was subjected to the bastinado after His examination by the divines.
Mahallu'l-Barakah (Mahallu'l-Barakih)	Maḥallu'l-Barakah	literally "The Place of Blessing". A Bahá'í community enterprise in Iran to create a fund used to assist the poor and needy, the education of children, and the propagation of the Bahá'í Faith. See <u>Shirkát-i-Nawnahálán</u> .
Mahatta, Mahattat	Maḥaṭṭa[h or t], pl. Maḥaṭṭát	stopping place, stop (also of public conveyances); station, post; railroad station; broadcasting station, radio station. Maḥaṭṭat ar-Raml (Sand Station, Mahatet el Raml or Ramleh) is a tram station and neighbourhood (in wasaṭ al-Balad, "Downtown") of Alexandria, Egypt.
Mahbub, Mahabib	Maḥbúb, pl. Maḥábíb	beloved; dear; lovable, desirable; popular; favourite; beloved one, lover; (pl.) gold piece, sequin (in Ottoman times) Title of the First Promised One expected by the Shi'ites.
Mahbuba	Maḥbúba	sweetheart, darling, beloved woman
Mahbubu'sh-Shuhada'	Maḥbúbu'sh- <u>Shuhada'</u>	(Beloved of Martyrs) Mírzá Muḥammad-Ḥusayn Brother of Mírzá Muḥammad-Ḥasan, both from Iṣfahán.
Mahd al-'Ulya, Mahd-i-'Ulya	Maḥd al-'Ulyá, Per. Mahd-i-'Ulyá	highest cradle
Mahd al-Iman, Mahd-i-'Iman	Maḥd al-Ímán, Pers. Mahd-i-'Ímán	cradle of the faith. Iran is the cradle of the Bahá'í Faith.
Mahd	Maḥḍ	of pure descent, pureblood; pure, unmixed, unadulterated; genuine; sheer, downright, outright (e.g., lie, nonsense, etc.)
Mahd, Muhud	Maḥd, pl. Muhúd	bed; cradle
Mahdi-Shahr (Mahdishahr)	Maḥdí- <u>Shahr</u> (Maḥdí <u>shahr</u> )	town of the Maḥdí (Mehdishahr) City (35.711616, 53.355456) 175 km east of Teheran in Semnan Province. Formerly, Sang-Sar or Sangsar.
Mahdiy, Mahdi, Mihdiy, Mihdi	Maḥdíy (Pers. also Mihdíy, Mihdí)	fem. maḥdíyya[h]. rightly guided; English Mahdi; one who guides aright, the Guided One. A title of the twelfth (expected) Imám or Qá'im al-Maḥdíy ("He who is guided by God").
Mahdiya	Maḥdíya[t]	a bride carried home to her husband's house; a present, gift; "rightly guided (by God)", state of being guided, mahdi-hood (avoid maḥdí-hood, Arabic-English combination)
Mahdud	Maḥdúd	limited, bounded, separated, terminated, defined, definite
Mahduf (Mahzuf)	Maḥḍúf	taken away, cut off, elided (syllable from a word, or foot from a verse); apocoped; curtailed, docked, mutilated
Mahfil al-Murattab, Mahfil al-Murattab	Maḥfil al-Murattab	(Pers. Maḥfil-i-Murattab) "arranged assembly", name given to the embryonic Central Assembly of Tíhrán by the Hands of the Cause (about 1899), which was the predecessor of both the Local Spiritual Assembly of Tíhrán (about 1913) and the National Spiritual Assembly of Iran (1934).
Mahfil, Mahafil	Maḥfil, pl. Maḥáfil	assembly, congregation, meeting, gathering; party; body, collective whole; circle, quarter
Mahfil-i-Rawhani	Maḥfil-i-Rawḥání	literally "spiritual gathering" or a "spiritual assembly"
Mahfurujak (Mahforujak, Mahfaruzak)	Máḥfurújak	("Mahforujak", "Mafroosak", Máḥforújak, Máḥforujak, and Máḥfrújak) a village (36.505466, 52.969665) 10 km SW of Sari, 11 km NE Qá'im <u>Shahr</u> and about 30 km from the Caspian Sea, Mazandaran Province.



Mahfuz	Maḥfúz	guarded or preserved
Mahid	Mahíd	broken, shattered. Mahída Baghdádí, wife of Adíb Raḍí Baghdádí (named by ‘Abdu’l-Bahá, “the pleasing one”)
Mahin, Muhana’	Mahín, pl. Muhaná’	despised, despicable, contemptible, vile
Mahiya, Mahiyat (Pers. Mahiyyat)	Máhiya[h or t], pl. Máhiyát	quality, quiddity (the inherent nature or essence of someone or something), essence, nature; salary, income; pay (military). <sup>1</sup>
Mahjur	Mahjúr	abandoned, forsaken, deserted; lonely, lonesome; in disuse, out of use, obsolete, antiquated, archaic
Mah-Ku	Máh-Kú	Pers. “Where is the moon?” Name given to the ruins of a four-towered fortress (Máh-Kú Qal’a (39.300399, 44.512666) 650 m north of Zagros River in eastern Mákú (4 km from the new city centre), 14 km from the Turkish border and 51 km from Armenia), because the overshadowing cliff cuts off sight of the sky above the fort. It is in the NW Zághrús Mountains. Named by the Báb the Jabal-i-Básiṭ (the Open Mountain), the numerical values of Máh-Kú and Básiṭ is 72. See Mákú.
Mah-Ku’i	Máh-Kú’í	Pers. ‘Alí Khán-i-Máh-Kú’í (warden of the Castle of Máh-Kú)
Mahmid, Mahmad	Maḥmid, Maḥmad	praising; Turkish Mehmed
Mahmud Ghazan	Maḥmúd Gházán	Maḥmúd Gházán (1271–1304) (Mongolian Gházán Khán) was the 7th ruler of the Mongol Empire’s Ilkhanate division in modern-day Iran (1295–1304). He was the son of Arghún, grandson of Abaqa Khan and a direct descendant of Genghis Khan. He is best known for making a political conversion to Islam and meeting Imám ibn Taymiyya in 1295 when he took the throne, marking a turning point for the dominant religion of Mongols in Western Asia. See Taymiyya.
Mahmud, Mahmuda	Maḥmúd, fem. Maḥmúda[h or t]	praised; commendable, laudable, praiseworthy
Mahmudabad	Maḥmúdábád	city on southern coast of Caspian Sea, Iran
Mahmudi	Maḥmúdí	
Mahmud-i-Alusi	Maḥmúd-i-Álúsí	
Mahmud-i-Khu’i	Maḥmúd-i-Khu’í	Mullá Maḥmúd-i-Khu’í
Mahmud-i-Muqari’i	Maḥmúd-i-Muqári’í	DB p. 422
Mahmud-i-Qamsari	Maḥmúd-i-Qamṣarí	DB pp. 8, 9
Mahmudnizhad	Maḥmúdnizhád	Pers. Muná Maḥmúdnizhád
Mahnaz	Mahnáz	Pers. (máh + náz) fem. name “glory or beauty of the moon”
Mah-Parih	Máh-Párih	[Mahpareh mah + pareh] = ‘a portion of the moon’
Mahr, Muhur	Mahr, pl. Muhúr	dower, bridal money; price, stake; ransom. In Islam, a mahr (in Persian mahríyah; Turkish: mehri; also transliterated mehr, meher, mehrieh, or mahriyeh) is the obligation, in the form of money or possessions paid by the groom, to the bride at the time of Islamic marriage (payment also has circumstances on when and how to pay).
Mahram, Maharim	Maḥram, pl. Maḥárim	something forbidden, inviolable, taboo, sacrosanct, holy, or sacred; unmarriageable;—pl. things unlawful; dangerous times.
Mahshar, Mashir	Maḥshar, Maḥshir	place of assembly; last judgement
Mahshid	Maḥshíd	Pers. moonlight; the moon. mah [moon] + shíd [light]; also máh [moon] + khurshíd [sun], “moon and sun”
Mah-tab (Mahtab)	Máh-táb (Mah-táb)	Pers. moonlight, moonshine; the moon; the face of a mistress; breath, animal life
Mah-tabí (Mahtabí)	Máh-tábí (Mah-tábí)	Pers. lit by the moon; a balcony or terrace (to enjoy the moonlight); blue light; an open high terrace
Mahtum	Maḥtúm	imposed, enjoined, obligatory; determined, definitive, determinate, unalterable, inevitable; destined, predestined, ordained (fate)
Mahut	Máhút	Pers. cloth. Máhút-furúsh (draper)
Mahw (Mahv)	Maḥw	effacement, obliteration, blotting out; erasure, deletion;

<sup>1</sup> Máhiyah in Islamic philosophy is used in two different senses: 1. the particular sense—“quiddity” that refers to “what something is” without requiring its actual existence, i.e. it is strictly a concept in the mind. “Species”, “quiddities” and “universals” in this sense refer to mental constructs derived from actual biological particulars. This is the concept of “species” used by Aristotle and modern science. 2. the general sense is “that by which a thing is what it is”, which corresponds to the understanding of Plato and ‘Abdu’l-Bahá where máhiyah (essence) and naw’iyah (species) refer to a divine reality existing in a realm outside of space and time. See *Evolution & Bahá’í Belief*, pp. 46–7.

		elimination; abolition, abolishment, annulment. Compare <i>ṣaḥw</i>
Majaz	Majāz	passing by, through, or beyond; way, road, passage; trope, figure, metaphor, simile, allegory; feigned, insincere, worldly, superficial, profane. Non-literal or figurative meaning of a word or expression, in contrast to its <i>ḥaqīqa</i> ("real" or literal) sense. Often translated by the more specific term "metaphor", which is, more properly speaking, <i>isti'āra</i> .
Majd (Egyptian "Magd")	Majd, pl. Amjād	glory; splendour, magnificence, grandeur; nobility, honour, distinction
Majdal (Majdil)	al-Majdal	("tower") a former Palestinian village about 12 km east of Haifa, depopulated in 1925, now part of Kibbutz Ramat Yohanan in Israel. It is identified with the site of the ancient town of Magdala, reputed to be the birthplace of Mary Magdalene.
Majdhub, Majadib	Majdhūb, pl. Majādhīb	attracted; possessed, maniacal, insane;—pl. maniac, lunatic, madman, idiot (not "Madzjoub"). In Sufism, the <i>majdhūb</i> is a mystical station ( <i>ḥál</i> ) that the Muslim saint ( <i>walíy</i> ) underwent in his journey within Islamic sufism to reach the posture ( <i>maqám</i> ) of reacher ( <i>wáṣil</i> ) and perfect man ( <i>al-Insán al-Kámil</i> ). A <i>darwísh</i> , Muṣṭafá Big-i-Sanandají, known as <i>Majdhūb</i> , met Bahá'u'lláh and became the first to recognize His station.
Majdi'd-Din	Majdi'd-Dín	son of Áqáy-i-Kalím, a brother of Bahá'u'lláh
Majdu'd-Dawlah (Majdu'd-Dawlih)	Majdu'd-Dawlah	"Glory of the state" or "Glory of the dynasty"
Majdu'l-Ashraf	Majdu'l-Ashraf	honorific title: "Glory of the noble" or "Glory of the honourable".
Majdu'llah	Majdu'lláh	Glory of God
Majid	Majíd	glorious, illustrious; celebrated, famous; glorified, exalted; praiseworthy, laudable, admirable, excellent, splendid; noble
Majid, Majida	Májid, fem. Májida	(a man) conspicuous for honour, nobility, glory, generosity. <i>al-Májid</i> , an attribute of God, the Illustrious, the Magnificent.
Majidi	Majídí	( <i>medjidie</i> ), a Turkish silver coin of 20 piasters coined under Sultán 'Abdu'l-Majíd
Majlas	Majlas	Pers. sitting down
Majlis Istintaq (Istintak)	Majlis Istintáq	council of enquiry
Majlis, Majalis	Majlis, pl. Majális	seat; session room, conference room; party, gathering, meeting; social gathering; session, sitting; council meeting; council; concilium; collegium, college; board, committee, commission; administrative board; court, tribunal. The Iranian Parliament, the Islamic Consultative Assembly ( <i>Majlis-i-Shúráy-i-Islámí</i> ), or the Iranian Majlis is the national legislative body of Iran.
Majlisi	Majlisí	a person invited to an assembly; an assessor. Muḥammad Báqir bin Muḥammad Taqí bin Maqsúd 'Alí al-Majlisí (b. 1628/29–1699) known as <i>al-'Alláma al-Majlisí</i> or the second Majlisí was among the most famous <i>Shí'a</i> scholars in fiqh and <i>ḥadīth</i> —author of <i>Bihár al-Anwár</i> (Seas or oceans of lights).
Majlis-i-Khidmat	Majlis-i-Khidmat	"service council", a term used during the time of 'Abdu'l-Bahá to denote a committee of an Assembly that would attend to all practical, functional matters and details of the Assembly, its meetings, or the organized gatherings of the friends.
Majma, Majami	Majma', pl. Majámi'	place where two or more things meet, place or point of union, junction; meeting, congregation, convention, assembly
Majma'-i-Abrar	Majma'-i-Abrár	the gathering place of the righteous, e.g. the House of Justice. See <i>barr</i> (reverent).
Majma'ul-Fusaha'	Majma'ul-Fuṣaḥá'	"The meeting place of the eloquent", "Assembly of eloquent men" by Ridá Qulí <i>Khán</i> Hidáyat
Majmu'	Majmú'	collected, gathered; totality, whole; total, sum (arithmetic)
Majmu'a (Majmu'ih), Majmu'at, Majami'	Majmú'a[h or t], pl. Majmú'át, Majámí'	(fem. of <i>Majmú'</i> ) collection (e.g., of works of art, of stamps, etc., also of stories); compilation, list; group (also, e.g., of trees, of islands, etc.); series (e.g., of articles in a newspaper; (new meaning) battery (electrical); alliance, league, bloc (e.g., of states); collective, collectivistic

Majmu'ih-i-Athar-i-Hadrat-i-A'la	Majmu'ih-i- <u>Ā</u> thār-i-Ḥadrat-i-A'lá	organization; aggregate; complex, block (of buildings); system; bulletin, periodical Collection of letters by "His Holiness the Most Exalted One" [the Báb]
Majmu'ih-i-Khatabat-i-Hadrat	Majmu'ih-i- <u>K</u> haṭābat-i-Ḥadrat	Pers. Majmu'ih-i- <u>K</u> haṭābat-i-Ḥadrat-i-'Abdu'l-Bahá "Collection of talks by His excellency 'Abdu'l-Bahá", published in English as <i>The Promulgation of Universal Peace</i>
Majmu'iy-i-Alwah-i-Mubarak Majnun, Majanin	Majmu'iy-i-Alwāḥ-i-Mubárák Majnún, pl. Majánín	Collection of tablets by the Blessed [Bahá'u'lláh] possessed, obsessed; insane, mad; madman, maniac, lunatic; crazy, cracked; crackpot; foolish; fool. Name of classical Persian lover who searches for his beloved Laylí.
Majrur, Magarir	Majrúr, pl. Magárir	drawn, dragged, towed, etc.; word governed by a preposition, word in the genitive form; (pl.) drain, sewer
Majusi, Majus	Majúsí, pl. Majús	Magian; adherent of Mazdaism; a follower of Zoroaster; later translated as a "fire-worshipper";—pl. Magian; Magus, magi; adherents of Mazdaism. Zoroastrians are not fire-worshippers. Zoroastrians believe that the elements are pure and that fire represents God's light or wisdom.
Majusiyat	Majúsíyat	the religion of the Magi
Makatib-i-'Abdu'l-Baha	Makátíb-i-'Abdu'l-Bahá	"Tablets of 'Abdu'l-Bahá" by 'Abdu'l-Bahá
Makhdhumiya	Mak <u>h</u> dhúmíya[h]	status of the master or employer
Makhfi	Mak <u>h</u> ffí	hidden, concealed, covered, occult, clandestine, private. Imám Mak <u>h</u> ffí, the Hidden Imam (Muḥammad ibn al-Ḥasan), has been given many titles, including: Šáḥib az-Zamán ("the Lord of the Age"), Šáḥib al-Amr ("the Lord of Command"), al-Mihdí ("the Rightly-Guided One"), al-Qá'im ("He who will arise"), al-Imám al-Munṭazar ("the Awaited Imám") and the Baqíya Alláh ("Remnant of God").
Makhluq, Makhluqat, Makhliq	Mak <u>h</u> lúq, pl. Mak <u>h</u> lúqát, Mák <u>h</u> líq	created; creature, created being
Makhluqat, Makhluqa, Makhaliq	Mak <u>h</u> lúqat, Mak <u>h</u> lúqa	a creature, a created thing;—pl. mak <u>h</u> aliq, mak <u>h</u> lúqát
Makhsus	Mak <u>h</u> šús	special
Makhtum	Mak <u>h</u> túm	Pers. sealed, finished, concluded
Makhzum	Mak <u>h</u> zúm	pierced in the nose; name of the founder of a tribe, Banú Mak <u>h</u> zúm clan of the Quraysh tribe
Makhzun, Makhzunat	Mak <u>h</u> zún, pl. Mak <u>h</u> zúnát	stored, stored up, deposited, warehoused;—pl. stock, supply, stock in trade
Makkah	Makkah	more accurate spelling of Mecca. Official name is Makkah al-Mukarramah ("Makkah the Noble") and shortened to Makkah. al-Bakka (Qur'án 3:96) may be an older name for al-Makkah. Bahá'í Writings use Baṭḥá' to mean Makkah (Mecca).
Makki, Makkiya, Makkiyun	Makkí, fem. Makkíya[h or t]	(also fem. Makkiyya[h or t], pl. Makkiyún) Meccan; revealed at Mecca (i.e. a chapter of the Qur'án, ≈90). Abú Ṭálib al-Makkí, Muḥammad ibn 'Alí (d. 996) was a hadith scholar, Shaff'i jurist, and Sufi mystic.
Maknun, Maknuna, Maknunih	Maknún, fem. Maknúna[t]	hidden, concealed; well-kept; hidden content. Pers. also Maknúnih
Maktab, Makatib	Maktab, pl. Makátib	office; bureau; business office; study; school, elementary school; department, agency, office; desk
Maktaba, Maktabat, Makatib	Maktaba[h], pl. Maktabát, Makátib	library; bookstore; desk
Maktub, Makatib	Maktúb, pl. Makátib	written, written down, recorded; fated, foreordained, destined; something written, writing;—pl. a writing, message, note; letter
Maku	Mákú	Pers. from Azerbaijani. A city in the West Azerbaijan Province, Iran and the capital of Maku County. It is 130 km NE of Van and 205 km NW Tabriz. Located in a mountain gorge of the Zangmár River. Máh-Kú Qal'a (fort or castle, now a ruin), 4 km east of the new city centre of Mákú, is where the Báb was imprisoned. See Máh-Kú.
Maku'i	Mákú'í	a native or inhabitant of Mákú. Maḥmúd Pásháy-i-Mákú'í
Mal'ak, Malak, Mala'ik, Mala'ika	Mal'ak & Malak, pl. Malá'ik, Malá'ika[h]	an angel (as sent by God); messenger, envoy; embassy, mission; an epistle. Derived from the form IV root كَل (L'K) to send as a messenger.
Mala', Amla'	Mala', pl. Amlá'	being full, crowd, gathering, assembly, congregation; audience; (general) public; council of elders, notables
Maladh	Maládh	refuge, protection; shelter; asylum, sanctuary; protector
Maladhgard, Manikert, Malazgirt	Maládhgard	Manzikert (modern Malazgirt or Malázgird) located north of Lake Van in Muş Province, eastern Türkiye. The Battle

		of Manzikert was fought between the Byzantine Empire and the Seljuk Empire on 26 August 1071 near Manzikert. The Byzantine army defeat led to the capture of the Romanus IV Diogenes (r. 1068–1071).
Malaka, Malk, Mulk, Milk	Malaka (Malk, Mulk, Milk)	to take in possession, take over, acquire (something), seize, lay hands (on), possess oneself, take possession, lay hold (of); to possess, own, have (something), be the owner (of); to dominate, control (something): to be master (of); to role, reign, exercise power or authority, hold sway; to be capable (of), be equal (to). Hence, milk al-yamín, those whom your right hand possesses, e.g. women slaves
Malaki	Malakí	royal, kingly, regal; monarchic, sovereign; monarchist; angelic
Malakiya, Malakiyat Malakut	Malakíya, pl. Malakíyát Malakút	monarchy, kingship, royalty realm, kingdom, empire; kingship, royalty, sovereignty. <i>'álami malakút</i> , the invisible, contemplative, or intelligent world; the heavenly court, hall of angels; Kingdom of Angels—realm of being. See Háhút, Láhút, Jabarút and Násút.
Malamat	Malámat	reproaching, reproving, blaming; reprehension, reproach, rebuke, censure; criticism; contumely
Malayir Malfuf	Maláyir Malfúf	city 60 km SSE of Ĥamdán, Iran wound, coiled; wrapped up (in); rolled up, rolled together, convolute; twisted, wound (around); fastened, attached (to); swathed (in or with); plump, stout (body)
Malih, Maliha (Malihih), Millah, Amlah	Malíh, pl. Milláh, Amláh	(fem. Malíha[h or t]) salt, salty, briny, salted; pretty, handsome, comely; beautiful; nice, pleasant, agreeable; witty
Malik, Malika, Mulaka	Malík, fem. Malíka, pl. Mulaká'	king, monarch, ruler; master, possessor, owner, proprietor. See sultán (a higher level of sovereignty)
Malik, Malika, Muluk, Amlak, Malikat	Malik, fem. Malika[h], pl. Mulúk, Amlák	king or queen, sovereign, monarch; present a gift to the king or queen.—pl. fem. Malikát
Malik, Mullak	Málik, pl. Mullak, Mullák	reigning, ruling; owning, possessing, holding; owner, proprietor, master, possessor, holder. ibn Málik, Abú 'Abd Alláh Jamál ad-Dín Muĥammad (c. 1204–1274) was an Arab grammarian.
Maliki	Málikí, pl. Mullákí	state of master, mastership; royal, kingly; lordly. A Malikite is a Sunní muslim sect member of al-málikíya—one of the four (the Ĥanafí, the Ĥanbalí, the Málikí and the Šháfí'í) religious Sunní Islamic schools of jurisprudence (fiqh). Founded by Málik ibn Anas of Medina.
Maliku'l-Fadl Maliku'l-Mulk, Malik al-Mulk Maliku't-Tujjar Maliya (Maliyyih), Maliyat	Malíku'l-Faḍl Máliku'l-Mulk, Málik al-Mulk Malíku't-Tujjár Máliya[t], Pers also Máliyyih, pl. Málíyát	the lord of grace "The Owner of All Sovereignty" "the King of the Merchants" DB p. 447 monetary affairs, finance, public revenue; finances, financial situation
Malja', Malaji'	Malja', pl. Maláji'	(place of) refuge, retreat; shelter; sanctuary, asylum; home; base; pillbox, bunker, dugout
Malkam Malmir Malmiri Mamaqan	Malkam Málmír Málmírí Mamaqán	name from Hebrew (מלך) "their king" a village 65 km SW of Arák, in Markazí province, Iran of or from Málmír city 50 km south of Zanján, Írán. Other variations are Mámáqán and Mamáqán.
Mamduh, Mamduhin Mamlaka, Mamalik	Mamdúh, pl. Mamdúhín Mamlaka[h or t], pl. Mamálik	praised, celebrated, famous, laudable, commendable kingdom, empire, state, country; royal power, sovereignty. Mameluke Dynasty is Sałtanat al-Mamálik.
Mamluk, Mamluka, Mamalik	Mamlúk, fem. Mamlúka[t], pl. Mamálik	possessed, in one's power; a purchased slave or captive;—pl. white slave; mameluke; Mameluke. A term commonly used to refer to non-muslim slave soldiers and Muslim rulers of slave origin.
Man Yuzhiruhu'llah	Man Yuzhiruhu'lláh	(man + yu + zahara + Alláh) "He/Him whom God shall make manifest". Title given by the Báb to the promised One. "He Who is made manifest in the past and in the future" and "Him Whom God has manifested and will manifest" are other renderings.
Man	Man	1. (interrogative pronoun) who? which one? which ones? 2. (relative pronoun) who; the one who; those who; one who; whoever, whosoever, everyone who, he who.
Man	Mán	Pers. a lord; a family; household furniture; hereditary property, an heirloom; a house; grief, melancholy; disease;

		besides; like, resembling; agreeable; eternal, perpetual; (for <i>mā</i> ) we, us, our
Manaf	Manáf	name of a pagan Arabian idol. ‘Abd Manáf al-Mughírah ibn Quşayy was a Qurayshí and great-great-grandfather of Prophet Muhammad.
Manakji (Manikji, Manekji, Manikchi)	Mánakjí	Mánakjí Límjí Hátariyá (1813–1890) (Maneckji Limji Hataria) was an Indian scholar and civil rights activist of Parsi Zoroastrian descent. Sent as emissary of the Parsis of India to the Zoroastrians of Iran (1854–1890). Known in India as Mánikchí Şáhíb. Hindi suffix ‘jí’ appended to names and titles of venerated persons as a sign of respect and endearment.
Manar, Manara, Manawir, Mana’ir	Manár and Manára[h or t]	pl. manáwir, maná’ir. Lighthouse; minaret. Pers. variation minár (“minar”).
Manba’, Manabi’ Manda’iyun	Manba’, pl. Manábí’ al-Mandá’iyún	spring, well; fountainhead, springhead, source, origin Mandaean (“Gnostic”, from the Mandaic word manda meaning “knowledge”). Also known as Sabians (aş-Şábi’ah) or Sabian-Mandaeans (aş-Şábi’ah al-Mandá’iyún) are an ethno-religious group, native to the alluvial plain of southern Mesopotamia who are followers of Mandaism. They were possibly the earliest to practice baptism and may have originated Gnosticism. In Muslim countries, Madaeans are mostly called Sabians (aş-Şábi’ún). See Şábi’.
Mandal	Mandal	Pers. a pivot or axis; an enchanter’s circle marked on the ground, within which people sit when endeavouring to conjure up demons or spirits; a kind of drum; latch of a door; a boot; wood of aloes
Mandali (Mandalij)	Mandalí	a town (33.747878, 45.552305) in Iraq near the Iranian border
Mangul, Mangulat	Mangúl, pl. Mangúlát	carried, conveyed, transported; transferred; transmitted; translated; copied, transcribed; movable, mobile, portable; handed down, traditional; traditional stock;—pl. a movable thing
Manhaj, Minhaj, Manahij	Manhaj, Minhaj, pl. Manáhij	open, plain, easy road, highway, path; manner, procedure, method; program; course
Mani	Mání	Pers. thou remainest; thou resemblest; rare, uncommon; name of a celebrated Persian painter, the founder of the sect of the Manicheans.
Mani’, Mawani’, Mani’at	Máni’, pl. Mawáni’, Mání’át	refusing, denying, hindering, forbidding, etc.; preventive; prohibitive; difficult of access; impediment, obstacle, hindrance;—(pl. mawáni’) hindrance, obstacle, obstruction; impediment; a preventive, preservative; objection;—(pl. mání’át) cutout, anti-interference device (radio). From the root mana’a withholder, shielder, defender.
Mani’, Muna’a	Maní’, pl. Muna’á’	unapproachable, inaccessible, impervious, impenetrable, forbidding; well-fortified; mighty, strong, powerful; impregnable, unconquerable; insurmountable, insuperable, invincible, immune
Mani’i-Usku’i Manish	Maní’i-Uskú’í Manish	Pers. greatness of soul, magnanimity, authority, gravity, dignity; liberality; nature, genius; constitution, temperament, disposition, good-nature, cheerfulness, content; the heart; pride, arrogance; desire, wish
Mankib, Manakib Manluki, Mamlukiya Mann, Amnan	Mankib, pl. Manákib Mamlúkí, fem. Mamlúkíya[h or t] Mann, pl. Amnán	shoulder; side, flank; highland, upland. Qur’án 67:15 slavery; captivity gracious bestowal; favour; benefit, blessing, boon; gift, present, largess; honeydew; manna; a measure for dry goods; a maund (weight); a weight of 2 raṭl (Persian weight) There are two Pers. weights: 1) Normal mann—about 3 kg. 2) king mann or mann-i- <u>sháhí</u> ’ is equal to 6.6 kg. The Writings usually refer to the later.
Mannan, Mannana	Mannán, fem. Mannána[h or t]	kind, kindly, benign, gracious; munificent, liberal, generous; benefactor; al-Mannán (one of the attributes of God) the Benefactor
Manqul va ma’qul	Manqúl va ma’qúl	“desumed” (select or borrow (from traditional) knowledge) versus “excognitated” (thought out, plan, devise) knowledge (MF, p. 156)
Manqul, Manqulat	Manqúl, pl. Manqúlát	carried, conveyed, transported; transferred; transmitted;

Mansha'	Mansha', Manshá	translated; copied, transcribed; movable, mobile, portable; handed down, traditional; traditional stock a place where anyone grows up; one's native soil; principal, beginning, origin, source, spring, motive; object, design, purport, drift, provision (of a law, etc.); allusion; exordium, or argument of any composition
Manshad Manshadi Manshiyya, Manshiyyih	Manshád Manshádí Manshiyyá, Pers. Manshiyyih	village 43 km SSW of Yazd (31°31'45"N 54°13'11"E) from Manshád Pers. the minister of a fire-temple. al-Manshiyyá was a Palestinian village near Bahjí—it was destroyed in 1948.
Mansub, Mansubat	Manşúb, pl. Manşúbát	erected; set-up, raised; planted in the ground; fixed, fastened, attached; installed in office; levelled, aimed (cannon; at); (pl.) word in the accusative or subjunctive. See fá'íl, maf'úl and marfú'
Mansur (Mansour), Mansura	Manşúr, fem. Manşúra[h or t]	supported, aided (by God); victorious, triumphant; victor; "rendered victorious". al-Manşúr is a district in western Baghdád. In the NE of the district is the Washshash neighbourhood. al-Manşúra is a city 115 km north of Cairo—named after the Egyptian victory over Louis IX of France during the Seventh Crusade.
Mansuri Mansus	Manşurí Manşúş	manifested, declared; expressly stated in a text, authoritative, indisputable
Manthur	Manthúr	scattered, dispersed, strewn about; prosaic, prose; wall-flower, gillyflower
Mantiq	Manṭiq	(faculty of) speech; manner of speaking, diction, enunciation; eloquence; logic
Mantiqū't-Tayr	Manṭiqu't-Tayr	"The Conference of the Birds" by <u>Shaykh</u> Farídu'd-Dín 'Aṭṭár, where birds search for Símurgh, and pass through the seven valleys of Search, Love, Knowledge, Independence, Unification, Amazement, Destitution and Annihilation.
Manu, Minu Manuchihr (Manuchehr, Minuchihr)	Manú, Minú Manúchihr (Manú + chihr)	Pers. paradise, heaven; high, sublime Old Per. the eighth mythical Sháh of the Pishdadian (Pishdádiyan) dynasty of Persia according to <i>Sháhnámah</i> . His great-grandfather was Fereydun (Farídún).
Manyal	Manyal	"Nilometre". Qaṣr al-Manyal (Manial Palace) in the El Manial district of Cairo.
Manzar, Manazir	Manzar, pl. Manázir	sight; view, panorama; look(s), appearance, aspect; prospect, outlook, perspective; an object soon or viewed, photographic object; scene (of a play); spectacle; stage setting, set, scenery; place commanding a sweeping view; lookout, watchtower. Used in Tablet of Aḥmad (appearance/manifestation). See maẓhar and zuhúr
Manzara, Manazir	Manzara[h or t], pl. Manázir	(fem. form of Manzar) place commanding a scenic view; view, scenery, landscape, panorama; watchtower, observatory; guestroom, reception room, drawing room, parlour
Manzariyih, Manzariyeh	Manzaríyih	city 81 km south of Iṣfahán. Manzariyyih caravanserai (34.891092, 50.819865) on Teheran-Qom Old Rd.
Manzil, Manzila, Manazil	Manzil, fem. Manzila[h or t]	(pl. Manázil, Manzil-há, fem. Manzilát) Turkish menzil. stopping place (temporary), way station, camp site; apartment, flat; house; a bow-shot distance (about 230 m);—fem. degree, grade, rank; position, status, standing; dignity.
Maqal, Maqala, Maqalat	Maqál, fem. Maqála[h or t]	(fem. pl. maqálát) speech; proposition, contention, teaching, doctrine; article; treatise; piece of writing
Maqala Shakhsi Sayyah	Maqála-i-Shakhsí Sayyáh	'Abdu'l-Bahá, given the English title <i>A Traveller's Narrative</i> . Full title Maqálát-i-Shakhsí Sayyáh kih dar qaḍíyat-i-Báb niwígha ast can be roughly translated as "A traveller's personal narrative describing the Cause of the Báb".
Maqala, Maqalat, Maqalih Maqam ("Makam", Magam), Maqamat	Maqála[h], (Pers. Maqálih), pl. Maqálát Maqám, pl. Maqámát	article; essay; treatise; piece of writing; narrative site, location, position; place, spot, point, locality; situation; station; standing, position, rank, dignity; tomb of a saint, sacred place; key, tonality, mode (music). Melodic modes used in traditional Arabic music. Súfí spiritual stations. The Shrine of the Báb was called Maqám by Persian Bahá'ís ( <i>The Priceless Pearl</i> , p. 235).
Maqama, Maqamat	Maqáma[h or t], pl. Maqámát	(fem. of maqám) sitting, session, meeting

Maqami	Maqámí	local; resident, stationary
Maqam-i-A'la	Maqám-i-A'lá	"Exalted Spot", a title given to the Shrine of the Báb by 'Abdu'l-Bahá
Maqam-i-Khidr	Maqám-i-Khidr	The Lower Cave of Elijah, blessed by the footsteps of Bahá'u'lláh for three days (according to Memoirs of Dr Ḥabíb Mu'ayyad, 2:258) and of 'Abdu'l-Bahá for about two months (according to an unpublished manuscript). See also David S. Ruhe, <i>Door of Hope</i> , pp. 186–88.
Maqam-i-Mahmud	Maqám-i-Mahmúd	"Praiseworthy Station", the rank of Prophets endowed with constancy
Maqam-i-Nuzul, Maqam-i-'Uruj	Maqám-i-Nuzúl, Maqám-i-'Uruk	1. Maqám-i-Nuzúl: Stations of descent, literally "bringing forth". Ends in material realities ('Abdu'l-Bahá)—going away from God. 2. Maqám-i-'Uruk: the Stations of ascent (circle of existence) ends in spiritual realities. Concept held by some Sufis. See Qaws-i-Nuzúl, Qaws-i-'Uruk
Maqbil	Maqbil	place of pilgrimage
Maqbul	Maqbúl	acceptable, reasonable; satisfactory; pleasing, obliging, complaisant, amiable; well-liked, likable, popular, welcome
Maqdis	Maqdis	a holy place
Maqsud	Maqşúd	aimed at, intended; intentional, designed, deliberate; meant
Maqsur	Maqşúr	confined (to); restricted, limited
Maqsura, Maqsurat, Maqasir	Maqşúra[h or t], pl. Maqşúrá, Maqáşír	palace; cabinet, closet; compartment; box or stall in a mosque near the mihrab (mihráb), reserved for the ruler; (theatre, cinema) box, loge; the detached portion of a mosque set aside for the communal prayer, and frequently enclosing the tomb of the patron saint; (prisoner's) dock; chapel (in a church)
Maqtal, Maqatil	Maqtal, pl. Maqátíl	murder, death; murderous battle;—(pl.) vital part of the body (the injury of which will bring about death), mortal spot, mortal organ; Achilles' heel, vulnerable spot
Mar	Már	lord (Christian title preceding the names of saints), saint
Marad, Amrad	Marad, pl. Amráđ	disease, malady, ailment; illness, sickness
Maragh, Maragha (Maragheh, Maraghih)	Marágh, fem. Marágha[h or t]	a place where (a horse) rolls himself about or sleeps; (in Pers.) rolling about. Marágha (37.390004, 46.236306) is an ancient city 77 km south of Tabriz, Azarbaiján.
Maraghi, Maraghiya	Marághí, fem. Marághíya[h or t]	from or of the city of Marágha or the Marágh tribe.
Marand (Morand)	Marand	'Abdu'l-'Alí Khán-i-Marághí'í. city (38.431662, 45.773375) in East Áđharbáyján province, 60 km NW of Tabríz.
Marathiyya-Khan	Maráthíyya-Khán	reciter of poems about the death of Imám Ḥusayn. Pers. Maráthíyyih-Khán
Marathiyya-Khani	Maráthíyya-Khání	recitals of the sufferings of the Imams
Mard, Mardan	Mard, pl. Mardán	Pers. man, hero, warrior; brave, bold
Mardah, Marzi	Marđáh, Pers. Marzı	a means affording satisfaction or gratification; satisfaction, pleasure. See Rađiya
Mardana	Mardána	Pers. brave, manly; courageously, vigorously; what belongs to a man (as male apartments). See zanána.
Mardi	Mardı	Pers. manliness, virility, valour; bold, brave, warlike
Mardi, Mardiya (Mardiyya, Marziyya)	Mardı, fem. Marđıyá[h or t], pl. Marđıyát	(Pers. Marđıyyih, Marzıyyih, "Marzia", "Marzieh") accepted, well-pleased, one who is pleasing. Marzıya, sister of Qurratu'l-'Ayn (Táhirih). 'Abdu'l-Bahá wrote to Marzieh Nabıl Carpenter Gail (néé Khán) (1908–1993): 'O God, make her who is pleasing to God (Marzieh), well-pleased with God (Razieh)." <i>Arches of the years</i> , p. 82, referring to Qur'án 89:28. See Marđáh and Ráđıya
Mardin	Márdın	A city in SE Türkiye
Marfu'	Marfú'	traceable in ascending order of traditions to Muḥammad (Prophetic tradition); (grammar) in the nominative or indicative, respectively. See fá'il, ma'úl and manşúb
Marhab, Marhaba	Marḥab, fem. Marḥab[h or t]	amplitude, largeness; spacious, wide; fem. "you are welcome!"
Marhaba, Marhaba-an	Marḥabá, Marḥab-an	make yourself at ease! Welcome, may your arrival be happy! God bless you! Well done!
Mariah	María	Mary
Marj, Muruj	Marj, pl. Murúđ	grass-covered steppe; pasture land; meadow; sending to pasture, allowing (cattle) to feed at liberty; mixing; permitting (the seas) to flow and mingle together (God); disturbance, mixture, confusion

Marja'	Marja'	bringing back, restoring; return; time or place of return; a rendezvous, place of reference, refuge; a goal; (in grammar) antecedent; repetition; ultimate object
Marja'u't-Taqlid	Marja'u't-Taqlid	lit. reference point for emulation. Un-elided forms: Marja' at-taqlid (Pers. Marja'-i-taqlid). One who through his learning and probity is qualified to be followed in all points of religious practice and law by the generality of Shi'is.
Marjan, Murjan, Marjana	Marján, Murján, fem. Marjána[h or t]	(collective; nomen unitatis ة) small pearls; corals. Qur'án 55:22 contains the words lu'lu' and maján, which are often translated as "pearls, both great and small" rather than as "pearls and coral". This is preceded by Qur'án 55:19 where "two seas" meet—it is assumed one is salty and the other fresh. Although there are freshwater pearls, there are no freshwater corals. These terms must be symbolic, as confirmed by the following: "Happiness is the surging ocean in the depths of which the diver finds the pearls of resignation and the corals of renunciation." 'Abdu'l-Bahá in <i>Star of the West</i> , vol. XIII, no. 6, p. 153, September 1922. Persian meaning includes: Pers. life, soul; a step-son; a robust man. Marjánih was the mother of 'Ubayd Alláh ibn Ziyád.
Marji, Maraji	Marjī', pl. Maráji'	return; authority to which one turns or appeals; place of refuge, retreat; recourse resort; authority, responsible agency; source (esp. scientific), authoritative reference work; resource; starting point, origin; recourse
Marji' at-Taqlid or Marji ad-Dini	Marjī' at-Taqlid or Marjī' ad-Díni	"source to follow" or "religious reference", is a title given to the highest level of Uṣúli Shí'a authority, a Grand Ayatollah (Áyatu'lláh al-'Uzmá) with the authority given by a hawzah (hawzah 'ilmíyah) to make legal decisions within the confines of Islamic law for followers and lower-ranking clerics
Marji', Maraji'	Marjī', pl. Maráji'	return; authority to which one turns or appeals; place of refuge, retreat; recourse resort; authority, responsible agency; source (especially scientific), authoritative reference work; resource; source to which something goes back or to which something can be attributed; starting point, origin; recourse (jurisprudence)
Majma', Majma'a, Majami'	Majma', fem. Majma'a[h or t]	pl. Majámi'. place where two or more things meet, place or point of union, junction; meeting, congregation, convention, assembly
Majma' al-Abrar	Majma' al-Abrár	the gathering place of the righteous, i.e. the House of Justice
Markaz al-'Ahd, Markaz-i-'Ahd Markaz, Marakiz	Markaz al-'Ahd, Pers. Markaz-i-'Ahd Markaz, pl. Marákiz	"The Centre of the Covenant", 'Abdu'l-Bahá foothold; stand, station; place where someone is posted or stationed; post; (police, etc.) station; office, branch office (commerce); locality where something takes place, scene, site, seat; position (military); headquarters; main office, central office; central exchange (telephone)
Markazi	Markazí	central; district (used attributively). Raḍawí <u>Kh</u> urásán or Markazí <u>Kh</u> urásán, a province in Iran.
Markaz-i-Athar Martaba al-Jami' Martaba, Maratib	Markaz-i- <u>Á</u> thár Martaba[t] al-Jámi' Martaba[t], pl. Marátib	the centre of relics, the Archives the comprehensive stage step, stage; a step-like elevation serving as a seat; mattress; grade, degree, rank, class
Marthiya, Martha', Maratin	Marthiya[h], Marthá', pl. Maráthin	elegy, dirge, epicedium;—pl. funeral orations. Pers. singular also Marthiyiyih
Marut	Márút	great; name of a king; name of an angel, and companion of Hárút (Qur'án 2:102). See Hárút
Marvdasht Marw, Marv	Marvdasht Marw, Pers. Marv	town in Írán Merv (37.666001, 62.174061), located near Mary, Turkmenistan
Marwa	Marwa[h or t]	a flint-stone. al-Marwah is a small rock outcrop with flints in Mecca, which Muslims believe to be the biblical Moriah where Abraham went to sacrifice Ishmael (according to most Muslims, this is confirmed by Bahá'u'lláh). Biblical Moriah is associated with Mount Gerizim (near Nablus) or the Jerusalem Upper Eastern Hill ("Temple Mount", Mt. Zion #2). See Şahyún.
Marwan (Maruan), Marvan	Marwán, Pers. also Marván	stone from al-Marwah used to make fire in ancient times.



Marwanid	Marwánid	Also it means a very strong lion and leader. Name of 4th and 14th Umayyad Caliphs Marwanids (990–1085) were a Kurdish Muslim dynasty in the Diyar Bakr region of Upper Mesopotamia (present day northern Iraq and SE Türkiye) and Armenia
Maryam	Maryam	Mary, Maria. Maryam, Bahá'u'lláh's cousin, sister-in-law, friend, and faithful follower
Maryam-Abad (Maryamabad)	Maryam-Ábád	Pers. a small village (31.141625, 53.242450) in Yazd Province, 180 km NNE of <u>Shíráz</u>
Mas'ala, Masa'il Mas'ud Mirza	Masa'ala[h or t], pl. Masá'il Mas'úd Mírzá	question; issue, problem; matter, affair, case; request (1850–1918), eldest son of Násir ad-Dín <u>Sháh</u> , but not the crown prince since his mother was a concubine. He was known as Yamín-ad-Dawla and as <u>Zillu's-Sultán</u> , but Bahá'u'lláh referred to him as the Infernal Tree ( <u>Zaqqúm</u> ). happy, lucky, fortunate, prosperous, blessed; favourable; august; a proper name
Mas'ud, Masa'id	Mas'úd, pl. Masá'id	happiness, prosperity. Abú al-Ḥasan 'Alí ibn al-Ḥusayn ibn 'Alí al-Mas'údí (c. 896–956) was an Arab historian, geographer and traveller. al-Mas'údí was one of the first to combine history and scientific geography in a large-scale work, <i>The Meadows of Gold and Mines of Gems</i> (Murúj <u>adh-Dhahab</u> wa Ma'ádin al-Jawhar), is an historical account in Arabic of the beginning of the world starting with Adam and Eve up to and through the late Abbasid Caliphate.
Mas'ud-Kaldih Masabih as-Sunnah	Mas'úd-Kaldih Maşábíḥ as-Sunnah	<i>Lamps of Tradition</i> by al-Ḥusayn ibn Mas'úd al-Baḡhawí. See mişbáḥ and Mişhkátu'l-Maşábíḥ
Masabih-i-Hidayat	Maşábíḥ-i-Hidáyat	"Lamps of Guidance" (9 volumes, 1950–1975) by 'Azízu'lláh Sulaymání. Biographical accounts of 99 prominent Bahá'ís.
Masad, Misad, Amsad Masdar, Masadir	Masad (collective), pl. Misád, Amsád Maşdar, pl. Maşádir	palm fibres, raffia starting point, point of origin; origin, source (fig.); (grammar) infinitive, verbal noun; absolute or internal object
Masdar-i-Amr	Maşdar-i-Amr	mystic source, source divine command, source of revelation
Mash'ar, Masha'ir	Mash'ar, pl. Mashá'ir	cultic shrine for ceremonies of the ḥajj; sensory organ;—pl. senses, feelings, sensations. Pers. explanation: a place dedicated to religious ceremonies, or where sacrifices are offered.
Mash'arihi'l-Fu'ad Masha'u'llah or Ma Sha'u'llah Mashaf, Mushaf, Masahif	Mash'arihi'l-Fu'ád Máshá'u'lláh or Má Shá'u'lláh Maşḥaf, Muşḥaf, dual Maşḥafayn	"Sanctuary of His Heart" What God wills (Má + <u>Shá'a</u> + Alláh, "Mashallah") (pl. Maşáḥif) volume; book; a page, written leaf; a PHYSICAL, written copy of the Qur'án ( <u>Sharíf</u> maşḥaf, the "Noble book");—pl. books, volumes; multiple PHYSICAL, written copies of the Qur'án (there is ONLY one Qur'án or revelation). Muşḥaf Fátimah ("Book of Fatimah")—there is a legend that Gabriel brought this book to console Fátima after the death of her father. 'Abdu'l-Bahá described it as "a name without form and a title without reality". See Kalimát-i-Maknúnih, Şahífiy-i-Fátimíyyih, and Qur'án.
Mashhad, Mashahid	Mashhad, pl. Masháhid	place of assembly, assembly, meeting; place where a martyr or hero died; religious shrine venerated by the people, especially the tomb of a saint; funeral cortege; profession; view, aspect, spectacle, sight, scenery; place or object of interest; scene (e.g., of a crime, of nature); act, number (as part of a program, e.g., in vaudeville), scene (in theatre, as part of a play); aspect. Capital of <u>Khurásán</u> (Khorasan), Írán, shrine city of Imám Riḍá.
Mashhadi ("Mashdi"), Mashhadi-Ha	Mashhadí, pl. Mashhadi-Há	of or from <u>Mashhad</u> . Also used for a Muslim who has performed the pilgrimage to <u>Mashhad</u> . Slang form is <u>Mashdí</u> .
Mashhad-Sar (Mashhadsar)	Mashhad-Sar (Mashhadsar)	"the special way to <u>Mashhad</u> ", referring to the only road connecting the northwest of Iran to the northeast, including <u>Mashhad</u> , which passed through <u>Mashhadsar</u> , a busy commercial port (36.703148, 52.650692) by the 18th century on the southern coast of the Caspian Sea. Renamed Bábulsar in 1927. An important port for

		Bárfurúsh, 12 km to the south, but from 1895 increased competition came from ports in Gilan.
Mashhud	Mashhúd	taking place in the presence of spectators or witnesses; happening before a large audience, well-attended; memorable (day, event)
Mashhur, Mashahir	Mashhúr, pl. Masháhír	well-known, widely known, renowned, famous, celebrated; notorious, ill-reputed; wide-spread, common; a famous, celebrated personality, a celebrity; accepted, established, canonical (textual variant, version of the Qur'án)
Mashi'a Mashi'a, Mashiya Mashkuk	Mashí'a [h or t] Mashí'a [h or t] (Mashíya [h or t]) Mashkúk	volition, will; wish, desire will, pleasure; will of God, fate doubted, doubtful, uncertain, problematical; ambiguous; altered, tampered with
Mashriq, Mashariq	Mashriq, pl. Masháriq	place of sunrise, east; place of rise; the Orient, the East; resplendent, radiant, shining
Mashriqu'l-Adhkar, Mashariqu'l-Adhkar	Mashriqu'l-Adhkár	Dawning-place of the praises, prayers, remembrances or mentions of God. "The place of prayers". Title for a purpose built Bahá'í House of Worship (restrictive meaning as used by Shoghi Effendi).—pl. Masháriqu'l-Adhkár "places of prayers".
Mashrut	Mashrút	agreed upon, stipulated; pledged, under obligation; conditional, contingent
Mashrutah, Mashrutih Mashsha', Mashsha'un	Mashrúṭah, Pers. Mashrúṭih Mashshá', pl. Mashshá'un	Ar. conditional; Pers. constitutional good walker; walker (athletics). Word used in Arabic for a peripatetic—see peripatetic
Mashwar, Mashura, Mashwarat	Mashwar, Mashúr	(fem. Mashwara [h or t], Mashúra [h or t], pl. Mashwarát) consultation, deliberation, conference; counsel, advice, suggestion
Mashy (Mashi) Mashyakha, Mashayikh, Masha'ikh	Mashy Mashyakha, pl. Masháyikh, Mashá'ikh	going, walking; walk Ar. office, or dignity, of a sheik; sheikdom (in general, specifically, anyone of the semi-independent territories on the Persian Gulf); an administrative subdivision in Tunisia; professorate (e.g., of al-Azhar). See Shaykh
Masih, Musaha'	Masīh, pl. Musahá'	anointed; wiped, clean, smooth; al-Masīh the Messiah, Christ (the Messiah, the Anointed). From Meshiah (Hebrew).
Masiha Masiha'i	Masīhá Masīhá'i	Pers. Christ, the Messiah; a Christian Pers. Christ-like; of the Messiah; the office or works of the Messiah
Masihi, Masihiyat	Masīhī, fem. Masīhíya [h or t]	(pl. Masīhíyát) Christian; appertaining to Christ; Messianic;—pl. a Christian. al-masīhíya Christendom; Christianity, the Christian faith.
Masikh	Masīkh	transformed; disfigured, defaced, deformed, ugly; tasteless, insipid, stale ("a monster")—refer to <i>Selections from the Writings of 'Abdu'l-Bahá</i> , p. 40
Masil or Mawsil (Mausil) Masjid al-Aqsa	Maşil or Maşşil al-Masjid al-Aqşá	al-Maşil, Mosul, Iraq "remotest mosque", Aqşá Mosque, near the Dome of the Rock
Masjid al-Haram	al-Masjid al-Ḥarám	the Noble Mosque, the main Mosque in Mecca within which is the cubic building (al-Ka'ba, the "Kaaba" or al-Ka'ba al-Musharrafah, the exalted "Kaaba")
Masjid an-Naw, Masjid-i-Naw Masjid Jami', Masjid-i-Jami'	Masjid an-Naw, Pers. Masjid-i-Naw Masjid Jámi', Pers. Masjid-i-Jámi'	The New Mosque in Shiraz (29.611165, 52.541850) "congregational mosque", Friday mosque or grand mosque. Often the main mosque of an area.
Masjid, Masajid Masjid-i-Jahan Numa	Masjid, pl. Masájid Masjid-i-Jahán Numá	(Literally, place of prostration) mosque. Pers. "mosque commanding view of the world". Mosque in Delhi, now commonly called Masjid-i-Jámi'.
Masjid-i-Kufih Masjid-i-Masha'u'llah	Masjid-i-Kúfih Masjid-i-Mashá'u'lláh	(MF) the Báb's remains were hidden overnight in this abandoned building near Ṭihrán, between the Sháh 'Abdu'l-'Azím Shrine and Chashma 'Alí.
Masjid-i-Masha'u'llah	Masjid-i-Mashá'u'lláh	the Báb's remains were hidden overnight in this abandoned building near Ṭihrán, between the Sháh 'Abdu'l-'Azím Shrine and Chashma 'Alí.
Masjid-i-Shah or Masjid-i-Sultani	Masjid-i-Sháh or Masjid-i-Sultání	Shah or Royal Mosque in Ṭihrán. Renamed Masjid-i-Imám in 1979. Shaykh Muḥammad-Taqí Falsafí preached an incendiary sermon against the Bahá'ís during Ramaḍan 1955.
Maslak, Masalik	Maslak, pl. Masálik	way, road, path; course of action, policy; procedure,

Maslama	Maslama[h or t]	method Maslamah bin Ḥabīb (the name was scorned by Muslims to Musaylimah, meaning reduced or little Maslamah), he was one of a series of people (including his wife, Sajáh) claiming to be a prophet, and he was a “rival” of Muḥammad. The epithet <u>kadhḥáb</u> , “liar”, is usually affixed: Musaylimah al-Kadhḥáb (Musaylimah the Arch-Liar). See Muṣaḡhghara and Yamáma.
Masqat, Masqit, Masaqit	Masqaṭ, Masqit, pl. Masáqit	place where a falling object lands; waterfall. Masqaṭ (Muscat) is the capital of Oman
Masrur	Masrúr	glad, happy, delighted (at), pleased (with)
Mast	Mast	Pers. drunk, intoxicated; libidinous, lustful, wanton, furious; an animal in rut. Ḥájjí Zayn al-‘Ábidín <u>Shírwaní</u> (Mast ‘Alí <u>Sháh</u> )—Persian scholar and mystic (1193–1253 Sh./1779–1837)
Mast	Mást	Pers. sour, coagulated milk; mastic (Arabic gum)
Mastar (Master)	Mástar	a very small village (34.631332, 49.777107) in Markazi Province, Iran. Also known as Mu‘áṣir (“contemporary”).
Masud	Masúd	(probably for musauwad) who has been made a chief, who has become great
Matali’-i-Anwar	Maṭáli’-i-Anwár	“The dawn rays” by Muḥammad Nabíl-i-A‘zam Zarandí. Translated as <i>The Dawn-Breakers</i> by Shoghi Effendi.
Matba’a, Matabi’ Matbu’, Matbu’at	Maṭba’a[h], pl. Maṭábí’ Maṭbú’, fem. Maṭbú’a[h or t], pl. Maṭbú’át	print shop, printing office, printing house, press printed, imprinted; stereotyped;—pl. printed material, prints; printed matter
Mathal al-A’la	Maṭḥal al-A’lá	likeness of the One without semblance, sublime similtude, Sublime Exemplar. See Qur’án 16:60, 30:27.
Mathal, Amthal	Maṭḥal, pl. Amṭháḷ	likeness; metaphor, simile, parable; proverb, adage; example; lesson, similar case; ideal, model
Mathani (Massani, Messani)	Maṭḥání	oft-repeated or repetition (see Qur’án 15:87). See Fátíḥa regarding the revealing of Súra al-Fátíḥa twice.
Mathnaviy-i-Mubarak Mathnawi (Masnawi), Mathnavi	Maṭḥnavíy-i-Mubáarak Maṭḥnawí	“Blessed <u>Maṭḥnaví</u> ”, 300 line Persian poem by Bahá’u’lláh (Pers. also Masnawí and <u>Maṭḥnaví</u> ) double, twofold, two- (e.g., of a railroad: two-track). Formed from ma+ṭhanawí, refers to the metre and rhyme scheme of a type of Persian poem written in couplets. The form is commonly used for epic, mystical poems. Two popular <u>maṭḥnawí</u> metres are: mutaqárib <u>muthamman maḥḍúf</u> , as in Firdawsí’s <i>Sháhnámih</i> ; and ramal musaddas maḥḍúf as in Mawláná Jalálu’d-Dín-i-Rúmí’s <i>Maṭḥnawí-i-Ma’nawí</i> (“The Spiritual Couplets”). See muzdawij and <u>ṭhanawí</u> .
Matla’, Matali’	Maṭla’, pl. Maṭáli’	rise, time of rising (of celestial bodies); point of ascent; starting point, point, of departure; break (e.g., of day), dawn (e.g., of an era), dayspring; onset, outset, start, beginning; introduction, preface, proem; opening verses (of a poem); prelude; lookout; ladder, steps, stairs
Matla’-i-Anwar Matla’u’l-Walayát Matlab, Matalib	Maṭla’-i-Anwár Maṭla’u’l-Waláyát Maṭlab, pl. Maṭálib	the Dawning Place of Lights (the Shrine of the Báb) Translated by Shoghi Effendi as “Representative of God” search, quest, pursuit;—pl. demand, call (for); request, wish; claim; problem, issue; (claims of the government =) taxes
Matlub, Matlib	Maṭlúb, pl. Maṭálib, Maṭálib	wanted (in classified advertisements); due, owed (money); unknown (of a quantity; mathematics); (pl. maṭálib) wish, desire; pl. maṭálib claims
Matn, Matin, Mutun	Matn and Matín, pl. Mutún	firm, strong, solid, “mighty”. The text of <u>ḥadíṭh</u> , as opposed to its isnád, or chain of transmission.
Mawbadh, Mubadhan, Mawabidha	Mawbaḍḥ, Múbidḥ, Múbaḍḥ, Múbaḍḥán	(“Mubidh”, “Mubadh”, “Mobed”, “Mobad”, “Maubadh”) Pers. a chief or learned doctor of the Magi, a Zoroastrian priest.—pl. Mawábidḥa[t]
Mawbiq (Maubiq)	Mawbiq	place of destruction, of perdition; prison, jail; the valley of Gehenna, where children were sacrificed to Moloch (Mawlúkh, a Canaanite god associated with child sacrifice, through fire or war)
Mawdud (Maudud) Mawdudi (Maududi)	Mawḍúd Mawḍúdí	beloved, held dear more beloved. Sayyid Abul A’lá Mawḍúdí (1903–1979) Islamic scholar, Islamist ideologue, Muslim philosopher, jurist, historian, journalist, activist and scholar active in British India and later, following the partition, in Pakistan. Author of <i>Towards Understanding the Qur’án</i> . See Abú al-‘Alá’.

Mawhiba (Mauhiba), Mawahib Mawla (Maula), Mawali	Mawhiba[h or t], pl. Mawáhib Mawlá, fem. Mawlá[h or t], pl. Mawáli	gift; talent; "bounty"; liberality, generosity Pers. (Ar. influence) a magistrate of a large city; a lord, master; a schoolmaster, doctor, learned man, a judge, a priest. See mullá; 'alím, pl. 'ulamá'. Lord of Mankind, a title used by Persians when referring to 'Abdu'l-Bahá.
Mawla al-Wara'	Mawla al-Wará'	Pers. a king, prince, sovereign, lord, master, judge, magistrate. A follower, client. A benefactor, helper. A companion, confederate, partner. A stranger. A visitor, guest. See Mawlan
Mawla', Mawali	Mawla', pl. Mawáli	master, lord; protector, patron; client; charge; mend, companion, associate; the Lord, God; Mawláya and Mawláná are forms of address to a sovereign
Mawlan (Maulan), Mawalin	Mawlan, pl. Mawálin	our lord, master (a title); form of address to a sovereign, "our Master"
Mawlana (Maulana)	Mawláná (Mauláná)	judicial, belonging to a judge or magistrate; a doctor of Islamic law; an assistant lawyer; a learned man; divine, religious, belonging to God; a dervish, Muslim monk; dervish of the order (Mawlawiyya (Pers.)) of Mawlá Jalál ad-Dín Muḥammad Rúmí. Mawlawí <u>Sh</u> ír 'Alí (Mawlawí Sher 'Alí) (1875–1947) was a prominent Aḥmadí scholar and translator of the Qur'án. Variations Maulawi, Maulavi.
Mawlawi, Malulawiya	Mawlawí, pl. Mawlawíya	Pers. a resemblance to, or equality with, a prince, lord, master or benefactor.
Mawlawiya (Maulawiyat)	Mawlawíya[t]	birthplace; birthday; anniversary, birthday of a saint (also Christian)
Mawlid (Maulid), Mawalid	Mawlid, pl. Mawálid	produced, born, come into the world; birth; birthday;—pl. newborn baby, infant; child, son; creations, novelties
Mawlud (Maulud), Mawalid	Mawlúd, pl. Mawálfid	stopping place; station; (cab, etc.) stand; (bus, train, etc.) stop; parking lot, parking place; stopover, stop; place, site; scene, scenery; position, posture; situation; attitude; stand, position, opinion
Mawqif (Mauqif), Mawaqif	Mawqif, pl. Mawáqif	Mosul
Mawsil (Mausil)	al-Máwṣil	death; decease, demise
Mawt (Maut) Mawta, Amwat	Mawt, fem. Mawta[h or t], pl. Amwát	covenant, agreement, contract, treaty, pact
Mawthiq (Mauthiq), Mawathiq	Mawthiq, pl. Mawáthiq	Pers. grape-wine; rose-water; spirituous liquor; a goblet. The fem. name "May": May (grape-wine) or Mayá (possible meanings: attractive, beautiful and intoxicating)
May (Maya)	May	("Meyami, Mayamey, Mayami, Maiamai") is a small city (36.410484, 55.653358) in Semnan Province, Iran. City is 60 km east of <u>Sh</u> áh-Rúd and 180 km west of Sabzivár. <i>The Dawn-Breakers</i> uses Míyámay (Iṣfahání).
Mayamay, Miyamay (Mayamey)	Mayámay or Miyámay (میامی m-y-á-m-y)	of or from Mayámay
Mayamayi, Miyamayi	Mayámayí or Miyámayí	square, open place, open tract; field; arena; battleground, battlefield; combat area, fighting zone; race course, race track; playground (figuratively); field, domain, line, sphere of activity. There is no meaning associated with a length as stated in <i>The Dawn-Breakers</i> (see manzil).
Maydan (Maidan), Midan, Mayadin	Maydán, Mídan, pl. Mayádín	
Maydan-i-Khan	Maydán-i- <u>Kh</u> án	Pers. a wine-cellar, tavern; drinking utensils, wine-service; hence also "spiritual wine"
Maydan-i-Shah	Maydán-i- <u>Sh</u> áh	right side; right wing (of an army); fortune; prosperity, happiness. Maymanat Rural District in Tehran Province.
Maykhana (Maikhana, Maykhanih)	May <u>kh</u> ána	fortunate, lucky; blessed; monkey. See Abú 'Imrán Músá ibn Maymún (Maimonides)
Maymana (Maimana), Mayamin	Maymana[t], pl. Mayámin	liar. (also Máyán). Note transcription of "اي" (ái as "ayy") and "ئا" (áy—y with Hamza—as "á" or "áy")
Maymun, Maimun, Mayamin	Maymún, Maimún, pl. Mayámín	[M-Y-T (میت)] dying, death. al-mayyit the deceased; al-Bahr al-Mayyit the Dead Sea.
Mayyan, Ma'in	مایان Mayyán and مائین Má'in	a province in northern Írán, on the Caspian south coast. See Tabaristán.
Mayyit, Amwat	Mayyit, pl. Amwát	(pl. Mázandaráníyún) from or of Mázandarán
Mazandaran, Mazindaran	Mázandarán, Mázindarán	The story of Mazdak [he preached a community of property and families, and a simple ascetic life], in the days of King Kobad [Kavi Kavata, Kai Kobad or Kavadh] sons were Kavi Usan (or Kai Kaus) and Kavi Haosravah (Kai Khosrau or Khosrau Anushirvan)], the father of the Great Anoshirwan [Anushirvan—"having an immortal soul"], is given in the history of <u>Sh</u> áh-Nameh (Book of
Mazandarani, Mazindarani	Mázandarání, Mázindarání	
Mazdak	Mazdak	

Mazgan	Mazgán	Kings) of Firdawsí (Firdausi and Ferdowsi in English), and also in all the Persian histories. ( <i>The Bahá'í Proofs</i> ) very small village in Markazi Province, Iran (34.010109, 50.381649)
Mazhar, Mazahir	Mazhar, pl. Mazáhir	(external) appearance, external make-up, guise; outward bearing, comportment, conduct, behaviour; exterior, look(s), sight, view; semblance, aspect; bearer or object of a phenomenon, object in which something manifests itself; phenomenon; symptom (medical);—pl. manifestations, expressions. The place or bearer of divine revelation, a revealer of God's Word. Manifestation of the Names and attributes of God (also Manifestation of the Self of God) in the Bahá'í Writings. Bahá'u'lláh did not claim to be a nabí nor a rasúl. See manzar and zuhúr
Mazhariya, Mazhariyya Mazharu'l-ilahi	Mazharíya[h or t], Mazhariyya[h or t] Mazharu'l-iláhi	state of being the object; manifestation-hood "Manifestation of God", meaning the Manifestation of the Self of God or the Manifestation of the Names and attributes of God. Future possibility: refer to mention of waraqát (leaves, female) in <i>Tablets of Bahá'u'lláh</i> , p. 185.
Mazinan	Mazínán	Pers. a village (36.309707, 56.817147) east of Mashhad.
Mazlum	Mazlúm	wronged, ill-treated, unjustly treated, tyrannized
Mazlumi, Mazlumiyyat	Mazlúmí, fem. Mazlúmíya[h or t]	(Pers. with Ar. influence) oppression, misery; subduedness, gentleness, meekness; modesty
Mazra	Mazra'	(arable) land
Mazra'a, Mazra'ih	Mazra'a[h], Pers. Mazra'ih, Ar. pl. Mazári'	field under cultivation; farm; plantation; country estate. A town 6 km north of 'Akká and about 0.5 km from the sea. House (built by Muḥammad Páshá Safwat) of Bahá'u'lláh is just north of this village (32.987227, 35.099427).
Mazra'iy-i-Vashshash	Mazra'iy-i-Vashshásh	Pers. once a field on the northern outskirts of Baghdád between the city centre and Kázimayn where Bahá'u'lláh celebrated Riḍván (1863). It is now the neighbourhood of al-Washshásh, in NE area of Manşúr district.
Mazzah, Mazih	Mazzaḥ and Mazih	joker, jester, buffoon, wag, "Humorist or Playful", an attribute of God according to Bahá'u'lláh
Mi'a, Mi'un, Mi'in, Mi'at Mi'ad, Mawa'id	Mi'a[h], pl. Mi'ún (Mi'in, nom.), Mi'át Mí'ád, pl. Mawá'id	hundred promise; appointment, date, rendezvous; appointed time; time agreed on, time fixed by appointment; deadline, date (especially also due date for repaying a debt); consulting hour, office hour(s) (of a doctor, etc.); visiting hours (in museums, etc.); (time of) departure (of trains, buses, etc.). Qur'án 34:30
Mi'mar	Mi'már	builder, architect; mason
Mi'marbashi	Mi'márbáshí	Pers. (mi'már+báshí) be an architect
Mi'raj, Ma'arij	Mi'raj or Mí'ráj, pl. Ma'árij	ladder, stairs. al-Mí'ráj ("The ascent") Muḥammad's vision of His night journey to the outermost mosque and His ascent to the heavens on His steed al-Buráq. See ma'raj
Midhat	Midḥat Páshá	Pers. see Midḥat
Midhat	Midḥat	Pers. praising; praise, encomium; a laudable action, anything deserving commendation
Midilli (Madelli)	Midillí	Turkish for Lesbos (Levos) Island. Capital city and main port is Mitilíni (Mytilene).
Midmar, Madamir	Miḍmár, pl. Maḍámír	race course, race track; arena; field of activity, field, domain
Midyan (Midian), Madyan	Midyan, Madyan	Midianites, believed to have lived in the northwest Arabian Peninsula. Also known as Aṣḥábu'l-'Aykah, "Companions of the Wood", since they used to worship a large tree. See Aykatún
Miftah, Mafatih	Miftáh, pl. Mafátih	key (to a door, of a keyboard, especially that of a piano); switch (electrical, railroad); lever, pedal (of a vehicle); knob (on a radio); stop (of a wind instrument); valve (of a trumpet); peg, pin (of a stringed instrument)
Miftahu Babi'l-Abwab	Miftáhu Bábi'l-Abwáb	(Meftah Bab-el-Abwab) "The Key to the Gate of Gates"—book written by Mírzá Muḥammad-Mihdí Khán
Mihal	Mihál, Pers. Míká'íl	Michael (a Christian name)
Mihdala, Mahadil	Mihdala, pl. Maḥádíl	roller, steamroller
Mihdi-Quli	Mihdí-Qulí	
Mihdishahr (Mehdishahr), Mahdi-Shahr	Mihdíshahr (Mihdí-Shahr)	(formerly, Sang-i-Sar or Sangsar,) is a city (15 km NNW of Semnan and 175 km east of Teheran) and capital of Mehdishahr County, Semnan Province, Iran. Also spelt

Mihdiyabad (Mehdi Abad)	Mihdíyábád	Mahdí-Shahr (Mahdíshahr) (“Mahdi-Shahr or Mahdishahr”). a very small village (31.450768, 54.161375) 11 km SW Manshád so named, because he was a distiller of ‘Aṭṭár
Mihdiy-i-‘Atri	Mihdíy-i-‘Atrí, Hájí Mullá	
Mihdiy-i-Dahaji	Mihdíy-i-Dahají	
Mihdiy-i-Kandi	Mihdíy-i-Kandí	
Mihdiy-i-Kashani	Mihdíy-i-Káshání	(MF)
Mihdiy-i-Khu‘i	Mihdíy-i-Khu‘í	
Mihdiy-i-Rashti	Mihdíy-i-Rashtí	
Mihdiy-i-Yazdi	Mihdíy-i-Yazdí	(MF)
Mihdizadih	Mihdízádih (Mihdí-Zádih)	
Mihman (Mehman)	Mihmán	Pers. a guest; a son-in-law
Mihman-Dust	Mihmán-Dust	Pers. name of small villages. Mihmán-Dust (36.218755, 54.556551) village in Semnan province.
Mihr	Mihr	Pers. the sun; love, friendship, affection, kindness; mercy, pity; 7th month of the Persian solar year; the 16th day of every month; death; a mandrake; a red stone; a gilded ball fixed on a canopy or standard; name of a fire-temple
Mihr-‘Ali	Mihr-‘Alí <u>Khán</u>	
Mihrab	Mihráb	Pers. name of a champion of Túrán; father of Rúdábah (mythological woman) who was the bride of Zál (legendary Iranian king from Sístán) in Firdawsí’s <i>Sháhnámah</i> . Manšur Mihrábí
Mihrab, Maharib	Mihráb, pl. Maḥárib	prayer niche in a mosque showing the direction of Mecca. The principle place in a mosque where the imám prays with his face turned towards Mecca.
Mihraban (Mehriban)	Mihrabán	city (38.082010, 47.132856) 75 km east of Tabriz. Turkish máhriban from Persian, loving friend. Pers. mihrábán, kind, generous.
Mihrabi	Mihrábí	Pers. (Ar. influence) having a mihráb; like a mihráb; arched; cut in the shape of a mihráb, round (a beard).
Mihrabkhani	Mihrábkhání	Pers. Rúḥu‘lláh Mihrábkhání, <i>Sharḥ-i-Aḥwál-i-Jináb-i-‘Abu‘l Faḍl-i-Gulpáygání</i> [“Description of the life of Mirza ‘Abu‘l Faḍl-i-Gulpáygání]
Mihrangiz (Mehrangiz)	Mihrángíz	(“Mehrengíz” and “Mehrenguíz”) Pers. (mihr + ángíz). “raising affection”. Mihrángíz Rabbání, a sister of Shoghi Effendi.
Mihriz (Mehriz)	Mihríz	Pers. city 36 km south Yazd and a gate in Yazd
Mihryar (Mehryar)	Mihryár (Mihr + Yár)	kind friend. (TN p. 16) ibn-i-Mihríyár (?)
Mihtar (Mehtar), Mihtarani	Mihtar, fem. Mihtarání	Pers. greater; elder; prince, lord, chief, governor; a sweeper, a menial who removes filth; a groom
Mika‘il, Maka‘in	Míká‘íl, Míká‘ín	Pers. Michael “who is like God”
Milad, Mawalid	Mílád, pl. Mawálid	birth; time of birth, nativity; birthday—pl. age classes, age groups (recruitment, etc.); ‘Íd al-Mílád, Christmas (Christian)
Milan (Meelan)	Mílán	a village (37.927348, 46.113078) 23 km SW Tabríz, in Ádhirbayján (Azerbaijan), NW Írán. It is between the villages of Bávíl and Uskú‘.
Milani	Mílání	of or from Mílán. Ḥusay-i-Mílání, known as Ḥusayn Ján, weaver, helped to recover the body of the Báb, later went to Ṭihrán, where he claimed to be the return of Imám Ḥusayn. He may have claimed to be a successor of the Báb. Schemed to provoke militant attack on Nášir ad-Dín Sháh Qájár August 1852. One of those executed soon afterwards.
Milh, Amlah, Milah	Milḥ m. and f., pl. Amláh, Miláh	salt; gunpowder; witticism, wittiness, wit
Milhu‘l-Ujaj	Milḥu‘l-Ujáj	“salt that burneth bitterly”. See ajja
Milla, Milal	Milla[h], pl. Milal	religious community; religion, creed, faith, confession, denomination
Milli (Melli), Milliya	Millí, fem. Millíya[h or t]	popular, national
Mim	Mím	24th Arabic letter. Mázandarán
Min	Min	(preposition) 1. of; some, some of, (a) part of; belonging to, pertaining to, from among. 2. from, away from, out of, from the direction of.
Mina, Mawanin, Miyan	Míná’ fem. and Mína[h or t]	(pl. Mawánin, Miyan) port, harbour, anchorage
Minahiju‘l-Ahkam	Mináhiju‘l-Aḥkám	“Paths to understanding the laws and ordinances”, 2 vol. hand written work in Persian by Fáḍil-i-Yazdí. Distribution not permitted by Shoghi Effendi.
Minar, Minar-Ha	Mínár, pl. Mínár-Há	Pers. a tower, turret, steeple, spire, minaret; an obelisk.

Minbar (Mimber), Manabir Minhu, Minha Minu	Minbar, pl. Manábír Minhu, fem. Minhá Mínú	mimbar; pulpit; rostrum, platform, dais from him, from it Pers. female name: heaven; an emerald; white or blue glass; a glass gem; hair. Mínú Zamání
Miqat, Mawaqit	Míqát, pl. Mawáqí	appointed time; date, deadline; time; season, time of the year; meeting point, rendezvous;—pl. times of departure and arrival, timetable. Míqát al-ḥájj, one of the five rendezvous points for Meccan pilgrims, where they must be in a state of iḥrám before proceeding to Mecca. See “Meccan pilgrim meeting points” section.
Miqdad	Miqdád	al-Miqdád ibn al-Aswad al-Kindí (or just Miqdád), a companion of Muḥammad.
Mir Muhammad-Husayn	Mír Muḥammad-Ḥusayn	Mír Muḥammad-Ḥusayn <u>Khátúnábádí</u> (d. 1881), surnamed the “She-Serpent” (Raḡshá) by Bahá’u’lláh. Responsible for the deaths of the brothers named the “King of Martyrs” and “Beloved of Martyrs”. See <u>Shaykh</u> Muḥammad Bāqir. Pers. contraction of Amír. Also descendant of Muḥammad or Sayyid.
Mir, Miran	Mír, pl. Mírán	(fem. Miráya[h or t], pl. Maráyát) looking glass, mirror; reflection, reflected image
Mir’ah, Miraya, Mara’in, Marayat	Mir’á[h or t], pl. Mará’in	“Polished Mirrors” by Cornelius van Dyck. See waḍí’
Mir’at al-Wadiyyah Mir’at Mir’atu’l-Azaliyyih Mir’atu’l-Buldan	Mir’át al-Waḍiyyah Mir’át Mir’átu’l-Azalíyyih Mir’átu’l-Buldán	Pers. a looking-glass, mirror. See miráya “Everlasting mirror”, a title of Mírzá Yahyá “The Mirror of the Lands”. Possibly by Yáqút <u>Shiháb</u> al-Dín ibn-‘Abdu’lláh al-Rúmí al-Ḥamawí (1179–1229) or a later (1860-1870) incomplete Qájár project.
Miraya, Mirayat Miri	Miráya, pl. Miráyát Mírí	looking glass mirror (Meeri) public, governmental, government-, state- (in compounds); fiscal
Mirrikh Mirza (Morza), Amir-Zadīh, Amirzada	Mirríkh Mírzá (Amírzáda or Pers. Amírzádiḥ)	Mars (astronomy) Pers. contraction of amír-záda (“child or addition of a prince”). A title of nobility (a son of a prince) when placed after a name (Turkish style; previously placed before a name); but a gentleman, an educated person, a scholar, worthy person, mister when placed before a name. Mírzá as a noun, secretary. (1848–1870) was the youngest child of Bahá’u’lláh and his wife Ásíyih <u>Khánum</u> . He was given the title <u>Ghusn-i-Aṭṭar</u> (“Purest Branch” or “Purer Branch”).
Mirza Mihdi	Mírzá Mihdí	lamp; light, luminary (also figuratively); head-light (of an automobile) village 11 km SE of the centre of Ṭihrán (Mesgar Abad, Mesgar Abad, Mesker Abad)
Mirzay-i-Halabi-Saz Misbah (Mezbah), Masabih	Mírzáy-i-Ḥalabí-Sáz, Ḥájí Mişbáh, pl. Maşábīḥ	Pers. name of the first man niche (for a lamp); lamp, pendent lamp small village 33° 34’ 40” N 47° 58’ 19” E in Luristán province, western Iran. Ḥabíb Miskar (probably Míshkar) <i>Bahá’í World</i> 8:679
Misgarabad, Miskarabad	Misgarábád (Miskarábád)	Pers. a recess in the wall, a niche (in which a lamp is placed)
Misha (Mishih) Mishah, Mishkawat, Mashakin Mishkar (Mishgar)	Mísha Míshkáh, pl. Míshkávát, Mashákin Míshkar	“A niche for lamps”. A book of Sunní traditions by Muḥammad ibn ‘Abd Alláh <u>Khāṭīb</u> at-Tabrízí is an expanded version of <i>Maşábīḥ as-Sunnah</i> by al-Ḥusayn ibn Mas’úd al-Baḡhawí.
Mishkat	Míshkát	Pers. “musk-scented”; “jet-black” (dried musk powder is black—“black like musk”, <u>Ghulám</u> al- <u>Khuld</u> , Bahá’u’lláh)
Mishkatu’l-Masabih	Míshkátu’l-Maşábīḥ	Pers. Mírzá Ḥusayn-i-Isfahání (surnamed Míshkín-Qalam, meaning “musk-scented pen” or “jet-black pen”, by Muḥammad <u>Sháh</u> because of the beauty and inner mystical message of his works); 1826–1912. He was one of the nineteen Apostles of Bahá’u’lláh, as well as a famous calligrapher of 19th century Persia. He is the author of a calligraphic rendering of the Greatest Name used by Bahá’ís. Míshkín-Qalam signed works as “Servant at the gate of Bahá, Míshkín-Qalam”. See Díyár-i- <u>Khāṭ</u>
Mishkin	Míshkín	musk
Mishkin-Qalam	Míshkín-Qalam	ibn Miskawayh (932–1030) (Abú ‘Alí Aḥmad ibn Muḥammad ibn Ya’qúb ibn Miskawayh) was a Persian chancery official, philosopher and historian. He wrote the
Misk, Mashmum Miskawayh	Misk (m. & f.), also Mashmúm Miskawayh	

Misr, Amsar, Masr	Miṣr, pl. Amṣār	first major Islamic work on philosophical ethics entitled <i>Tahdhīb al-Akhlāq</i> , the “Refinement of Character”. big city; metropolis, capital;—miṣr, (colloquial) maṣr Egypt; Cairo. Egypt has 27 governorates (muḥáfzah); second level are regions (markaz or qism); third-level are the districts (ḥayy) and villages (qaryah).
Misri, Misriyun Misriya, Misriyat	Miṣrī, pl. Miṣrīyūn Miṣrīya [h], pl. Miṣrīyāt	Egyptian; Cairene (a native of Cairo); an Egyptian Egyptianism, Egyptian national character; Egyptian woman or girl. <i>al-Waqá’i’ al-Maṣriyyah</i> (“The Egyptian affairs or events”), was an Egyptian newspaper established in 1828 written in Ottoman Turkish and Arabic, later, only Arabic.
Mithal, Amthila, Muthul	Mithál, pl. Amthila[h or t], Muthul	something equal; something similar; simile, parable, allegory; example; pattern, standard; exemplary punishment; model; image, picture
Mithaq (Missagh or Missaq), Mayathiq	Mítháq, pl. Mayáthiq, Mayáthiq	a promise, covenant, contract, agreement, bargain, compact, confederacy, alliance, league; a testament; treaty, pact; charter. al-mítháq: the “primordial covenant” (Qur’án 7:172), in which all human souls to bear witness that He is their Lord. pl. also Mawáthiq.
Mithaqiya (Mithaqiyya), Mithaqiyan	Mítháqiya, pl. Mítháqiyan	(Ar. adjective) agreement, covenant, pact. Former Mítháqiya (Mítháqiyya) Hospital run by Bahá’ís in Tíhrán. Firaydún Mítháqiyan.
Mithl, Amthal	Mithl, pl. Amthál	something similar, something of the same kind; resemblance, similarity, similitude, likeness; image; equivalent
Mithqal, Mathaqil	Mithqál, pl. Matháqil	a unit of weight used for weighing gold, silver and saffron (4.68 gm). Traditionally, 24 chickpeas, changed by the Báb to 19 chickpeas (3.641666 gm).
Miyan, Miyana	Miyán, Miyána	Pers. waist, loins; middle, centre; interior (modern); among, between, mean. Miyána (Meyaneh, Miane, Meyaneh, Miyaneh, and Miyanah) a city (37.429145, 47.706986) in East Azerbaijan province, Iran.
Miyanaj (Mianaj, Meyanaj)	Miyánaj	Pers. (“Míánaj”) village (36.905745, 47.442704) in Zanjan Province
Miyandu’ab (Miyán-Du’ab), Qushachay	Miyándu’áb (Miyán-Du’áb) or Qúshácháy	Pers. “between two rivers” (Miandoab or Qushachay; Azerbaijani Qoşaçay) is a city (36.966890, 46.107130) and capital of Miyándu’áb County, West Ádhirbayján, Írán. As its name suggests, it is situated in a delta region between the Zarrínah-Rúd and Síminah-Rúd (the golden and the silverized) that flow into Lake Urmia. See Miyán and Dú’áb.
Miyanrud (Mianrud, Mian Rud)	Miyánrúd (Miyán-Rúd)	Pers. a city (32.153776, 48.440236) in Khuzestan Province. Also several villages near Ámul, Mazindaran Province.
Mizan, Mawazin	Mízán, pl. Mawázín	balance, scales; weight; measure; poetic measure, metre; rule, method; justice, equity, fairness, impartiality. Qur’án 42:17 & 57:25 (balance to weigh conduct or to balance right and wrong respectively).
Mu- Mu’abbid, Mu’abandan Mu’abbir, Mu’abbirun	Mu- Mu’abbid, pl. Mu’abadán Mu’abbir, pl. Mu’abbirún	as pronoun prefix—he who or those who Pers. (fire) worshipper interpreter (of feelings, of dreams); expressive, significant. Soothsayer (PDC). pl. also -án (accusative), -ín (genitive).
Mu’abbiri Mu’adh, Mu’az	Mu’abbirí Mu’ádh	Pers. interpretation of dreams protected. Mu’ádh ibn Jabal (603–639) was a ṣaḥábí Muḥammad. Mu’ádh was an Anṣár of Banú Kḥazráj and compiled the Qur’án with five companions while Muḥammad was still alive.
Mu’adhdhin (Mu’azzin), Mu’adhdhun	Mu’adhdhin, pl. Mu’adhdhún	a public crier, or muezzin (Turkish müezzin), who assembles the people to prayers by proclamation from a minaret (or the tower of a mosque) at the hour of prayer. Persian may use Mu’azzin.
Mu’akhhir	Mu’akhhir	one who keeps back or puts things in their proper places; hence, an attribute of God.
Mu’allim, Mu’allima, Mu’allimun	Mu’allim, pl. Mu’allimún	a teacher or tutor. Fem. mu’allima[h or t]. Pers. also mu’allimih. al-Mu’allimu’th-Thání (The Second Teacher—a title of Avicenna (2nd after Abú Rayḥán al-Bírúní)
Mu’amala, Mu’amalat	Mu’amala[h or t], pl. Mu’amalát	treatment; procedure; social intercourse, social life, association (with one another); behaviour, conduct (toward others); business; transaction; (especially in pl.)



Mu'ammad	Mu'ammad	mutual relations, business relations
Mu'ammār	Mu'ammār, pl. Mu'ammārūn	(a tent) supported, propped by columns; baptized
Mu'ammid (Moamid)	Mu'ammid	senior (in sports)
Mu'annath	Mu'annath	a baptizer, Baptist. There is no indication that a "Moamid" paper in Egypt exists, so it is assumed to be <i>al-Mu'ayyad</i> .
Mu'arrakh, Muwarra <sup>kh</sup> , Mu'arrakhun	Mu'arra <sup>kh</sup> , Muwarra <sup>kh</sup> , pl. Mu'arra <sup>kh</sup> ūn	(grammar) feminine (adj.)
Mu'arri <sup>kh</sup> , Muwarri <sup>kh</sup> , Mu'arri <sup>kh</sup> un	Mu'arri <sup>kh</sup> , Muwarri <sup>kh</sup> , pl. Mu'arri <sup>kh</sup> ūn	dated (earlier); chronicled
Mu'asir, Mu'asirin	Mu'āsir, pl. Mu'āsirīn	who dates (a letter); who marks the time of any event; chronicler, annalist, historian. Mu'arri <sup>kh</sup> īn, muwarri <sup>kh</sup> īn (oblique case dual, also used as nominative)
Mu'assasa, Mu'assasat	Mu'assasa, pl. Mu'assasāt	contemporary, contemporaneous; a contemporary foundation, establishment; firm (commerce); institution; organization
Mu'assis	Mu'assis	he who lays a foundation; founder; a strengthener; enactor (e.g. founder of a law, school, sect, etc.)
Mu'assisiy-i-Ayadiy-i-Amru'llah	Mu'assisiy-i-Ayādīy-i-Amru'llāh	Pers. Bahá'u'llāh: "The institution of the Hands of the Cause of God"
Mu'assisiy-i-Ma'arif-i-Bahá'i	Mu'assisiy-i-Ma'ārif-i-Bahá'í	name of Iranian Bahá'í Publishing Trust
Mu'aththir, Mu'aththirat	Mu'aththir, pl. Mu'aththirāt	affecting, acting upon; effective; impressive; moving, touching, pathetic;—pl. influencing factor, influence
Mu'attar	Mu'aṭṭar	perfumed, scented, fragrant
Mu'awin	Mu'āwin	helper, supporter, stand-by; aide; assistant; adjutant, aide-de-camp; police officer heading a city precinct (Iraqi)
Mu'awiya, Mu'awiya, Mu'aviya	Mu'āwiya[h or t] (معاوية)	Ar. (Pers. with v instead of w, and with -ih endings) a fox's whelp. Masculine name and that of the first (Mu'āwiya ibn Abí Sufyán, c.597, 603 or 605—680) and third Umayyad caliphs. The first founded the Umayyad dynasty (based in Damascus). Mu'āwīya, etc., used because it is easier to pronounce (H. M. Balyuzi).
Mu'awwil	Mu'awwil	interpreter
Mu'ayyad (Mu'aiyad, Moaid, Muayyad)	Mu'ayyad	confirmed, fortified, assisted. <i>al-Mu'ayyad</i> ("The Strengthened") newspaper (1889–1915), Cairo. Dr Hábibu'llah <i>Khudábakhsh</i> (1888–1971) or Dr Hábīb Mu'ayyad (he was named Mu'ayyad ("confirmed") by 'Abdu'l-Bahá); wrote <i>Kháṭirát-i-Hábīb</i> ("Memoirs or Diary of Habib").
Mu'ayyad fi ad-Din	Mu'ayyad fī ad-Dín (fī'd-Dín)	"The one aided in religion", a title
Mu'ayyadu'd-Dawla	Mu'ayyadu'd-Dawla	"Helper of the state", honorific title
Mu'ayyir	Mu'ayyir	an assayer of precious metals
Mu'ayyiru'l-Mamalik	Mu'ayyiru'l-Mamálik	"assayer of the kingdoms"
Mu'azzam, Mu'azzama	Mu'aẓẓam, fem. Mu'aẓẓam[h or t]	glorified, exalted, revered, venerated; sublime, august (especially of rulers); splendid, gorgeous, glorious, magnificent, resplendent; bony; ossified
Mu'bid	Mu'bid	<i>Sháh Bahrám Mu'bidzádh</i> , Indian Bahá'í, son (zádh) of Mu'bid <i>Khudábakhsh</i> ( <i>Khudá Bakhsh</i> )
Mu'id, Mu'idun	Mu'íd, pl. Mu'ídūn	skilful, clever, experienced, able, powerful; (God) the restorer or bringer again; repetitor, tutor, trainer, coach; assistant conducting drill sessions (university)
Mu'in	Mu'ín	Pers. an assistant
Mu'ina	Mu'íná	abbreviation of Mu'ín <i>Ághá</i>
Mu'inu'l-Mulk	Mu'ínu'l-Mulk	BKG 397
Mu'inu's-Saltanih	Mu'ínu's-Saltānih	DB 76
Mu'issu's-Saltanih	Mu'íssu's-Saltānih	one who honours or worships; one who strengthens; name of God, the Giver of Honour
Mu'izz	Mu'izz	Amír <i>ash-Shu'ará</i> Abú 'Abdu'llāh Muḥammad bin 'Abd al-Malik Mu'izzí (1048–1125) was a Persian poet. He ranks as one of the great masters of the Persian panegyric form known as <i>Qaṣidah</i> .
Mu'izzi	Mu'izzi	<i>Dictionary of the Countries</i> by Yáqút
Mu'jam al-Buldan	Mu'jam al-Buldán	incomprehensible, unintelligible, obscure (language, speech); dotted, provided with a diacritical point (letter);—(pl.) dictionary, lexicon
Mu'jam, Ma'ajim	Mu'jam, pl. Ma'ájim	(Mo'jaza) "making weak or feeble", or that which renders the adversaries to the truth weak and feeble; a term used only for miracles performed by prophets
Mu'jiza, Mu'jizat	Mu'jizá, pl. Mu'jizát	("Mumin", Momen) believing, faithful; believer (Muslim); orthodox; an orthodox Muslim; (God) protecting, the protector or the guarantor. Feminine mu'mina, pl. mu'minát.
Mu'min, Mu'minun, Mu'minin, Mu'minat	Mu'min, pl. Mu'minūn and Mu'minín	

Mu'ta, Muta	Mu'ta[h or t], Múta[h or t]	Mu'tah (where swords were formerly made) is a town 10 km SW al-Karak and 100 km SSW of Amman, in Jordan. In Islamic tradition it is known for the Battle of Mu'tah (Ma'raka Mu'tah or Ghazwah Mu'tah) in CE 629, the first military engagement between Arab Muslims and the Byzantine Empire (with their Arab Christian Ghassanid vassals). The Muslim army travelled about 860 km north from Medina to Ma'án (Jordan), and then a further 130 km to Mu'tah).
Mu'tadid Mu'tamad	Mu'taḍid Mu'tamad	a petitioner for justice, a plaintiff reliable, dependable; object of reliance, support; sanctioned, approved, authorized; accredited; commissioner, authorized agent, proxy, envoy, representative; commissary, commissar
Mu'tamadu'l-Mulk	Mu'tamadu'l-Mulk	The Trust of the Empire (official title). Title of Manúchihir Khán, Governor of Işfahán
Mu'taman Mu'tamid	Mu'taman Mu'tamid	entrusted; confidant one who rests or leans upon; a believer; resolved, determined
Mu'tamidu'd-Dawla	Mu'tamidu'd-Dawla	"State accreditor", "State certifier", "Support of the dynasty"
Mu'tamidu's-Saltanah Mu'tasam Mu'tasim	Mu'tamidu's-Saltanah Mu'taşam Mu'taşim	"Reliant on the Sultanate" a place of refuge holding fast, clinging (to), relying (on); attendant (on); preserved, defended; abstaining, or refraining (from disobedience, etc., by the grace of God); a servant (of God). Abú Işhâq Muḥammad ibn Hárún ar-Rašhíd (796-842), better known by his regnal name al-Mu'taşim bi'lláh (literally ""He who seeks refuge in God"), was the eighth Abbasid caliph (r. 833-842).
Mu'tazil Mu'tazila	Mu'tazil Mu'tazila[h or t]	seceder, dissenter, separatist followers in English: Mu'tazilite. An offshoot sect of the qadariyat. They believed in monotheism, divine unity, justice and free will; use of reasoning and logic by a sane mind to analyze religious texts and doctrines. If a literal meaning of the Qur'án is consistent with the rest of scripture, the main themes of the Qur'án, the basic tenets of Islám, and the well-known facts, then interpretation, in the sense of moving away from the literal meaning, is not justified. If a contradiction results from adopting the literal meaning, then an interpretation (closest to the literal) is warranted. The transmission of the oral ḥadīth was considered not sufficiently reliable.
Mu'tazili Mu'zam	Mu'tazilí Mu'zam	dissenter, separatist, seceder; an infidel, an atheist the greater part, or better sort (of anything); the mass or major part, the gross, the bulk (of). Mu'zam al-Infisál al-'Azím (Most Great Separation), 10 March 1866 in Edirne (Adrianople), of "believers" into Bahá'ís and Azalís, and of the separation of believers from Gog and Magog (Mírzá Yaḥyá and Siyyid Muḥammad-i-Işfahání).
Mubagajian	Mubagajian	Armenian. Sargis (Latin Sergius) Mubagajian (1860-1937), better known by his pen name "Atrpet" ("Master"), was a prolific and multifarious Armenian writer. He published two books about the Bábí Faith with purported photographs and drawings of the Báb and some prominent Bábí figures.
Mubahala, Mubahilih	Mubáhala[h or t], Pers. Mubáhilih	cursing; wishing evil to another; execration; "withdrawing mercy from one who lies or engages in falsehood". In Qur'án 3.61, invocation of God's curse ( <i>la'nat Alláh</i> ) was mentioned as a decisive solution to the dispute over Jesus between the Christians of Najrán and Muḥammad. Alláh ordered Muḥammad to call on the Christians to invoke God's curse ( <i>mubáhala</i> ) upon those who are intentionally unjust in their claim in order to determine who was telling the truth, they refused. Praying for God to curse the liar regarding religious disputes is an ancient Arabic tradition.
Muballigh, Muballighat, Muballighun	Muballigh, pl. Muballighát, Muballighún	(Mu + balligh) bearer (of news), messenger; informer, denouncer; detective. Fem. mubalágha[h]. Name given to Bahá'í teachers or "missionaries" (especially those on

Mubarak	Mubáarak	journeys to spread the Bahá'í Faith). In Írán, very knowledgeable Bahá'ís (usually scholars of high stature and good communicators) whose responsibility was to travel and teach the Bahá'í Faith. blessed, happy, fortunate, lucky auspicious; august; sacred, holy; welcome. A title of Bahá'u'lláh: Jamál-i-Mubáarak, the Blessed Beauty.
Mubaraka Mubashshir, Mubashshirat	Mubárika[t], Pers. Mubárákih Mubashshir, pl. Mubashshirát	(God) blessing (man), prospering (him) announcer, messenger (of glad tidings); evangelist (Chr.); preacher; missionary (Christian)
Mubassir	Mubaşşir	one who shows, renders quick-sighted, or causes to understand; provident, penetrating
Mubayyin (Mubaiyin)	Mubayyin	(mu-bayyin) illustrative, explanatory; a declarer; the "expounder" and the "interpreter" (W&T of 'Abdu'l-Bahá) "Interpreter of the Book" ('Abdu'l-Bahá, p. 11)
Mubayyin-i-kitab Mubdi	Mubayyin-i-Kitáb Mubdí'	who first produces, creator, author, originator, inventor, founder; a heretic, heresiarch, religious innovator
Mubid, Mawbad (Maubid), Mubad	Múbid, Mawbad, Múbad	Pers., from maghú (mugh) + bid. mobad, chief of the Magi (Zoroastrian priest); a Pársí, especially one of their priests; a doctor, philosopher, any man of great wisdom whose sayings are quoted; one who administers justice; a judge, especially of the Jews; a wazír, a councillor of state ("mobine") clear, plain, evident, obvious, patent (particularly with respect to the meaning of revelation). A range of meanings as used in the Qur'án: 1. eloquent, expressing things clearly, perspicuous (5:92); 2. clear, manifest (6:16); 3. flagrant (7:60); 4. plainly visible (7:107); and 5. clearly decisive (48:1).
Mubin	Mubín	beginning; beginner; novice (Christian)
Mubtadi', Mubtadi'un Mubtil, Mubattil, Mubtilun	Mubtadí', pl. Mubtadí'ún Mubtíl, Mubaţţal, pl. Mubtílún	Pers. who or what invalidates; frustrative; a defacer, destroyer; one who embellishes his speech with lies manager, director; ruler, disposer; leader; ringleader added, subjoined, adjoined, apposed; construct state (grammar). muđáf ilayh the second, or governed, noun of a genitive construction (grammar). Muđáf in Islamic jurisprudence (Fiqh) refers to mixed water. c.f. Muţlaq. repulsing, defending oneself, resisting, averting, prohibiting, checking; protracting, delaying; deferring payment of a debt
Mudabbir Mudaf	Mudabbir Muđáf	dallying, fondling; coquettish; a coaxer, wheedler destroyer (navitics)
Mudafa'at	Mudáfa'at	teacher, instructor; lecturer, professor
Mudallil Mudammira, Mudammirat Mudarris, Mudarrisun Mudda, Mudad	Mudallil Mudammira, pl. Mudammirát Mudarris, pl. Mudarrisún Mudda[h or t], pl. Mudad	period (of time), space of time, interval; while; duration; limited or appointed time, term
Muddaththir Mudgha, Mudagh	Muddaththir Muđgha, pl. Muđagh	one who is wrapping himself up something to be chewed; bite, bit, morsel; small chunk of meat; embryo. Qur'án 23:13-14: stages of embryo development: 1. life-germ ( <i>nutfa</i> ) 2. clot (' <i>alaqa</i> ) 3. a morsel of flesh ( <i>muđgha</i> ) 4. bones (' <i>izám</i> ) 5. flesh ( <i>lahm</i> ) and 6. another creation ( <i>khalqan ákhar</i> ), during which the spirit enters the body. Interpreted by Sayyid Kázim Rashí as stages in human spiritual progress corresponding to the appearance of Adam; Noah; Abraham; Moses; Jesus; and Muḥammad. Stages refer also to the six days of creation in (Qur'án 11:7) and in formation of the universe (Shaykh Ahmad Ahsá'í). <i>The development of Shaykhí thought in Shí'í Islam</i> , p. 170.
Mudhahhab Mudhahhib Mudhakkar Mudhhab Mudhill	Mudhahhab Mudhahhib Mudhakkar Mudhhab Mudhill	gilded; worked with gold thread a gilder; a gold embroiderer (grammar) masculine gilded dishonourer, disgracer, degrader, humiliator, debasing; who renders vile or abject; who discovers one to be so; a name of God
Mudir, Mudira, Mudara	Mudír, fem. Mudirá, Mudará	head, chief, director; administrator; manager; intendant, superintendent; rector (of a university);—pl. administrative officer at the head of a county
Mudiriya, Mudiriyat	Mudíríya[t], pl. Mudíríyát	direction; administration; management;—pl. mudiria, province (Egypt); approximately: main department of a ministry (Iran)

Mudiy	Muḍíy	departure, leave; passing; lapse, elapsing, expiration (of a period of time); continuation (of something); deeper penetration, deeper insight (into); carrying out, execution, pursuit (of an intention, of a plan)
Mudkhal, Mudkhala, Madakhil	Mud <u>kh</u> al, fem Mud <u>kh</u> ala[h or t]	(pl. Mudá <u>kh</u> íl) introduced; spurious, illegitimate; worthless, base; an introductory treaty; time or place of introduction. In Safavid Persia, Mudá <u>kh</u> íl became known as a “commission, perquisite, douceur, consideration, pickings and stealings, profit”, “official swindling”, etc. It came to signify the balance of personal advantage, usually monetary, which can be squeezed out of any and every transaction; see Pí <u>sh</u> kish.
Mufaddal	Mufaḍḍal	a devoted follower of Imám Šádiq who handed down many of his traditions.
Mufakhir Mufakhkham Mufakhkhamu’d-Dawla	Mufa <u>kh</u> ir Mufa <u>khk</u> ham Mufa <u>khk</u> hamu’d-Dawla	boastful, vainglorious, proud Magnified, great, glorious, illustrious, honoured (Isfahání Pers. Mufakhkhamu’d-Dawli) “the honoured of the state”, state title of General Isháq <u>Kh</u> án, went as Persian Minister to the United States in 1901
Mufassal	Mufaṣṣal	distinct, partitioned (as a pearl bracelet having a larger gem or one of a different kind between every pearl); divided, separated, particularized, detailed; fully described; separate, distinct, clear, ample; divisions of a district (opposite to <u>sa</u> dr “the chief seat of government”); the Qur’án from al- <u>h</u> ujurát (49th chapter) to the end
Mufassir Mufawada, Mufavadat (Mufavadat)	Mufassir Mufáwaḍa[h or t], pl. Mufawaḍát	commentator, expositor or interpreter (of the Qur’án) negotiation, parley, talk, conference; partnership (Islamic law). Pers. “variations”: Mufáwaḍa, pl. Mufawaḍát. <i>an-Núr al-Abhá fi Mufáwaḍát ‘Abdu’l-Bahá: Guftú bar sar-i-nahár</i> (“A glorious light on ‘Abdu’l-Bahá’s Words: Conversations around the dining table” (2nd edn, Cairo 1920)—collected and published by Laura Clifford Barney. She translated these “Table Talks” by ‘Abdu’l-Bahá as <i>Some Answered Questions</i> (1908).
Mufrad, Mufradat	Mufrad, pl. Mufradát	single, solitary, lone, detached, isolated; (grammar) simple, consisting of only one word (expression); being in the singular; singular (grammar);—pl. words, terms, names, expressions (of a scientific field); details
Mufsid fi’l-ard Mufsid	Mufsid fi’l-ard Mufsid	“the corrupt upon the land” Qur’án 18:94 mischievous, pernicious, destructive, corruptive; vitiating; a corrupter, depraver, destroyer, author of evil, malefactor, seditious man, breed-bate, mischief-maker
Muftakhir	Mufta <u>kh</u> ir	proud, vainglorious, boastful, bragging; outstanding, excellent, first-rate, perfect, splendid, superb, glorious, magnificent; sumptuous, deluxe
Mufti, Muftiyun	Muftí, pl. Muftíyun	one whose sentence has the authority of the law, an expounder of the Muslim law, giver of a <i>fatwá</i> ; a muftí. In Sunní Islám, a consulting Canon lawyer, who delivers legal opinions on points of Islamic law to the qáḍí (judge)
Mugh	Mu <u>gh</u>	Pers. one of the Magi (Zoroastrian priest), worshipper of fire, infidel, pagan; a Christian monk
Mughill	Mu <u>gh</u> ill	1. a traitor, deceiver, spiteful or deceitful person who bears malice and ill-will; 2. (land, soil) productive, fruitful (in grain and produce), fertile
Mughir	Mu <u>gh</u> ír	one who makes a predatory incursion, a spoiler, plunderer
Mughira	Mu <u>gh</u> íra[h or t]	“attacker/raider”; light horsemen, when making a plundering excursion into an enemy’s country. al-Walíd ibn al-Mu <u>gh</u> írah al-Ma <u>kh</u> zúmí was a very wealthy chief of the Banú Ma <u>kh</u> zúm clan of the Quray <u>sh</u> tribe during Muḥammad’s time and was indirectly mentioned in a number of verses of the Qur’án.
Mughith Mughni	Mu <u>gh</u> íth Mu <u>gh</u> ní	who gives aid, auxiliary who or what supplies the place of, excuses, or dispenses with; independent
Mugul, Mughul	Mu <u>gh</u> úl, Pers. Mu <u>gh</u> ul	a Mogul, Mongol, Mughal; the Great Mogul, emperor of Hindustan; the Tartars, natives of Túrán, Scythia, or Transoxiana; the Georgian Christians. al-Mu <u>gh</u> úl, the Mongols, the Moguls.
Muguli, Mughuli	Mu <u>gh</u> úlí, Pers. Mu <u>gh</u> ulí	Pers. of or relating to the Moguls (Mongolian); Mogul,

		Mongol, Tartar; (metaphorical) fearless; cruel, severe, terrible. the Great Mogul, emperor of Hindustan; the Tartars, natives of Túrán, Scythia, or Transoxiana; the Georgian Christians. al-Mugúl, the Mongols or Moguls.
Muhabbat, Muhabba	Muḥabbat, Muḥabba	The city of Madínah
Muhadara, Muhadarat	Muḥáðara, pl. Muḥáðarát	lecture
Muhaddith, Muhaddithun	Muḥaddith, pl. Muḥaddithún	speaker, talker; spokesman; conversation partner, interlocutor; relator, narrator; a transmitter of Prophetic traditions, traditional, representative of the science or study of Hadith;—pl. Muḥaddithín
Muhadir, Muhadirat	Muḥáðir, pl. Muḥáðirát	lecturer, speaker
Muhafaza, Muhafazat	Muḥáfaza[h or t], pl. Muḥáfazát	guarding; safeguarding; preservation; protection, defence; conservation, sustaining, upholding; retention, maintenance (of something) conservatism (politics), conservative attitude; following, observance (of something), compliance (with something), adherence (to); guarding (against misfortune), saving (from misadventure); garrison (military);—(pl.) governorate (one of five administrative divisions of Egypt, in addition to a mudíríyát); office of the muḥáfiz (head of a governorate); province, anyone of the larger administrative districts (Syria)
Muhajir, Muhajirun	Muḥájir, pl. Muḥájirún	emigrant (modern colloquialism), émigré; a fugitive (i.e. those Meccans who emigrated to Medina in the early period of Islam, al-Muḥájirún). In Islám, someone who moves from non-Islamic lands to a Muslim community; in the Bahá'í Faith, one who moves, "pioneers", from a larger Bahá'í community to a place with no or few Bahá'ís in order to propagate the religion. Dr Raḥmatu'lláh Muḥájir (1923–1979), Hand of the Cause of God, married Írán Furútan (b. 1933) in 1951.
Muhallal, Muhallil	Muḥallal	a place whither anyone frequently goes; lawful; made lawful; a small matter;—muḥallil, one who makes lawful, especially one who marries a thrice-divorced <sup>1</sup> woman and dismisses her after consummation, so that she may lawfully return to her former husband; one who solves.
Muhammad ibn 'Abdu'llah	Muḥammad ibn 'Abdu'lláh	(c. 570–632) was an Arab religious, social, and political leader and the founder of Islam. He was a Rasúl (Messenger of God) and a Nabí ("Prophet"). Given a previously unknown name in the Arabian Peninsula by His grandfather. Muḥammad had two stations: the Point of the Qur'án, in the station of divinity, when He was the recipient of the words of God, whose return in the Bábí Dispensation is the Báb (the Point of the Bayán); the Apostle of God in the station of servitude (or prophethood), whose return is represented by Mullá Ḥusayn. ( <i>Gate of the Heart</i> , p. 270) <u>Shí'í</u> traditions maintain that immediately after His death only three remained faithful to 'Alí: Salmán, Abú <u>Dh</u> arr and Miqdád. ( <i>SWB</i> 5:11)
Muhammad Pasha Safwat	Muḥammad Páshá Šafwat	(Safouat) in 'Akká
Muhammad Rida Shah Pahlavi	Muḥammad Riḏá <u>Sh</u> áh Pahlaví	("Reza Shah Pahlaví") (1878–1944; r. 1925–1941) an Iranian military officer, politician, first shah of the House of Pahlavi and father of the last shah of Iran.
Muhammad Shah Qajar	Muḥammad <u>Sh</u> áh Qájár	born Muḥammad Mírzá (1808–1848; r. 1834–1848). Qájár king of Iran. Succeeded by his son Náṣir ad-Dín <u>Sh</u> áh Qájár.
Muhammad Taqi	Ḥájí Mírzá Muḥammad Taqí	cousin of the Báb (an Afnán) and chief builder of the 'Ishqábád Bahá'í Temple, to which he dedicated his entire resources. His state title was Vakílu'd-Dawlih.
Muhammad	Muḥammad	praised; commendable, laudable; the Praised One. <sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup> It is more logical to assume Qur'án 2:230 refers to a husband thrice declaring that he is divorcing his wife rather thrice divorcing her. See *zihár*.

<sup>2</sup> Muḥammad ibn 'Abdu'lláh: Prophet of Islám born Mecca 570 or 571, Mission 610, public declaration 612, fled to Medina 622–632. Five names: Muḥammad; Aḥmad; al-Maḥi ("Effacing", "Eraser"), by means of which God effaces infidelity; al-Ḥáshir ("Gatherer"), who will gather people; and al-'Áqib ("Final"), that is to say, the last of the Prophets.

Muḥammad has an h underdot, except when an English suffix is added. Accepted exception appears to be "Muḥammad's". Muhammadan implies a follower of Muḥammad instead of a "follower of God" (Muslim). Muhammadanism implies that the religion is the "religion of Muḥammad" instead of the "religion of God" (i.e. Islám)—this idea is offensive to Muslims.

Muhammad-‘Ali (Mamdali)	Muḥammad-‘Alí	Derived from ḥamd (praise). Mírzá Muḥammad-‘Alí (c. 1853–1937), half-brother of ‘Abdu’l-Bahá who became a Covenant-breaker in 1892. Abbreviation Mamdalí (“Mamdali”). (MF) (MF)
Muhammad-‘Ali Sabbaq Muhammad-‘Aliy-i-Ardikani Muhammad-‘Aliy-i-Barfurushi	Muḥammad-‘Alí Šabbáq Muḥammad-‘Alíy-i-Ardikání Muḥammad-‘Alíy-i-Bárfurúshí	given the title Quddús (c. 1820–1849) by Bahá’u’lláh at Badašht and later confirmed in a Tablet by the Báb. (MF) (MF)
Muhammad-‘Aliy-i-Dallak Muhammad-‘Aliy-i-Isfahani Muhammad-‘Aliy-i-Nahri Muhammad-‘Aliy-i-Salmani	Muḥammad-‘Alíy-i-Dallák Muḥammad-‘Alíy-i-Isfahání Muḥammad-‘Alíy-i-Nahrí Muḥammad-‘Alíy-i-Salmání	Ustád Muḥammad-‘Alíy-i-Salmání, barber, memoirs <i>Sharḥ-i-Ḥál</i> , translated as <i>My Memories of Bahá’u’lláh</i> .
Muhammad-‘Aliy-i-Zanjani Muhammad-‘Aliy-i-Zunuzi	Muḥammad-‘Alíy-i-Zanjání Muḥammad-‘Alíy-i-Zunúzí	surnamed Anís, martyred with the Báb (variation Muḥammad-‘Alíy-i-Zunúzí) Áqá Muḥammad-Riḍáy-i-Muḥammadábádí Named by Bahá’u’lláh ‘The Wolf’ ( <i>Dhī’b</i> )
Muhammadabadi Muhammad-Baqir Muhammad-Hadi Muhammad-Hadiy-i-Farhadi Muhammad-Hadiy-i-Sahhaf Muhammad-Hasan	Muḥammadábádí Muḥammad-Báqir, <i>Shaykh</i> Muḥammad-Hádí Muḥammad-Hádíy-i-Farhádí Muḥammad-Hádíy-i-Šaḥḥáf Muḥammad-Ḥasan	<i>The Revelation of Bahá’u’lláh</i> , vol. II, p. 172.  Muḥammad-Ḥasan-i-Qazvíní was given the name Fata’l-Qazvíní by Ṭáhirih
Muhammad-Husayn Muhammadi	Muḥammad-Ḥusayn Muḥammadí	pertaining or attributable to Muḥammad. Use Islamic instead of Muhammadic.
Muhammad-i-Adhirbayjani Muhammad-Ibrahim Muhammad-Ibrahim-i-Tabrizi Muhammad-i-Furughi Muhammad-i-Hadiy-i-Sahhaf Muhammad-i-Hana-Sab Muhammad-i-Isfahani, Siyyid Muhammad-i-Mamaqani Muhammad-i-Manshadi Muhammad-i-Mazindarani Muhammad-i-Mukari Muhammad-i-Mustafay Muhammad-i-Qa’ini Muhammad-i-Sarraf Muhammad-i-Shibl Muhammad-Isma’il Muhammad-i-Tabrizi Muhammad-i-Tahir-i-Malmiri, Haji Muhammad-i-Vakil Muhammad-i-Zarandi Muhammad-Ja’far Muhammad-Javad-i-Qazvini Muhammad-Kamal Muhammad-Karim Muhammad-Karim-i-‘Attar Muhammad-Mihdi Muhammad-Mustafa Muhammad-Quli	Muḥammad-i-Ádhirbayjání Muḥammad-Ibráhím Muḥammad-Ibráhím-i-Tabrízí Muḥammad-i-Fúrúghí Muḥammad-i-Hádíy-i-Šaḥḥáf Muḥammad-i-Ḥaná-Sáb Muḥammad-i-Isfahání, Siyyid Muḥammad-i-Mamáqání Muḥammad-i-Mansḥádí Muḥammad-i-Mázindarání Muḥammad-i-Mukárí Muḥammad-i-Muṣṭafáy-i-Baḡhdádí Muḥammad-i-Qá’íní Muḥammad-i-Sarraf Muḥammad-i-Šhibl Muḥammad-Isma’íl Muḥammad-i-Tabrízí Muḥammad-i-Ṭáhir-i-Málmírí, Ḥájí Muḥammad-i-Vakíl Muḥammad-i-Zarandí Muḥammad-Ja’far Muḥammad-Javád-i-Qazvíní Muḥammad-Kamál Muḥammad-Karím Muḥammad-Karím-i-‘Aṭṭár Muḥammad-Mihdí Muḥammad-Muṣṭafá Muḥammad-Qulí	d. 1872, Anti-Christ of the Bahá’í Revelation.  Mír Muḥammad-i-Mukárí  (Nabíl-i-Akbar) (MF 13) (MF)  father of Habib and Adib Taherzadeh (MF) Mullá Muḥammad-i-Zarandí (title Nabíl-i-A’zam)
Muhammad-Rida	Muḥammad-Riḍá	Mírzá Muḥammad-Qulí Faithful half-brother of Bahá’u’lláh. Mírzá Muḥammad-Riḍá, father of the Báb, who died 1828 when the Báb was 9 years old
Muhammad-Riday-i-Isfahani Muhammad-Riday-i-Shirazi Muhammad-Riday-i-Yazdi Muhammad-Sadiq Muhammad-Taqi	Muḥammad-Riḍáy-i-Isfahání Muḥammad-Riḍáy-i-Šhírází Muḥammad-Riḍáy-i-Yazdí Muḥammad-Šádiq Muḥammad-Taqí	(MF)  Ḥájí Mírzá Muḥammad-Taqí (Hand of the Cause of God addressed by Bahá’u’lláh as ibn-i-Abhar—“the son of Abhar”), son of Ḥájí Mírzá Siyyid Muḥammad, eldest maternal uncle of the Báb. He was Vakílu’d-Dawliḥ, very wealthy, a former Russian consular agent in Yazd. In about 1900 he moved to ‘Ishqábád where he consecrated his wealth to the building of the first <i>Mashriqu’l-Adhḡkár</i> of the Bahá’í world. He moved to ‘Akká in 1906 (the temple structure was almost complete), where he died five years

Muhammad-Taqiy-i-Najafi	Muḥammad-Taqíy-i-Najafí	later. <u>Shaykh</u> Muḥammad-Taqíy-i-Najafí. Also known as Áqá Najafí, "The Son of the Wolf" pertaining or attributable to Muḥammad, Muhammadic Lá Iláha Illá'lláh, Muḥammadun Rasúlu'lláh (There is no God but God and Muḥammad is his messenger—split into Letters of Denial (5) followed by Letters of Affirmation (5) [Muḥammad, 'Alí, Fátima, al-Ḥasan and al-Ḥusayn]). The <u>Shí'ah</u> call to prayer ( <i>adhán</i> ) contains the additional statement ' <i>Alíun valíu'lláh</i> ' ('Alí is God's "friend", "helper", "defender" and or "vicegerent").
Muhammadi Muhammadun Rasulu'llah	Muḥammadí Muḥammadun Rasúlu'lláh	roasted reddish (from aḥmar). al-Muḥammarah was renamed <u>Khurramshahr</u> (30.427181, 48.187628; 43 km ESE al-Baṣrah) in the mid-1920s. Pers. also Muḥammarih.
Muhammar Muhammara (Muhammerah)	Muḥammar Muḥammarah[h or t]	architect, engineer, technician investigator; inquirer; examining magistrate; researcher warring, belligerent; warrior, combatant, fighter forbidden, unlawful; the sacred enclosure of Mecca; the first month in the Islamic calendar.
Muhandis Muhaqqiq Muharib Muharram	Muhandis Muḥaqqiq Muḥárib Muḥarram	burned accountant, bookkeeper; comptroller, auditor; a calculator; an arithmetician
Muharraḡ Muhásib, Muhásibḡi	Muḥarraḡ Muḥásib, Muḥásibḡi	self-inspection/audit. al-Muḥásibí (Abú 'Abdu'lláh Ḥáriṡh bin Asad al-Baṣrí) (781–857), was a founder of Sufi doctrine, and wrote about theology and (Sufism).
Muhásibi	Muḥásibí	fortified (surrounded by a wall); entrenched; immune, proof (ḡidda, against)
Muhassan	Muḥaṣṣan	converter, transformer (electrical); endorser supervising, superintending, controlling; guardian; protector, defender from fear and danger; one of the names of God; a witness confirming his evidence by oath; master (of something, also, e.g., of a situation). al-Muhaymin, the Guardian, the Preserver, one of the names of God.
Muhawwil, Muhawwilat Muhaymin (Muhaiman, Muhaimin)	Muḥawwil, pl. Muḥawwilát Muhaymin, Muhayman	one who accepts a present; ready, prepared; able loving; lover; fancier, amateur, fan; friend
Muhib Muhibb Muhit, Muhitat	Múhib Muḥibb, pl. Muḥibbún Muḥít, fem. Muḥíta, pl. Muḥítát	surrounding (something); comprehensive; familiar, acquainted (with); ocean;—pl. circumference, periphery; extent, range, scope, compass, reach, domain, area; milieu, environment, surroundings; oceans. Muḥíta surrounding land or country; environs; land; land within the supply of a well. <i>al-Muḥit al-muḥit</i> "The Ocean of Oceans" (the first Arabic encyclopedia) by Buṭrus al-Bustání.
Muhit-i-Sha'ir-i-Kirmani	Muḥít-i- <u>Shá</u> 'ir-i-Kirmání	Alternative Muḥít-i-Kirmání (Mírzá Muḥammad-i-Ḥusayn-i-Kirmání See DB 39 and BKG 152
Muḡkam, Muḡkama, Muḡkamat	Muḡkam, fem. Muḡkama [h or t]	pl. Muḡkamát. Strengthened, reinforced; firm, solid, fortified, robust, sturdy, strong; tight, taut; perfect, masterly, masterful; well-aimed (blow, hit); accurate, precise, exact; decisive, fundamental and clear, plain, conspicuous, perspicuous (thing), incontrovertible; not ambiguous, un-repealed, not been abrogated (chapter or verse of the Qur'án). See <u>mutashábih</u> . Qur'án 3:7 states there are muḡkamát ("precise") and <u>mutashábihát</u> ("allegorical") verses.
Muhr (Mohr), Muhur	Muhr, Muhur	Pers. seal, seal-ring, signet; stamp. Also a small piece of soil or clay, often a clay tablet, used during ṣaláh (Islamic daily prayers) to symbolize earth. Muhr ta'yíd "seal of approval". For the Arabic, see <u>khátam</u> and turba.
Muhr Payambaran Muhraq, Muhraqa	Muhr Payámbarán Muḥraq, fem. Muḥraqa[h or t]	Pers. "seal of the prophets". Ar. see <u>Khátam al-Anbiyá'</u> crematory, inflamed; fem. a burnt-offering. al-Muḥraqa (near or at the highest point of the Carmel mountain range with an incredible view of the Jezreel valley, the hills of lower Galilee and Samaria, the Kishon River, and the Mediterranean) is the "site" of the burnt sacrifice of Elijah in a contest with the prophets of Baal (1 Kings 18:38) where the Discalced Carmelite Order built their priory (32.672654, 35.088325) of Elijah (1911). The monastery is Dayr ("Deir") al-Muḥraqa. See Jabal Már Ilyás and Karmel.
Muḡriḡ, Muḡharriḡ	Muḡriḡ, Pers. Muḡharriḡ	an incendiary

Muhriqu'l-Qulub	Muḥriqu'l-Qulúb	"Burner of Hearts", by Ḥájí Mullá Aḥmad ibn Muḥammad Mihdí ibn 'Abí-Dárr Naráqí, the great-grandfather of Ḥájí Mírzá Kamálu'd-Dín-i-Naráqí, in which the author extols the virtues, laments the death, and narrates the circumstances of the martyrdom of the Imám Ḥusayn.
Muhsi	Muḥsí	a numberer
Muhsin	Muḥsin	(Mohsen) beneficent, charitable
Muhtad	Muhtad	rightly guided
Muhtadi	Muhtadí	directed, conducted, led (into the way of salvation); guided aright
Muhtaram	Muḥtaram	honoured, revered, venerated, esteemed, respected; (in the salutation of letters:) my dear ...; venerable, reverend; notable, remarkable, considerable
Muhtasib	Muḥtasib	a supervisor of bazaars and trade in medieval Islamic countries. His duty was to ensure that public business was conducted in accordance with the law of <u>shar'</u> a.
Muhyi ad-Din, Muhyi'd-Din	Muḥyí ad-Dín, Muḥyí'd-Dín	reviver of religion ("Moheyddin", "Muḥiyu'd-Dín", Mujaddid)
Muhyi	Muḥyí	a reviver, giver of life, quickener
Muhyi'd-Din-i-'Arabi	Muḥyí'd-Dín-i-'Arabí	Arab reviver of religion
Mujaddid, Mujaddidun	Mujaddid, pl. Mujaddidún	renewer (i.e. of Islám); innovator; reformer. Mujaddid is an Islamic term for one who brings "renewal" (tajdíd) to the religion. There is a tradition that it refers to a person who appears at the turn of every century of the Islamic calendar to revive Islam, cleansing it of extraneous elements and restoring it to its pristine purity.
Mujadil	Mujádil	contentious, disputatious, quarrelsome. al-Mujádilah (The pleading woman) Qur'án súra 58.
Mujahada, Mujahadat	Mujáhada[t], pl. Mujáhadát	fight, battle (for the faith); "spiritual endeavour" (see mujádala under jidál entry). Ṭáhirih distinguishes two complementary concepts and prescribes mujáhada as opposed to mujádala as the essential approach to the truth.
Mujahid, Mujahidun (Mujahidin)	Mujáhíd, pl. Mujáhídún	fighter, freedom fighter; warrior
Mujalal ad-Dawla	Mujalal ad-Dawla	"The Glorified State"
Mujallad, Mujalladat	Mujallad, pl. Mujalladát	frozen, icy, ice-covered; bound (book);—pl. volume (book)
Mujan (Moojan)	Múján	Pers. a beautiful, languishing eye. Name of two villages in Iran.
Mujib	Mujíb	one who listens to, grants, accepts, takes well, humours, complies with, consents, or gives an answer; obedient; an auditor
Mujtaba	Mujtabá	chosen
Mujtahid, Mujtahidun	Mujtahid, pl. Mujtahidún	one who strives or one who exerts himself; diligent, industrious; a legist formulating independent decisions in legal or theological matters, based on the interpretation and application of the four uṣúl, as opposed to muqallid. A person accepted as an original authority (a muftí) in Islamic law. Highest rank of Shi'ite divine—doctor of law. A mujtahid in contemporary Iran is now called an áyatu'lláh.
Mujtahidi	Mujtáhidí	term sometimes used to designate the Uṣúlí branch of Twelver Shi'ism (cf. Ijtihádí)
Mujudalat, Mujadala	Mujúdalat, Mujádala	Pers. Contending, disputing; contention, dispute, altercation, conflict. Mujádalih Mosque and area (NW) of old 'Akká.
Mukarram	Mukarram	honoured, revered, venerated; venerable; al-Mukarram, epithet of Mecca
Mukashafa, Mukashafat	Mukáshafa[h or t], pl. Mukáshafát	acting openly (with); showing open enmity, persecuting; displaying (anything); revelation, apocalypse; (in the language of the Ṣúfiyyún, "Sufis") ecstatic contemplation of God.
Mukha	Mukhá	al-Mukhá, Mocha (seaport in SW Yemen)
Mukhabara, Mukhabarat	Mukhábara, pl. Mukhábarát	correspondence, (especially written) information. Qalam al-Mukhábarát—intelligence bureau ("secret police")
Mukhaddira	Mukhaddira, Pers. Mukhaddirih	a girl kept in seclusion from the outside world, "veiled"
Mukhatab	Mukháṭab	addressed, spoken to; (grammar) second person
Mukhataba, Mukhatabaat	Mukháṭaba, pl. Mukháṭabát	address; public address, speech; proclamation; conversation, talk; conference, parley
Mukhbir, Mukhbirun	Mukhbír, pl. Mukhbírún	reporter; detective



Mukhbiru'd-Dawlih Mukhlis, Mukhlisun	Mukhbiru'd-Dawlih Mukhlis, pl. Mukhlisún	a title meaning 'the Empire's Chief of Communications' devoted; sincere, frank, candid; loyal; faithful (to someone, to something); pure-hearted, virtuous, righteous; (in letters) approx.: yours truly ..., sincerely yours ...
Mukhtalif, Mukhtalifa	Mukhtalif, fem, Mukhtalifa[t]	different, varying, divergent (from); varied, various, diverse; having a different opinion
Mukhtar	Mukhtár	free to choose, having the choice or option. al-Mukhtár Abú 'Ubayd Masúd <u>Thaqafí</u> (born in Ṭá'if in CE 622, AH 1)
Mukhtariyya	Mukhtáriyya	<u>Shí'a</u> sect of Islam. The followers of Al-Mukhtár Abú (see Mukhtár) were initially named Mukhtáriyya, but were soon more commonly referred to as the Kaysániyya (i.e. Kaysanites). See Kaysániyya
Mukhtarsar, Mukhtarsarat	Mukhtaşar, pl. Mukhtaşarát	shortened, condensed, abridged; brief, short; concise, terse, succinct;—pl. short excerpt, brief exposition, synopsis, outline, summary, abstract, epitome, compendium
Mukhti'	Mukhti'	mistaken, at fault, wrong; incorrect, wrong, erroneous. Hence, Mukhti'ah, the Errant.
Mulham, Mulhaman Mulhaq, Mulhaqat, Malahiḡ, Mulhaqun	Mulham, Pers. pl. Mulhamán Mulhaq	inspired. Mulhamah inspiring, inspirational ("mulhaqq") added, affixed, appended, attached, subjoined (to something), enclosed (in something); adjoining, adjacent, contiguous; written or printed in the margin, marginal; appertaining, appurtenant, incident, pertinent, accompanying; incorporated, annexed; supplement;—(pl. mulhaqát, maláhiḡ) appendix; addition, addendum, postscript; supplement, extra sheet (of a newspaper, periodical, book); enclosure (in a letter); appendage; pendant, locket; tag, label; trailer (of a truck, etc.); annex, subsidiary building, wing or addition to a building;—(pl. mulhaqún) attaché; assistant;—(pl. mulhaqán, "mulhaqan") also: annexed provinces, dependent territories, dependencies
Muli, Muliyan	Múlí, pl. Múliyán	Pers. one who has a lover; delay; an ogler; name of a people given to robbery;—pl. robbers, plunderers; Múliyán is a river at Bukhárá.
Muljam, Maljum Mulk al-Qadin Mulk	Muljam, Muljúm al-Mulk al-Qadim Mulk	bridled, curbed, harnessed the ancient king, a title of Bahá'u'lláh rule, reign, supreme authority, dominion, domination, dominance, sway, power; sovereignty, kingship, royalty; monarchy; tenure, holding, right of possession, possessory right, ownership
Mulla Muhammad-Riday-i-Manshadi Mulla, Mulla-ha	Mullá Muḡammad-Riḡáy-i-Manshádí Mullá, pl. Mullá-há	See Rad'ur-Rúh. Pers. school master, doctor, learned man, judge, priest. The Persian mullá (mullah in English) is derived from the Qur'anic mawlá. Common modern usage for village or neighbourhood mosque leaders, who may not have high levels of religious education. In Iran, since the use of mullá has degenerated into a derogatory term for a semi- literate, backward, often bigoted village religious leader. <u>Shí'a</u> clerics may now use imám, áyatu'lláh and ruhání as alternatives. Mawálí ("mawali") or 'ulamá' ("ulama" or "ulama") may be used as plurals.
Mulla'i	Mullá'í	Pers. of or relating to a mullá; office or profession of a mullá; doctorship; teaching
Mulla-Bashi Mullani	Mullá-Báshí Mullání	(MF p. 172) Pers. wife of a mullá, a learned woman; a schoolmistress. See Mawlá.
Multabis	Multabis	involved, intricate, ambiguous, equivocal; dubious, doubtful, uncertain, unclear
Multan	Multán	from Turkish. A type of vest or smock; city 314 km NSW of Lahore. Birthplace of <u>Shaykh</u> Sa'íd-i-Hindí, before it became part of Parkistan.
Mumit ad-Din	Mumít ad-Dín	slayer of religion, a term frequently used by <u>Shaykh</u> Aḡmad
Mumit Mumkin, Mumkinat	Mumít Mumkin, pl. Mumkinát	lethal, fatal, mortal, deadly possible; thinkable, conceivable; contingent on something;—pl. possibilities
Mumtahan, Mumtahana	Mumtaḡan, fem. Mumtaḡana[h]	examined; tried, tested; examinee, candidate. Qur'án surá 60.

Mumtahin	Mumtaḥin	one who tries, proves, examines, or weighs (words); an expert; tester; examiner
Mumtaz	Mumtáz	distinguished, differentiated; exquisite, select, choice, rare; outstanding, superior, first-rate, first-class, top-notch, exceptional, excellent; privileged; special, extra; (as an examination grade) passed with distinction, excellent (“Monadi”) a crier, herald, proclaimer; a small drum that is beaten to notify or proclaim anything. Nephew of Hand of Cause Ibn Ábhar
Munadi	Munáđí	caller; herald; town crier; auctioneer; O announcer (radio). al-munád, the caller, Qur’án 50:41
Munadin, Munad	Munáđin	Herald of the Covenant
Munadiy-i-‘Ahd	Munáđíy-i-‘Ahd	hypocrite, dissembler
Munafiq, Munafiqun	Munafiq, pl. Munáfiqún	hypocrisy, dissimulation, dissemblance
Munafiqa	Munáfiqa	secret conversation; confidential talk; whispering, prayer, longing or yearning; supplication for repentance of sins. Name given to prayers by Bahá’u’lláh, Báb, ‘Abdu’l-Bahá and Shoghi Effendi for communing with God. Pers. adding Há’ to a noun forms the plural, hence the unusual Tá’ Há’ (i.e. th, not “ <u>th</u> ”) combination of letters.
Munaja, Munajat-ha	Munájá[h or t], Pers. pl. Munáját-há	“Prayers for Fasting” by Bahá’u’lláh. Note “t” and “h”, not “ <u>th</u> ”. Hasan Balyuzi, Shoghi Effendi and Adib Taherzadeh and others use <i>ṣiyám</i> .
Munajathay-i-Siyam	Munájátháy-i-Ṣiyám	(Monadjem) an astrologer
Munajjim, Munajjimun, Najjam	Munajjim and Najjám, pl. Munajjimún	(adj) decorated embellished adorned
Munamnam	Munamnam	(noun) miniature
Munamnama	Munamnama	relation, connection; proportion, analogy, comparison; accordance, correspondence, consistence; suitability, convenience; propriety, aptness, fitness
Munasabat	Munásabat	brilliant, illuminated, radiant. Munavvar <i>Khánúm</i> , daughter of ‘Abdu’l-Bahá.
Munawwar, Munavvar	Munawwar, Munavvar	warnier, cautioner
Mundhir	Mundhir	repentent
Munib	Muníb	luminous, radiant, brilliant, shining; enlightening, illuminative. Fáṭimah Naḥrī aka Munírih <i>Khánúm</i> , wife of ‘Abdu’l-Bahá (1848–1938). Brother Hájí Sayyid Yaḥyá (b. c. 1851), and sisters Raḍiyiyh Bagum (b. c. 1854) and Gawhar Bagum (b. c. 1859)
Munir, Munira, Munirih	Munír, fem. Muníra[h or t], Pers. Munírih	comforting friend. Hájí Múnis (a dervish)
Munis	Múnis	denied; not recognized, unacknowledged, disowned, disavowed, disclaimed; disagreeable, shocking, detestable, abominable; abomination, atrocity. “The Denied”—one of the angels (of death) who test the faith of the dead in their graves. See Nakír
Munkar	Munkar, pl. Manákír	one who denies, rejects, disapproves, ignores, repudiates, takes ill or feels disobliged; averse, disapproving; a renegade, an apostate; one who places no confidence in another, but disbelieves what he professes; ungrateful
Munkir	Munkir	cut off; severed, disjoined, separate(d), detached; chopped off, detruncated; cut, cut in two, sundered, torn, ruptured, disrupted; broken; broken off; interrupted, discontinued, stopped, blocked; disconnected, turned off, switched off (electric current); halting, discontinuous, intermittent, fitful; outlying, remote, out-of-the-way (region); devoted. Compare with dá’im.
Munqati’	Munqaṭi’	creation, product, work, opus; foundation, establishment; installation; institution, institute; pl. installations (e.g., industrial, military)
Munsha’a, Munsha’at	Munsha’a[t], pl. Munsha’át	creating; creative; creator; organizer, promoter, founder; author, writer; secretary
Munshi	Munshi’	a righteous, just man; equitable, fair, just
Munsif (Munsiff)	Munṣif	finished, terminated, ending; end, conclusion, term, boundary, extremity; utmost extent, height, summit; prohibited; place of ending, a terminus or limit; time of ending, a term, a fixed term. Form 8 derivative of nahá.
Muntaha	Muntahá	a selection of Qur’anic chapters. Many PHYSICAL, written copies of the Qur’án consist of a selection of chapters.
Muntakhab al-Suwar	Muntakhab al-Suwar	chosen, elected, selected, a selection, hand-picked; elected candidate;—pl. team (in sports); selected pieces, selected items, selected passages
Muntakhab, Muntakhabat	Muntakhab, pl. Muntakhabát	

Muntakhabati az Makatib-i-Hadrat	Muntakhabátí az Makátíb-i-Ḥaḍrat	Muntakhabátí az Makátíb-i-Ḥaḍrat-i-'Abdu'l-Bahá Selection of Tablets from 'Abdu'l-Bahá.
Muntaqim Muntasib, Muntasibun	Muntaqim Muntasib, pl. Muntasibún	avenger; vindictive, revengeful member, affiliate; related to; connected by blood (Muntasibyn, Muntasebeen)
Muntazar	Muntazar	awaited, expected (not Muntazar, MCI p. 254). al-Imám al-Mahdí (12th Imám) is called al-Muntazar.
Muntazi'	Muntazi'	a remover, tearer away, plucker up; one who restrains himself, abstains from, refuses, desists, or renounces; seizing, taking
Muntazir	Muntazir	one who expects with impatience; watching for; expectant of; looking out for
Munya, Minya, Minan, Mina, Muna	Munya[h or t], Minya[h or t]	(pl. m. Minan, fem. Muná, Miná) wish, desire, hope, longing. valley of Miná (21.414209, 39.894501) is a tent city and a place where animal sacrifices are made. It is 5 km east of Mecca on the road from Mecca's city centre to the Hill of 'Arafát. Muná (Mona) Mahmúdnizhád. (Pers. Munzavi or the hybrid "Munzavis") solitary, recluse; a hermit; enclosed; shrivelled, puckered (leather). See Mutawahhid
Munzawi, Munzawin	Munzawí, pl. Munzawín	secluding; retired, secluded, outlying, remote, out-of-the-way, obscure
Munzawin	Munzawin	encounter; meeting; conversation, talk, discussion; interview; audience; reception; comparison, collation
Muqabala	Muqábala[h]	placed before; preferred; antecedent, prior, preceding; a leader, chief, commander; the advanced guard; the major proposition of a syllogism; a superior officer of the revenue in a village; a title of respect amongst villagers
Muqaddam, Magadim	Muqaddam, pl. Maqádím	hallowed, sanctified, dedicated, consecrated; holy, sacred;—(fem. pl. muqaddasát) sacred things, sacrosanct things;—(pl. muqaddasún) are sanctified, "saints".
Muqaddas, Muqaddasat, Muqaddasun	Muqaddas, fem. Muqaddasa[h or t]	offerer, tenderer, presenter, giver, donor contracted, shrunk; one who has shrivelled (and contracted hands)
Muqaddim Muqaffa'	Muqaddim Muqaffa'	imitated, imitation, forged, counterfeit(ed), fake, sham, spurious, false; tradition-bound. See taqlíd
Muqallad	Muqallad	(a woman) adorning herself with a necklace; a follower, imitator, disciple; tutor, mimic, mime, mummer, buffoon; a comedian. A term applied to the majority of Twelver Shi'is, who are required to obey the rulings of one or another marja' at-taqlíd (cf. taqlíd).
Muqallid	Muqallid	veiled, masked. Háshim, Persian chemist, better known as al-Muqanna' ("The Veiled", died ca. 783). He claimed to be a prophet. Part of his face was burnt in a chemical explosion, which he covered with a veil. Thus he was known as "Háshimí al-Muqanna'".
Muqanna	Muqanna'	Pers. shortened, short. A názuk style of calligraphy. See qarmaṭ.
Muqaramat	Muqarmaṭ	close companion, favorite, protégé, intimate cherubims; relations, nearest kindred
Muqarrab, Muqarrabun Muqarrabin Muqatta', Muqatta'at	Muqarrab, pl. Muqarrabún Muqarrabín Muqatta', pl. fem. Muqatta'át	torn, shredded; cut out, shaped, trimmed according to law (as a beard); well-dressed; comely, beautiful; short, dwarfish;—pl. small garments, especially made of coarse silk; narrow (cloths); short poems; printed stuffs. See Ḥurúf Muqatta'át.
Muqattam (Mokattam)	Muqattaṃ	cut off or broken off, torn. al-Muqattaṃ is a range of hills east of Cairo that was an important ancient Egyptian quarry site for limestone; also a Cairo newspaper (1889–1952).
Muqimi-Abyanih Muqit	Muqímí Muqít	residential Muqímí-Abyánih powerful; one who maintains in victuals and takes care of; a guardian, keeper, inspector; al-Muqít one of the names of God
Muqsit Muqtadir	Muqsit Muqtadir	acting justly or with fairness, doing right; just, fair possessing power or strength, powerful, potent; having mastery (over something), being equal (to something); able (to do something), capable (of); efficient capable, talented
Muqtataf, Muqtatafat	Muqtaṭaf, pl. Muqtaṭafát	selected or select piece; selection. al-Muqtaṭaf ("The Digest") was an Arabic journal of popular science

Murabba', Murabba'a, Murabba'at	Murabba', fem. Murabba'a[h or t]	published monthly from 1876 to 1952 in Beirut and Cairo. fourfold, quadruple; quadrangular; tetragonal; square, quadratic; quadrangle; square;—pl. Murabba'át quadrangular piece; quartet. Fem. section, district, area wanted (wish), desired, intended; design, purpose, intention (goal)
Murad	Murád	(pl. fem. Murádiyát) Pers. derived from Ar. murád: favourably, agreeably to ones wish; understood, implied; secondary; figurative; metaphorical; change, small money. Pers. fem. sing. Murádiyyih (Turkish Muradiye)—the name of a mosque (Turkish camii) and area of Edirne, Türkiye. 'Abd ar-Raḥmán ibn Muġjam al-Murádi (d. 661) was a Kharijite primarily known for having assassinated 'Alí ibn Abí Ṭálib, the fourth caliph of the Rashidun Caliphate and the first Imám.
Muradi, Muradiyyih, Muradiyat	Murádi, fem. Murádiya[h]	place in order, arranged; regulated, prepared; classified; compiled, digested; garnished
Murattab	Murattab	"one who is wearing musk or perfume" or "one who is praying (or prays) the Taráwih prayer".
Murawwih (Muravvih)	Murawwih	"Who Gives the Kingdom Life", title given to Florence Breed, see <i>Arches of the Years</i> , p. 65.
Murawwihu's-Saltanah	Murawwihu's-Saltanah	promoter
Murawwij, Murawwijn Muraysi'	Murawwij, pl. Murawwijín Muraysi'	al-Muraysi', a well on the outskirts of Qudayd (22.345601, 39.320985) used by the Banú'l-Muṣṭaliq and site of an military expedition by Muḥammad in December 627.
Murcha (Murchah, Murchih)	Múrĉa	Pers. a little ant; the waving lustre of a sword; rust; a small black glass; a poor, weak, contemptible fellow; a battery
Murcha-Khurt, Murchih-Khurt	Múrĉa-Khúrt, (Múrĉih-Khúrt)	Pers. (Murcheh Khvort and Murcheh Khowrt; Morcha-Khurt, Morcheh Khort (Murchekhort), Murcheh Khort, Murcheh Khur, and Murcheh Khurd) is a village (33.088239, 51.478768) 51 km NNW of Iṣfahán. Battle of Múrĉa Khúrt fought by Safavids against the Afghans a few km NW Múrĉa-Khúrt on 12 November 1792. "Múrĉih-Khár" (DB 211 & TN p. 16). This was as far as the Báb was escorted in late 1846 to Ṭihrán before being secretly returned to Iṣfahán.
Murdad	Murdád	Pers. 5th month of the Persian solar calendar
Murgh	Murgh	Pers. a bird, fowl; anything flying either on the wings as a bee or by means of membranes as a bat; the sun; a lump or branched stick of ginger. Name of a market in Shíráz.
Murgh-Mahallih (Murgh-Mahallih)	Murgh-Maḥallah (Murgh-Maḥallih)	"Abode of the birds". Name given by Bahá'u'lláh to a garden belonging to Hájí-Báqir on the slopes of Mt Alborz that was the summer residence of Bahá'u'lláh a couple of times. It is in the Shímrán (Shímírán or Shímránát) district on the north side of Ṭihrán.
Murid, Murida, Muriduna, Muridat	Muríd, fem. Murída[h or t]	(pl. masc. murídúna, fem. murídát) desirous, willing; a scholar, disciple, the obsequious follower of another. A Súfí term meaning "one who seeks", "a novice committed to spiritual enlightenment under a spiritual guide, often from the works of Murshidún".
Muristus, Murtus (Martos)	Múristus (Múrṭus)	Arabic name for the presumed author (could refer to Ctesibius of Alexandria or another Greek writer) of technical treatises on musical pneumatic pipe organs, whose sound could travel great distances.
Murji', Murji Murji'a, Murjiya	Murji', Murjí Murji'a[t], Murjiya[t]	one who delays doing what he promises.
Murra	Murra[h or t]	name of an early Muslim sect who procrastinate, or think good works unnecessary, and faith sufficient. The attitude of the Imáms of the House of 'Alí towards passing sentence on the state of a Muslim earned them the designation Murji'a. al-Murji'a: Murjites or Murji'ites. Transcribed in some sources as Murđji'a[t]. Contrast with the attitudes of al-Azáriqah.
Mursal, Mursala, Mursalun, Marasil	Mursal, fem. Mursala[h or t], pl. Mursalún	a species of bitter tree or herb; name of a man;—abú murrat, father of bitterness, i.e. the devil
		sent (to others), sender (of a letter), missive, forwarded; dispatched; a prophet, apostle; delegated; transmitted (radio); long and flowing (hair);—mursalá[h or t] fem. pl. sent; letters, missives;—pl. marásíl, Traditions traced or referred immediately to Muḥammad;—pl. mursalún

		millionary (consisting of, or relating to, millions) (Christian); incompletely transmitted (of a Prophetic tradition resting on a chain of authorities that lacks the first link)
Murshid, Murshida, Mushidun	Murshid, fem. Murshida, pl. Murshidun	leader; guide to the right way; adviser; spiritual guide; informer; instructor
Murtada (Murtida, Murtaza)	Murtaḍá (Murtaza)	agreeable; chosen, approved; a title of 'Alí (ḍ or z depends on transcription used). Abú al-Qásim 'Alí ibn Ḥusayn ash-Sharíf al-Murtaḍá (965–1044) acquired the epithet of "Alam al-Hudá" ("The banner of guidance"), was one of the greatest Shí'a scholars of his time.
Murtada-Quli Murtaday-i-Ansari Murtadi (Murtazi)	Murtaḍá-Qulí Murtaḍáy-i-Anṣarí, Shaykh Murtaḍí (Murtazí)	Pers. one who makes choice of, or approves; content, satisfied; belonging or referring to 'Alí (ḍ or z depends on transcription used)
Murtash	Murtásh	in good condition, in easy circumstances (whose nest is well-feathered)
Murtus, Mirtus, Muristus	Múrṭus, Mírṭus, Múristus	inventor of organ-like instruments (in particular the hydraulis), who is mentioned in medieval Arabic sources. Possible Arabic name for Ctesibius (or Ktesibios) of Alexandria.
Mus'ab Musa Banani Musa, Mawasi, Mawasin, Amwas	Muṣ'ab Músá Banání Músá, pl. Mawásí	male camel Moses; a razor; the apex of the crest of a helmet. Fem. músá, pl. mawásin, amwás, straight razor. Bahá'u'lláh's faithful brother, Jináb Mírzá Músá (he was known as Áqáy-i-Kalím).
Musaddaq (Musaddagh, Mosaddagh) Musaddas	Muṣaddaq Musaddas	verified, proved true; believed; affirmed composed of six; verse consisting of six lines, hexameter; six-sided, hexagonal; cubic; a cube, hexagon
Musaddiq (Musaddegh, Mosaddegh)	Muṣaddiq	a verifier, affirmer; one who believes another; a receiver or collector of alms, or whatever is due to God; one who bestows alms or asks for such
Musafahah, Musafihih	Muṣáfahāh, Pers. Muṣáfīhīh	shaking hands and/or touching cheeks—welcome or acceptance of an agreement. The Arabic form of greeting, later adopted by the Persians, of embracing and touching the right cheeks and then the left cheeks.
Musafir Khanih	Musáfir Khánih	[Mossafer or Mosafer Kaneh]—Persian Hospice for men or Pilgrim House (Guest House)
Musafir	Musáfir, pl. Musáfirún	a traveller, passenger, temporary sojourner, visiting stranger
Musaghghara	Muṣaghghara[h]	on a reduced scale, in miniature; (a noun) put into the diminutive form
Musakhkhir, Musakhkhirun	Musakhkhir, pl. Musakhkhirún	oppressor; one who compels to work for nothing; a taker (of a town); a subduer, breaker in; spirit-subduer. For example, a wakil ("authorized representative") musakhkhir is appointed by a judge to represent a defendant (to subdue the plaintiff's case?) who fails to appear at a court.
Musalla	Muṣallá	(Mosallah). prayed; merciful, propitious (God); an oratory, pulpit; a carpet for praying upon; name of a place (open space outside a mosque used for prayer). Musalla Gardens, Shíraz were much celebrated by the poet Ḥáfiz—he was buried there. A mosque in Yazd (Masjid Jámi?).
Musallam Musar (Musir), Musarun, Mayasir Musawa, Musawat (Musavat)	Musallam Músar, pl. Músarún, Mayásír Musáwá[h]	unimpaired, intact, unblemished, flawless prosperous, well-to-do, wealthy, rich (convention, musáwá or musáwáh, but is pronounced musáwát when in combination with a word starting with a vowel, e.g. al-) equality, equivalence; equal rights, equality before the law; settlement. Treating others equally to oneself. See comment for muwásá.
Musawi	Músawí	Mosaic(al). Abú'l-Ḥasan Muḥammad ibn al-Ḥusayn al-Músawí, known as ash-Sharíf ar-Raḍí (Pers. alt. Sharif Razi) (970–1015) was a Shi'ite Muslim scholar and poet.
Musawwad, Musawwada, Musawadda	Musawwad	fem. Musawwada[t], Musawadda[t] blackened; made a chief; a black thing; a note or memorandum-book, the first sketch, draft, conception or rough draft of anything with many blottings and corrections; a rough copy; rough sketch, notes; day-book

Musawwir, Musawwira	Muṣawwir, pl. Muṣawwirát	former, shaper, fashioner, creator; painter; photographer; cameraman (motion pictures); draftsman, commercial artist, illustrator
Musay-i-Qumi Musaylima (Musailima)	Músáy-i-Qumí Musaylima[h or t]	“name” of a famous impostor, and “rival” of Muḥammad. See Maslama.
Musayyib	Musayyib	al-Musayyib is a town (32.764890, 44.281026) on the left bank of the Euphrates River south of Baghdad. Pers. contending with, or excelling in poetry resemblance, similarity, likeness exalted, honoured, ennobled; (a house) ornamented with pinnacles, turrets, or battlements; a margin, brink, edge; —musharrif, one who exalts, etc.
Musha'arat, Musha'ara (Musha'arih) Mushabaha, Mushabahat Musharraf, Musharrafa	Mushá'arat, Mushá'ara Mushábaha[t], pl. Mushábahát Musharraf, fem. Musharrafa[h or t]	adviser, counsellor. Musháwir is seeker of advice or counsel.
Mushawar (Mushavar), Mushawir	Musháwar	indicative (of); adviser, counsellor, consultant government adviser Pers. musk (MF 98)
Mushir Mushiru'd-Dawla (Mushiru'd-Dawlih) Mushk, Mishk Mushkan (Meshkan, Moshkan) Mushkin Mushrik, Mushrikun	Mushír Mushíru'd-Dawla Mushk Mushkán Mushkín Mushrik, pl. Mushrikún	town 30 km north of Nayríz (29.471073, 54.356037) Pers. musky, black, of a dark colour one who makes a partner, admits into partnership; one who believes in a plurality of gods, a polytheist, idolater, pagan, idol worshipper. Followers of Muḥammad 'Alí after the death of Bahá'u'lláh described the followers of 'Abdu'l-Bahá as mushrikún (polytheists). See muwahhídun and thábit. partner, co-partner, co-owner
Mushta' Mushta'il-Usku'i Mushtaq, Mushtaqat Mushtari Musiba, Musibat, Masa'ib Musibat-i-Hurufat-i-'Aliyat	Mushotá' Mushotá'il-Uskú'í Mushotáq, pl. Mushotáqát al-Mushtarí Muşiba[h or t], pl. Muşibát, Maşá'ib Muşibát-i-Hurúfát-i-'Áláyát	longing, yearning, craving, desirous, covetous Jupiter (astronomy) misfortune, calamity, disaster “The Calamities of the Letters of Loftiness” Bahá'u'lláh (written in 'Iráq before declaration) music. Pers. músíqí from Greek and múzík from French. musician (from Greek) musician; musical peacemaker, conciliator; reformer, reformist; salt
Musiqqa, Misiqqa, Musiqi, Muzik Musiqar Musiqi Muslih, Muslihun Muslihu'd-Din Muslim, Muslimun	Músíqá, fem. Mísíqá Músíqár Músíqí Muşlih, pl. Muşlihún Muşlihu'd-Dín of Shíráz Muslim, fem. Muslima[t], pl. Muslimún	form IV of root salima, submitter (to God), “one who has surrendered to God's will”; narrow meaning “a follower of Islám”. English Muslim.—pl. muslimán (Pers.), muslimín (nom.), fem. pl. muslimát support, prop, stay; rest, back (of an armchair); cushion, pillow prepared, arranged, put in order; prompt, ready; on the alert; able, capable, apt, fit, proper, worthy; a candidate One who asks for assistance, help, aid, support. Abbasid Caliph CE 862–866. one who takes fast hold. Abú Aḥmad 'Abd Alláh ibn al-Mustanşir bi'lláh, better known by his regnal title al-Musta'şim bi'lláh (1213–1258) was the 37th and last Abbasid caliph ruling from Baghdád. Reigned 1242–1258. one who takes fast hold. al-Musta'şim-Bi'lláh Abú-Aḥmad 'Abdu'lláh bin al-Mustanşir-Bi'lláh (1213–1258) was the 37th and last Caliph of the Abbasid Caliphate. Pers. chosen, elected; a man's name, particularly a name of Muḥammad
Musnad, Masnad, Masanid	Musnad, Masnad, pl. Masánid	the one called upon for help; the one invoked. “He Who is invoked or called to help” (by Shoghi Effendi) or “the time of invocation”. Used as the name of God by the Báb. He stated its abjab value (2,001) is the fixed time limit for the advent of the Promised One [Manifestation, i.e. Bahá'u'lláh] of the Báb. In the Writings of the Báb, “Mustagháth” refers to Bahá'u'lláh, and “the time of 'Mustagháth” refers to the time of Bahá'u'lláh's Dispensation. See also Ghíyáth (1,511)
Musta'idd	Musta'idd	complainant, plaintiff; the person who is asking for help and delivery. The Báb may have used Mustagháth as an abbreviation of Huwa'l-Ghíyáth al-Mustagháth (“He is the help unto the invoker of help”). Alternatively, He is
Musta'in	Musta'in	
Musta'sim	Musta'sim	
Musta'sim	Musta'sim	
Mustafa	Muṣṭafá	
Mustaghath	Mustagháth	
Mustaghith	Mustaghíth	

Mustahil	Mustaḥīl al-Wújud	defining the realm of absolute unity where the true
Mustahil	Mustaḥīl	Mustaghīth is none but God, e.g. Bahá'u'lláh apparently
Mustakfi	Mustakfī	asks for Mustagháth ( <i>The Kitáb-i-Íqán</i> , pp. 229, 248) while
		in reality He is the Mustagháth. The Báb uses Mustaghīth
		as the name of God, Who is not the seeker of help but the
		desired Saviour. (Explanation based on notes from Nader
		Saiedi, Oct. 2016)
		impossible being
		impossible, absurd, preposterous
		one who desires (another) to do (a thing) effectually or
		sufficiently. 'Abda'lláh ibn al-Mustakfī (905–949), better
		known by his regnal name al-Mustakfī bi'lláh (“Desirous
		of being satisfied with God alone”) was the Abbasid Caliph
		in Baghdad from 944 to 946.
Mustamand (Mustmand)	Mustamand	Pers. poor, wretched, miserable, unhappy, afflicted,
		melancholy, lamentable, plaintive; a poor, unfortunate
		man; a complainant.
Mustamirr, Mustamarr	Mustamirr, Pers. Mustamarr	lasting, permanent, enduring, constant, continual,
		uninterrupted, unceasing, incessant; continuous,
		unbroken. Mustamarrí, “Perpetual” annual stipend
Mustaqill	Mustaqill	independent; autonomous; separate, distinct, particular
Mustaqim, Mustaqimat	Mustaqím, pl. Mustaqímát	upright, erect; straight; dead straight, straight as a die;
		directed straight ahead; correct, right, sound, proper, in
		order; even, regular, symmetrical, proportionate,
		harmonious; honest, straightforward, upright, righteous,
		honourable;—pl. a straight, straight line (mathematics);
		rectum (anatomy)
Mustas'ab	Mustaş'ab	an intransitive verb meaning to become hard and
		unbearable; and as a noun, refers to everything that is
		unsuitable; and therefore, it has the same meaning as şa'b.
		Some references consider it to be an intensive form of
		şa'b, and others consider şa'b as referring to what is
		unbearable in itself, and mustaş'ab as what people
		consider to be unbearable.
Mustashar	Mustashár	adviser, counsellor, consultant, councillor; chancellor
Mustasharu'l-Mulk	Mustasháru'l-Mulk	“King’s advisor”
Mustatab	Mustatáb	good, agreeable, elegant; gracious. al-Kitábu'l-Mustatáb,
		an excellent book, the Qur'án.
Mustawfi (mustaufi)	Mustawfí	Pers. examiner or auditor of accounts
Mustawfiyu'l-Mamalik	Mustawfiyu'l-Mamálík	“Chancellor of the Realm”
Mustayqiz (Mustaiqiz)	Mustayqíz	watchful, awake; vigilant, provident. “ Sleeper Awakened”
		by Mírzá Yahyá
Musulman, Muslima	Musulmán, fem. Muslima[t]	Pers (Ar. influence) a Muslim, believer
Mut'a (Mit'a), Muta' (Nikah al-Mut'ah)	Mut'a[h or t], pl. Muta'	enjoyment, pleasure, delight, gratification; recreation;
		compensation paid to a divorced woman (Islamic Law);
		nikáh al-mut'ah (“pleasure marriage”), temporary
		marriage. usufruct <sup>1</sup> marriage contracted for a specified
		time and exclusively for the purpose of sexual pleasure
		(Islamic Law). See şígha.
Muta'ali	Muta'álí	high, lofty, exalted; one who draws near
Muta'allih, Muta'allihun (Muta'allihin)	Muta'allih, pl. Muta'allihún (Muta'allihin)	divine, heavenly, becoming divine-like
Mutafarriq, Mutafarriqat	Mutafarriq, pl. Mutafarriqát	dispersed, scattered; sporadic
Mutaffif, Mutaffifin	Muṭaffif, pl. Muṭaffifín	one who does not give full measure, one who gives less
		than is due, a swindler
Mutahhar	Muṭahhar	pure, immaculate
Mutahhari	Muṭahharí	
Mutakabbir	Mutakabbir	proud, imperious, high-handed, haughty, supercilious,
		overweening; lofty; a name of God
Mutakallim, Mutakallimin	Mutakallim, pl. Mutakallimín	speaking (active particle); speaker, spokesman; first
		person (grammar); Muslim theologian, scholastic
Mutamaddin	Mutamaddin	civilized; sophisticated, refined, educated
Mutammin	Mutammin	Pers. a completer, perfecter, finisher; (in mathematics) a
		complement; one who runs to despatch a wounded man;
		one who hangs an amulet round the neck of an infant to
		protect it against fascination
Mutammin-i-Bayan	Mutammin-i-Bayán	“Completion of the Bayán” written by Mírzá Yahyá
Mutanabbi, Mutanabbiyun	Mutanabbí, pl. Mutanabbiyún	one who calls himself a prophet; a pseudo-prophet. Abú
		aṭ-Ṭayyib Aḥmad ibn al-Ḥusayn al-Mutanabbí al-Kindí

<sup>1</sup> Usufruct: the right to enjoy the use and advantages of another's property short of the destruction or waste of its substance.

		(915–965) from al-Kúfah, Iraq, was a famous ‘Abbásid Arab poet in Aleppo. He was one of the greatest, most prominent and influential poets in the Arabic language. Much of his poetry revolves around praising the kings he visited during his lifetime in return for money and gifts. He claimed to be a Nabí’—hence the name al-Mutanabbí (“The would-be prophet”), but recanted in 935 and became a wandering poet. <i>al-Mutanabbíyún</i> by I’tidád as-Salṭana.
Mutaqarib	Mutaqárib	near to each other, proximate; a metre (fa’úluṅ repeated eight times)
Mutarjam	Mutarjam	translated
Mutarjim	Mutarjim	translator, interpreter; biographer
Mutasarrif	Mutaşarrif	provincial governor
Mutasawwifa	al-Mutaşawwifa	the Sufis, members of Sufi communities, mystics
Mutashabih (Mutishabih), Mutashabihat	Mutaşhábih, pl. Mutaşhábihát	ambiguous, equivocal and allegorical. Refer to Qur’án 3:7.
Mutasharri’, Mutasharri’in	Mutaşharri’, pl. Mutaşharri’in	skilled in law; orthodox. (plural not formed by adding an “s” – <i>A Traveller’s Narrative</i> 89)
Mutatabbib	Mutaṭabbib	a student of the art of medicine; a medical practitioner. Meaning may have changed to quack.
Mutawahhid	Mutawaḥḥid	solitary, rare, sporadic, isolated; recluse, hermit. See Munzawí
Mutawakil	Mutawakkil	trusting in God, resigned to one’s fate, trustworthy. ‘Abú al-Faḍl Ja’far ibn Muḥammad ibn Hárún (822–861), commonly known by his regnal name al-Mutawakkil ‘alá Alláh (“He who relies on God”), was the tenth Abbasid caliph (r. 847–861). al-Mutawakkil III (Mutawakkil A’lá Alláh <u>ath-thálih</u> ) (died 1543) was the 17th Caliph of Cairo for the Mamluk Sultanate from 1508 to 1516, and again in 1517. He was the last caliph of the later Egyptian-based Caliphate. In 1517, Ottoman Sulṭán Salím I defeated the Mamluk Sultanate. al-Mutawakkil III and it is claimed that he formally surrendered the title of caliph to Salím.
Mutawalli (Mutavalli), Mutawalliyun	Mutawallí, pl. Mutawalliyún	Pers. superintendent (manager, administrator), treasurer (custodian) or trustee of a mosque; an administrator or procurator of any religious or charitable foundation; a prefect, governor; one who turns his back, a fugitive; near; a kinsman, a friend; one who receives another as such. For similar, see názir and qayyim.
Mutawassit	Mutawassit	middle, medium; medial, median, intermediate; centrally located, central; mediating, intermediary; mediator, go between; mean, average. al-Baḥr [al-Abyaḍ] al-Mutawassit “the sea [white] middle”, an Arabic name for the Mediterranean Sea.
Mutawatir, Mutawatirat	Mutawátir, pl. Mutawátirát	successive
Mutawakil	Mutawakkil	trusting in God, resigned to one’s fate, trustworthy. al-Mutawakkil III (Mutawakkil A’lá Alláh <u>ath-thálih</u> ) (died 1543) was the 17th Caliph of Cairo for the Mamluk Sultanate from 1508 to 1516, and again in 1517. He was the last caliph of the later Egyptian-based Caliphate. In 1517, Ottoman Sulṭán Salím I defeated the Mamluk Sultanate. al-Mutawakkil III and it is claimed that he formally surrendered the title of caliph to Salím.
Muthamman	Muṭhamman	eight-sided, eight-fold; an octagon
Muthannan (Muthanna)	Muṭhannan (with nunation)	double, twofold; doubled, (a letter) marked with two points, double-dotted (as ّ); in the dual (grammar). al-muṭhanná (no nunation) “the dual” form. Arabic has three forms of words: the singular (al-mufrad), the dual (al-muṭhanná), and the plural (al-jam’). A singular noun is changed to a dual by adding the suffix -áni (ان) for the nominative case (e.g. kitábán) or -ayni (اي) for the genitive and accusative cases (e.g. kitábayn). The tá’ marbúṭa (ة) ending of a feminine noun is changed to a “t” (ت), before adding the previous suffixes (e.g. jamíla becomes jamílatán and jamílatayn respectively).
Mutisarrif, Mutasarrifa, Mutisarrifun	Muṭisarrif, pl. Muṭisarrifún	also Mutaşarrif (fem. mutaşarrifa[t]) a possessor, occupant, enjoyer, master; one who uses his own discretion; profuse, extravagant; dexterous; declined. An administrative authority of an Ottoman region. Approximates as a provincial governor.



Mutlaq (Motlaq, Motlagh)	Muṭlaq	free, exempt, unrestrained; unconditional; indefinite, not shackled; independent, absolute, entire, universal; principal, supreme. Muṭlaq (free, pure, natural) in Islamic jurisprudence (Fiqh) refers to pure water. A small quantity of muṭlaq water (qalíl) becomes impure if it comes into contact with impure substances, whereas a kurr (or larger) quantity does not. c.f. muḏáf.
Mutlaqan	Muṭlaqan	absolutely, unrestrictedly, without exception, in any respect, under any circumstances
Mutma'inn	Muṭma'inn	low, low-lying (of land); calm, quiet, at ease, composed, (re)assured, tranquil, serene, peaceable, peaceful, safe, secure; sure, certain; trusting, confident, of good hope
Muttahid, Muttahida (Muttahidih)	Muttaḥid, fem. Muttaḥid[h or t]	(Pers. "Muttahidih", "Mutahidih", "Mottahedeh") united, combined, consolidated, amalgamated; uniform, standardized; harmonious, unanimous, in agreement, concordant
Muttalib	Muṭṭalib	a seeker. 'Abdu'l-Muṭṭalib <u>Shaybah</u> ibn Hášhim (c. 497–578, grandfather of Muḥammad). Hášhim ibn 'Abd Manáf (c. 464–497, born 'Amr al-'Ulá, great grandfather of Muḥammad). 'Abd Alláh ibn 'Abd al-Muṭṭalib (c. 546–570, father of the Prophet Muḥammad ibn 'Abdu'lláh).
Muttaqi	Muttaqí	abstinent, abstemious, temperate, sober; cautious; God-fearing, pious
Muttaqin, Muttaqun Muwahhad	Muttaqin, pl. Muttaqún Muwaḥḥad	god-fearing, godly, devout, pious combined, consolidated, amalgamated; united; unified; standardized, regularized; having one diacritical point (letter)
Muwahhid (Muvahhid), Muwahhidun	Muwaḥḥid, pl. Muwaḥḥidún	one who believes in the unity of God, orthodox; a Unitarian. Followers of Muḥammad 'Alí after the death of Bahá'u'lláh (the náqidín) described themselves as muwaḥḥidún. See mušhrikún and thábit.
Muwallad, Muwallada, Muwalladat	Muwallad, fem. Muwallada[t]	born, begotten, produced, generated; brought up, raised; born and raised among Arabs (but not of pure Arab blood); not truly old Arabic, introduced later into the language, post-classical (especially of words); half-breed, half-caste, half-blood;—pl. Muwalladát, Muwalladún
Muwaqqar (Muvaqqar) Muwaqqari'd-Dawla	Muwaqqar Muwaqqari'd-Dawla	respected, held in respect; venerable, reverend ("Pers." Muwaqqari'd-Dawlih, "Muvaqqari'd-Dawlih") "revered state", a title. Mírzá 'Alí Muḥammad Áqá, Muvaqqaru'd-Dawlih, father of Ḥasan Muwaqqar Bályúzí, a governor of the Persian Gulf Ports and Islands, and later a Vazír.
Muwasa, Muwasat (Muvasat)	Muwásá[h]	(fem. for mu'ásá or mu'ásáh; convention, muwásáh, but is pronounced muwását when in combination with a word starting with a vowel, e.g. al-) consolation; charity; beneficence; fem. sacrifice needs for others, preferring others to oneself. See comment for musáwá.
Muzaffar	Muzaffar	(Muzaffer, Mozaffar, Mosafir) victorious, successful, triumphant
Muzaffari'd-Din Muzammal Muzdalifa	Muzaffari'd-Dín, <u>Sháh</u> Muzammal Muzdalifa[h or t]	muffled up, concealed in one's garments an open, level area near Mecca associated with the Hajj. It lies just southeast of Miná, on the route between Miná and 'Arafát.
Muzdawij	Muzdawij	coupled, united, wedded. A poetic style that includes alliteration or a rhyme scheme within the ending words of two lines, and follows a specific meter. It is very similar to the Persian, Urdu, and Turkish mathnawí, with one major difference: most muzdawij follows an aaa/bbb/ccc pattern, while the other mathnawí follow an aa/bb/cc pattern.
Muzha, Muzhgan Muzzammil	Muzha (مژه), pl. Muzhgán Muzzammil	Pers. ("Mozha", "Mozhgan", "Mozhan", "Mojan") eyelash one who wraps up and hides in his garments
<b>N</b>		
Na (Nah)	Na	Pers. (sometimes, in poetry, nah), no, not, neither, not yet
Na Khayr (Na Khair)	Na <u>Khayr</u>	Pers. no, not at all ("modern colloquialism")
Na'am	Na'am	(interjection) yes! yes indeed! certainly! surely! (introducing a verbal clause:) to be sure ... (usually isolated word), Na'am' (colloquial) I beg your pardon? what did you say?

Na'am, An'am	Na'am, pl. An'ám	(noun) grazing livestock (e.g. sheep, camels, cattle, goats); hence "common herd" (people)
Na'am, La; Balih, Nah Na'ib (1), Nuwwab	Na'am, Lá; Pers. Balih, Na (Nah) Ná'ib, pl. Nuwwáb	yes/no representative, agent, proxy, intermediary, substitute, alternate; delegate; deputy (of a <i>dárúgha</i> )
Na'ib (2), Na'iba, Na'ibat	Ná'ib, fem. Ná'iba[h or t], fem. pl. Ná'ibát	share, portion; allotment; contingent, quota; distributive share in estate, statutory portion. Fem. vicissitudes, ups and downs (of luck, of a battle, etc.); heavy blow, disaster, calamity, misfortune. Fem. pl. also <i>nawá'ib</i> .
Na'ib al-'Amm	an-Ná'ib al-'Ámm	general representative of the Hidden Imám without specific appointment by him
Na'ib al-Ghayba Na'ib al-Imam Na'ib al-Iyala, Na'ibu'l-Iyalih	Ná'ib al- <u>G</u> hayba Ná'ib al-Imám Ná'ib al-Iyála, Ná'ibu'l-Iyálih	"viceroy of the absence" representative of the Imám "government agent". <i>Iyálih</i> incorrectly used in GPB and BKG.
Na'ib as-Sadr Na'ib-i-Khass	Ná'ib as-Şadr Ná'ib al- <u>K</u> háşş, Pers. Ná'ib-i- <u>K</u> háşş	vice president exclusive representative of the Twelfth Imám ("Naib-i-Khas"), appointed by the four <i>abwáb</i> . A title attributed by others to the Báb.
Na'im	Na'ím	amenity, comfort, ease, happiness, felicity; gentle, tranquil, peaceful; blissful. Mirza Muḥammad, sobriquet Na'ím, was a Bahá'í poet from Furúshán. Na'ím noted that Du'á' as-Saḥar (the Dawn prayer) begins with the name of Bahá' (Splendour) and ends with the name of 'Alá' (Loftiness), the latter the exalted name of the Báb, the two names of the 1st and 19th months of the Badí' calendar.
Na'im	Ná'im, fem. Ná'ima[h or t]	soft; smooth; tender; fine, powdery. Fem. a garden, meadow; delicate (woman), well fed and healthy.
Na'imi Na'imiyán Na'in (Nain, Naeen) Na'ir, Na'ira, Nawa'ir	Na'ímí Na'ímíyán Ná'in Ná'ir, fem. Ná'ira[h or t], pl. fem. Nawá'ir	'Alí Na'ímíyán city (32.863536, 53.094398) 136 km east of Isfahan Bright, clear, shining, luminous. Fem. fire, heat, warmth, inflammation, flame, blaze; enmity, hatred; a fireplace; charcoal.
Na'l, Ni'al, An'ul Na'l-Band	Na'l, pl. Ni'ál, An'ul Na'l-Band	sandal; shoe; horseshoe Arabic element. A smith, farrier. Blacksmith Ustád Ḥusayn-i-Na'l-Band.
Na'mayn (Na'aman)	Na'mayn (Na'amayn)	"two yeses". Riḍwán Garden of Na'mayn (a small island in a stream (an-Na'mayn) 2.5 km SE of old 'Akká).* The garden is also described as "The New Jerusalem" and "Verdant Isle" (GPB 193). There is a tradition in Islám that on the last Day in response to the Divine Call, "Am I not your Lord?" two yeses will be heard. The Na'mayn Garden (32.915208, 35.090687), a 'verdant knoll' less than a kilometre east of the walls of 'Akká, around which the Na'mayn Stream (Tayyár Na'mayn?, now largely dry due to ground water extraction for irrigation) divides before it empties (<0.5 km) into the Nahr Na'mayn (Hebrew Na'aman River), and 1 km further on, the sea. The river was once known as the Belus or Belos River of Phoenicia. The source of the river is said to be Tel Afiq (32.846499, 35.111614; the biblical town of Aphik, also known as Tel Kufrdani or Kurdani). See Na'am and Riḍwán.
Na'um Na'uma, Nu'uma	Na'úm Na'úma[t], Nu'úma[t]	sound asleep; one given to sleep, sleeper; late riser (variation of <i>na'ím</i> ) being soft and flexible; affording repose; softness, smoothness. Na'úm (Na'úma?) in <i>The Chosen Highway</i> , p. 101.
Na'ura (Noria), Nawa'ir	Ná'úra[h or t], pl. Nawá'ir	literally "growler", "groan" or "grunt", in reference to the sound made when turning, Persian water wheel. A water powered, undershot, scoop wheel used to lift water into a small aqueduct, either for irrigation or supply water to cities and villages. Compare with <i>sáqiya</i> .
Naba', Anba'	Naba', pl. Anbá'	news, tidings information, intelligence; announcement, report, news item, dispatch
Naba'u'l-'Azim, Naba'-i-'Azim	an-Naba'u'l-'Azím, Pers. Naba'-i-'Azím	The Great Announcement, or The Great News of the Day of the Lord regarding the Promised One (Bahá'u'lláh) (an-Naba' al-'Azím)
Naba'u'l-A'zam, Naba'-i-A'zam	an-Naba'u'l-A'zam, Pers. Naba'-i-A'zam	The Greatest Announcement, The Exalted News or The

\* Turn south off Ben Ami (east of Akko) to Shlóm ha-Galil St, and continue south along the track at the end (32.915223, 35.090547)

Nabat, Nabata, Nabatat	Nabát, fem. Nabáta[h or t], pl. Nabátát	Greatest News of the Day of the Lord regarding the Promised One (Bahá'u'lláh) a plant, herb, vegetable; vegetation; fine sugar, white, candied, refined; sweetmeat
Nabawi	Nabawí	prophetic, of or pertaining to a prophet or specifically to the Prophet Muḥammad. al-Masjid an-Nabawí ("The Prophetic Mosque"), known in English as The Prophet's Mosque, and also known as al-Ḥaram al-Madaní and al-Ḥaram an-Nabawí by locals, is a huge mosque in Medina on the site of the second mosque built by Muḥammad.
Nabbal, Nabbala, Nabil, Nubbal, Nabilyun	Nabbál, pl. Nabbála[h]	also nábil, pl. nubbál, nábilyún. archer, bowman
Nabi (Nebi), Nabiya, Nuba'a', Nabiyun	Nabí, fem. Nabiya[t], pl. Nuba'a', Nabíyún	Pers. from Arabic. a figure of salvation—prophet, but NOT a Messenger of God.—pl. also Anbiyá'. For Persian form, see Payámbar.
Nabi Salih	an-Nabí Šálih	the Prophet Saleh. The old Acre Muslim cemetery (just NE of the old land gate and east of the old city wall; 32.923046, 35.074435) is named after the Prophet. Initial burial place of Mírzá Mihdí. The other old Muslim cemetery where many early Bahá'ís were buried is 500 m to the SE.
Nabigha (Nabighih), Nawabigh	Nábigha[t], pl. Nawábigh	a distinguished, famous or outstanding man, a poetic genius; a man of magnificence or of exalted rank; a name common to several Arabian poets.
Nabih, Nabiha, Nubaha'	Nabih & Nabíh, pl. Nubahá'	(fem. Nabíha[h]) noble, highborn, patrician; outstanding, eminent, distinguished, excellent; famous, renowned, celebrated; understanding, sensible, discerning, judicious, perspicacious
Nabil-i-A'zam	Nabíl-i-A'zam	title given to Mullá Muḥammad-i-Zarandí by Bahá'u'lláh. See Nabíl-i-Zarandí.
Nabil-i-Akbar	Nabíl-i-Akbar	title given to Áqá Muḥammad-i-Qá'íní by Bahá'u'lláh
Nabil-i-Dawla (Nabil-i-Dawlih)	Nabíl-i-Dawla (Nabíl-i-Dawlih)	"the noble state", state title of Ali-Kuli Khan
Nabil-i-Qa'ini	Nabíl-i-Qá'íní	(MF)
Nabil-i-Zarandi	Nabíl-i-Zarandí	Mullá Muḥammad-i-Zarandí (1831–1892), more commonly known as Nabíl-i-A'zam ("the Great Nabíl") or Nabíl-i-Zarandí. Author of <i>The Dawn-Breakers</i> . See Nabíl-i-A'zam.
Nabiy, Anbiya', Nabiyun	Nabíy, pl. Anbiyá', Nabíyún	prophet, but NOT a Messenger of God. Genitive pl. nabíyín.
Nabiyu'llah Salih	Nabíyu'lláh Šálih	(MF 53)
Nabiyu'llah	Nabíyu'lláh	"Prophet of God"
Nabl, Nabil, Nibal, Nubala	Nabl & Nabíl, pl. Nibál, Nubalá	noble; lofty, exalted, sublime, august; aristocratic, highborn, highbred, patrician, distinguished; noble-minded, high-minded, generous, magnanimous; excellent, outstanding, superior; magnificent, splendid, glorious;—pl. (formerly a title of members of the Egyptian royal family). Same numerical value as Muḥammad (92) and 'Akká (referred to as the "Vale of Nabíl" in Bahá'u'lláh's <i>Lawḥ-i-Sayyáh</i> , revealed in Adrianople).
Nabwat, Nubuwat	Nabwat, Nubúwat	Pers. prophecy, forecast and prediction
Nad	Nád	Pers. voice, sound
Nadara, Nadira, Nadura, Nadra, Nudur	Naḍara, Naḍira, Naḍura, Naḍra, Nuḍúr	to be flourishing, blooming, verdant, fresh, beautiful; to be bright, brilliant, luminous, radiant
Naddaf	Naddáf	cotton carder, cotton teaser
Nadhira, Nudhur	Nadhír, pl. Nudhur	consecrated to God; vowed, solemnly pledged; warner; herald, harbinger, forerunner; warning; alarm
Nadi	Nadí	one who calls or convokes; a public crier; a council, assembly, mote, congregation, or place of meeting; a generation, tribe, race
Nadi, Nadiya (Nadiye)	Nadí, fem. Nadiya[h or t]	moist, damp, tender, delicate
Nadim, Nudama', Nidam	Nadím, pl. Nudamá', Nidám	drinking companion; friend, intimate, confidant. Fem. nadíma[h]
Nadir	Nádir	rare; infrequent; strange, odd, unusual, uncommon; excellent, precious, priceless; an eccentric, a crank, an odd fellow
Nadr ibn al-Harith	Naḍr ibn al-Ḥáriṯ	(d. 624) was an Arab pagan physician who was captured after the Battle of Badr and then executed for persecuting and torturing Muslims as well as for ridiculing the Qur'án.
Nadr, Nidar	Naḍr, pl. Niḍar	endowing with beauty and every ornamental excellence (God); gold or silver
Nadushan, Nudushan, Nadushun	Nadúshan (Nudúshan, Nuwdúshán)	small city 78 km WNW Yazd
Nafada	Nafaḍa	to shake (something), shake off (something from), shake out, dust, dust off (something); to make (someone) shiver (fever)

Nafadha, Nafadh, Nufudh	Nafadh <u>h</u> a, Nafádh <u>h</u> , Nufúdh <u>h</u>	to pierce, bore (something or through something), penetrate (something), go or pass (through something); to penetrate (into)
Nafal, Anfal, Nuful, Nifal Nafaqa, Nafaqat, Nifaq	Nafal, pl. Anfál, Nufúl, Nifál Nafaqa[h or t], pl. Nafaqát, Nifáq	booty, loot, spoil; present expense; cost; outlay, expenditure, disbursement; cost of living, maintenance, support; (Islamic Law) adequate support, especially of the wife; charitable gift, handout (to the poor)
Nafas, Anfas	Nafas, pl. Anfás	breath; whiff; puff (from a smoking pipe, from a cigarette); swallow, gulp, draught; style of an author; freedom, liberty, convenience, discretion
Nafas-i-Rahman Nafi'	Nafas-i-Raḥmán Náfi'	"Breath of the All-Merciful"
Nafila, Nawafil	Náfila, Pers. Nafl, Ar. pl. Nawáfíl	useful, beneficial, advantageous, profitable, usable, serviceable; wholesome, salutary
Nafir, Anfar, Anfira	Nafir, pl. Anfár, Anfira[h or t]	supererogatory (beyond religious(?) requirements, voluntary) performance; work of supererogation; gift, present; booty, loot, spoil
Nafkha	Nafk <u>h</u> a	band, party, group, troop; departure into battle; trumpet. <i>an-Nafir</i> ("The Bugle"), a political and current events newspaper published in Alexandria in 1902–1908 (as <i>an-Nafir al-'Uṭhmání</i> ); 1908–1913 in Jerusalem ( <i>an-Nafir</i> ); and 1913–1914, 1919–1945 (renamed sometime in '30s or '40s <i>aṣ-Ṣá'iq</i> , "The Thunderbolt"), Haifa.
Nafkha'i-Sur	Nafk <u>h</u> a'i-Ṣur	(expressing single action) blow, puff; breath; gust; distention, inflation, swelling; conceit, overweeningness, haughtiness
Nafi	Nafi	blowing of a trumpet, proclamation. Latest is the announcement of the Advent of Bahá'u'lláh
Nafs al-Kulliya Nafs al-Qudsíya Nafs, Nufus, Anfus	an-Nafs al-Kullíya an-Nafs al-Qudsíya Nafs fem., pl. Nufús, Anfus	a voluntary act of religion, the observance of which is not prescribed, a work of supererogation; clear gain; a gift the universal soul the purified soul
Nafsaniya Nafsi, Nafsiyun Nafsiya (Nafsiyya)	Nafsáníya Nafsí, pl. Nafsiyún Nafsíya	soul; psyche; spirit, mind; life; animate being, living creature, human being, person, individual (in this sense, masculine); essence, nature; inclination, liking, appetite, desire; personal identity, self (used to paraphrase the reflexive pronoun) or desire ( <i>Logos and Civilization</i> , p. 101) Ten stages of nafs ('Abdu'l-Bahá): the desiring and aggressive soul ( <i>nafs-i-ammárah</i> ), the blaming soul ( <i>nafs-i-lawwámih</i> ), the inspired soul ( <i>nafs-i-mulhamih</i> ), the well-assured soul ( <i>nafs-i-muṭma'innih</i> ), the pleased soul ( <i>nafs-i-ráđiyih</i> ), the soul pleasing unto God ( <i>nafs-i-mardíyyih</i> ), the perfect soul ( <i>nafs-i-kámilih</i> ), the celestial Soul ( <i>nafs-i-malakútiyyih</i> ), the heavenly Soul ( <i>nafs-i-jabarútiyyih</i> ), and the Holy Divine Soul ( <i>nafs-i-láhu'tiyyih qudsíyyih</i> ). See ján psychology
Nafy wa Ithbat Nafy	Nafy wa Ithbát Nafy	spiritual, mental, psychic(al);—pl. psychologist mental life, inner life, psyche; frame of mind; mentality, mental attitude, disposition; psychology negation and affirmation
Naha	Nahá	expulsion; banishment, exile, expatriation; ejection, ousting, eviction, ostracism; deportation; denial, disclaimer, disavowal, repudiation, disproof, refutation, rebuttal, refusal, rejection, disallowance, prohibition, ban; negation, specifically of the divine attributes
Nahar, Anhur, Nuhur, Nahariya	Nahár, pl. Anhur, Nuhur	to forbid (someone something, to do something), prohibit, ban (نع s.o. from doing something), interdict; to restrain, hold back; Form VIII to be concluded, terminated, finished, done with, settled, decided, come to an end (appointed time); to end, end up, wind up (by, in or with); to finish, terminate, conclude. See Form VIII muntahá.
Nahariyat Nahavand (Nehavend)	Naḥáríya[t] Nahavand	daytime, day (from dawn to dusk, as distinguished from yawm = day of 24 hours). Naháríya is the northernmost coastal city in Israel.
Nahda, Nahdat	Nahḍa[t], pl. Nahḍát	Islamic sect Pers. a city and capital of Nahavand County, 69 km south Hamadán
		getting up, rising; awakening (especially, national), rise, growth, boom, upswing, advancement, progress; resurgence, revival, rebirth, renaissance; (spiritual)

Nahid (Anahita)	Náhíd	movement; ability, capability, power Pers. (old Persian Anáhítá) (planet: az-zuhara in Arabic) Venus (Roman goddess and planet). Name of the mother of Alexander the Great. Anáhítá was one of the supreme 'izids' of the Mazdean (Zoroastrian) Faith. Greeks knew Anáhítá as Aphrodite and Romans as Venus Erucina
Nahiya, Nawahin	Náhiya[h or t]. pl. Nawáhin	side; direction; viewpoint, standpoint, aspect; region, area, section; sphere, domain, field; district, canton
Nahiyah al-Muqaddasah Nahj al-Balagha	an-Náhiyah al-Muqaddasah Nahj al-Balágha[h]	the holy side or direction "Path (or Peak) of Eloquence", is the most famous collection of sermons, letters, Tafásír and narrations attributed to Imám 'Alí. Compiled by Abu'l-Ḥasan Muḥammad ibn al-Ḥusayn al-Músawí.
Nahj (Pers. Nahaj, Nahia), Nuhuj	Nahj, pl. Nuhúj	open way; road; method, procedure, manner; pointing out (the way), making clear, prescribing, giving directions; the right way; a high road, beaten path
Nahj Muqadassa (Nahia Mocaddassah) Nahl, Nahla	Nahj Muqaddasa Nahl, fem. Naḥla[h or t]	the holy direction (collective) attributing, imputing (to one the verses or sayings of another); reproaching, reviling; a free gift; bees; fem. one bee
Nahla, Nihal	Naḥla[h], pl. Niḥal	present, gift, donation; creed, faith, seat. <i>Kitáb al-Milal wa an-Niḥal</i> ("The Book of Sects and Creeds"), by Muḥammad ash-Shahrastání, is a non-polemical study of religious communities and philosophies that had existed up to his time, considered to be the first systematic study of religion.
Nahnu Nahr	Naḥnu Naḥr	we killing, slaughtering, butchering. Yawmu'n-naḥr, "The day of sacrifice", being the tenth of the month <u>dhú'l-ḥijjah</u> , when the pilgrims assemble at Mecca.
Nahr, Anhur, Anhar, Nuhur	Nahr, pl. Anhur, Anhár, Nuhúr	stream, river;—(pl. anhur and anhár) column (of a newspaper). Also used as suffix to a proper name. an-Nahr (33.006941, 35.141304) on SE part of Tel Kabri, 1.7 km SW of Kabrí) is a former Arab village that Bahá'u'lláh visited in 1880.
Nahri	Nahrí	river- (in compounds), riverine, fluvial (belonging to a river), fluvial. Siyyid Muḥammad-'Alí y-i-Nahrí, father of 'Abdu'l-Bahá's wife, Munírih <u>Khánum</u> .
Nahw (Nahv), Anha	Naḥw, pl. Anḥá'	direction; side; section, part; way, course, method, manner, mode, fashion; (with following genitive) corresponding to, analogous to, similar to, like, somewhat like; (grammar) grammar; syntax. Hence possessive forms: Naḥwí or Nahví
Naja, Najw, Najah	Najā (Najw, Najá', Najáh)	to save oneself, be saved, be rescued, make for safety, get away (from), escape (something), be delivered (from)
Najaf	Najaf	third holiest Shi'ite city. It is 47 km south of Baghdad.
Najafabad or Najaf-Abad	Najafábád or Najaf-Ábád	Najaf-'Alí, Najaf-'Alíy-i-Zanjání.
Najafi	Najafi	Pers. a city and capital of Najafábád County, Iṣfahán Province, Iran. It is located 28 km west of Iṣfahán and is increasingly becoming a part of Iṣfahán metropolitan area. of or from Najaf. Áyatu'lláh al-'Uzmá ("Grand Ayatu'llah") <u>Shaykh</u> Bashír Ḥusayn an-Najafí (1942-, India) is a Twelver Shia Marja' and one of the Four Grand Ayatollahs of Najaf, Iraq.
Najah	Najāḥ	favourable, successful outcome, happy ending; success; satisfactory development, good progress; passing (of an examination)
Najas, Najasa, Najasat Najashi, Nijashi	Najas, fem. Najása[h or t], pl. Najását Najāshí, Nijáshí	impurity, uncleanness, uncleanliness, dirt, filth, squalor Negus ("king" in the Ethiopian Semitic languages), Emperor of Ethiopia. an-Najāshí ruler of the Kingdom of Aksum (r. CE 614–630). He gave shelter to Muslim emigrants from Mecca, around CE 615–616 at Axum.
Najat	Najāt	Pers. escaping; liberation, freedom, salvation, escape, flight; avidity; envy
Najb, Nujaba Najd, Nijad	Najb and Nujaba Najd, pl. Nijád	noble, highminded, generous, magnanimous highland, upland, tableland, plateau; the Arabian highland, Nejd. Modern Najd is the geographical central region of Saudi Arabia (25% of the area and 30% of the population).
Naji	Nájí	one who escapes; swift; free, liberated, excused; a deliverer (an epithet of Noah)

Najib, Nujub, Nujaba, Anjab	Najíb, pl. Nujub, Nujabá, Anjáb	of noble breed; highborn, highbred, of noble descent, noble, distinguished, aristocratic, patrician; excellent, superior, outstanding. <i>Shí'a</i> saint.
Najibiya, Najibiyyih	Najíbíya[h or t], Pers. Najíbiiyyih	Najíbíyah Garden (named after Muḥammad Najíb Páshá, Ottoman governor of Baghdád 1842–1847, d. 1851) on the east bank of the Tigris River (east of the former citadel and the modern bridge, Jisr Báb al-Mu'azzim, 33.345294, 44.377532) just outside the upstream corner of the old city walls of Baghdád (now occupied by the Baghdad Medical City (Madína at-Ṭibb, "City of Medicine") where Bahá'u'lláh made His public declaration, sometime during 3–14 of <i>Dhu'l-Qa'da</i> AH 1279 (22 April–2 May 1863).
Najis, Anjas	Najis, pl. Anjás	impure, unclean, defiled, polluted, contaminated, soiled, sullied, dirty, filthy, squalid
Najiya	Nájíya[h or t]	a swift she-camel running away with the rider; banú nájíyat, name of an Arabian tribe
Najjar, Najjarun Najm ath-thaqib	Najjár, pl. Najjárún an-Najm ath-tháqib	carpenter, cabinetmaker, joiner Full title: an-Najm ath-tháqib fí aḥwál al-imám al-ghá'ib, "The star of piercing brightness, concerning the circumstances of the Hidden Imam". It is a book written in Farsi about Imám al-Mahdí by Mírzá Ḥusayn Núrí.
Najm, Najma, Najman, Nujum, Anjum	Najm, fem. Najma[h], pl. Nujúm, Anjum	celestial body; star; lucky star; constellation, asterism; (colloquial) herbs, herbage, grass. Dual najmán.
Najm'abadi Najmiya, Najmiyyah (Najmiyyih)	Najm'ábádí (Najm Ábádí) Najmiya[h], Najmiyya[h]	square in Ṭíhrán. Áfsánih Najm'ábádí, historian. fem. name; "star-like", one who is like a star in radiance and beauty.
Najmu'l-Mulk	Najmu'l-Mulk	star of empire. Name given to a famous mathematician-astronomer who issued Persia's annual calendar-almanac.
Najran	Najrán	city (17.563655, 44.229580) in south western Saudi Arabia near the border with Yemen
Najwa, Najawa Nakha'i	Najwá, pl. Najáwá Nakhá'í	confidential talk, secret conversation, See Qur'án 58:10. Kumayl bin Ziyad an-Nakhá'í was among the most loyal companions of Imám 'Alí ibn Abí Ṭálib
Nakhjawan, (Nakhjavan), Nakhchuwan	Nakhjawán, Nakhchivan	Nakhchivan is Armenian name meaning "the place of descent", a Biblical reference to the descent of Noah's Ark on Mount Ararat. Nakhchivan Autonomous Republic (capital city is Nakhchivan) is a landlocked exclave of the Republic of Azerbaijan. Formerly part of Iran from the 16th century to 1828. Numerous spellings, including Nakhjaván. Persian name is Nakhchuwán
Nakhjawani, Nakhjavani	Nakhjawání, Nakhjavání	of or from Nakhjawán (Nakhchuwán). 'Alí-Yulláh Nakhjavání (see Julláh)
Nakhl	Nakh	sifting meal; separating or choosing the best; filtering; the palm-tree (and often used for a young tree of any kind), a plant; (in Pers. also) a tree
Nakhla	Nakhla[h or t]	one palm-tree; name of a valley (Wádí Nakhlah, now part of Mecca) in Hijáz between Mecca and Ṭá'if
Nakhud	Nákhud	traditionally, 24 mitháqíl. Changed by the Báb to 19 mitháqíl (0.191666 gm)
Nakhustin, Nukhustin Nakhuz Nakir	Nakhustin, Nukhustin, Nukhustín Nakhuz Nakír	Pers. the first Pers. first (cf. nukhust) denial, disavowal; disapproval, rejection; negation; reprehensible, repugnant, disgusting, vile, revolting, loathsome, abominable, atrocious. "The Denier"—one of the angels (of death) who test the faith of the dead in their graves. See Munkar
Nam Nama, Namah, Namih, Nama-Ha	Nám Náma (نامه), pl. Náma-Há (Námahá)	Pers. a name; fame, reputation, renown Pers. (written with ة ending) a writing, letter, epistle; a diploma; a history, work, book; exemplar, model, type; a mirror, looking-glass; a flood, torrent. Námaját (Ar. pl.), Náma-ját, etc., possible in some sources.
Nama, Numa Namad	Namá, Numá Namad	Pers. (in comp.) showing, pointing out; an index Pers. felt; a garment of coarse cloth; a cloak worn during rain; a rug or coarse carpet on which people sit; a thick veil
Namad-Saz (Namad-Sadh), Namadgar Namak, Nimak	Namad-Sáz, Namadgar Namak, Nimak	Pers. a felt-manufacturer Pers. salt; spirit, animation; wit, graces, elegance; bread, subsistence
Namari Namat, Nimat, Anmat	Namarí Namaṭ, pl. Nimát, Anmát	Pers. resembling a leopard; of the tribe of Namir way, manner, mode, fashion; form, shape; sort, kind.

Namaz	Namáz	Pers. prayer. See <i>ṣaláh</i> .
Namaz-Khanih	Namáz- <i>Khánih</i>	Pers. "Prayer-house"
Namdar	Námdár	Pers. renowned, celebrated, illustrious, famous, glorious
Nami	Námí	growing, whatever grows.
Namiq	Námiq	adorner, decorator, embellisher. <i>Námiq Páshá</i> was governor of <i>Baghdád</i> in 1863.
Namir, Namira, Numur, Anmur	Namir, fem. Namira[h or t]	(pl. Numur, Anmár) leopard; tiger; clean, pure, healthy, wholesome.
Namiri, Namiriyyah	Namírí, pl. Namíríyyah	Another name for the Nuṣayríyyah sect
Namiya	Námiya[h or t]	a creature; anything created by God; growth, vegetation
Naml, Namlun, Nimal	Naml, Namlun, pl. Nimál	slandering, back-biting; an ant;—pl. ants
Namus al-A'zam, Namus-i-A'zam	Námús al-A'zam, Pers. Námús-i-A'zam	"The Most Great Law"—the UHJ constitution <sup>1</sup>
Namus al-Akbar, Namus-i-Akbar	Námús al-Akbar, Pers. Námús-i-Akbar	"The Greater Law"—the NSAs constitution
Namus, Nawamis	Námús, pl. Nawámís	(from Greek law, county, statute, department) law; rule; honour. Also: reputation, fame, renown, esteem; dignity; divine decrees or judgements; disgrace, reproach, shame; bashfulness, modesty, chastity.
Nanih	Nanih	Pers. nanny or middle-aged woman servant. Also a mother or grandmother.
Naqib, Nuqaba'	Naqíb, pl. Nuqabá'	leader, head, headman; guardian; director, principal, chief; chairman of a guild; president; syndic, corporation lawyer; (military) captain (army), lieutenant (navy).
Naqid, Naqidin	Naqíd, pl. Náqiḍín	opposed, opposite, contrary, antithetical, contradictory; antithesis, opposition, contrast, opposite;—pl. opposers or violators. Term used by Bahá'ís for Covenant-breakers (so-called "nakazeen" or <i>Nághi dín</i> )
Naqida, Naqa'id	Naqída[h or t] (fem. of Naqíd), pl. Naqá'id	polemic poem; contrast
Naqidu'l-Mithaq	Náqiḍu'l-Mitháq	"breaker of the covenant"
Naqiy (Naqi), Naqiya, Niqa', Anqiya'	Naqíy, pl. Niqá', Anqiyá'	pure, clean, immaculate, unstained; clear, limpid, free of dirt or extraneous matter. Implied from the root word is selection, elite; hence, distinguished. Fem. Naqíya[h or t]. See <i>Hádí</i> .
Naqqash	Naqqásh	painter; house painter; artist; sculptor
Naqqash-Bashi	Naqqásh-Báshí	Head Court Painter
Naqsh fi al-Hajar, Naqsh-i-fil Hajar	an-Naqsh fi al-Hajar	"Engraving on Stone" by Cornelius V. A. van Dyck
Naqsh, Nuqush	Naqsh, pl. Nuqúsh	painting, picture, drawing; engraving; inscription; sculpture, figure
Naqshband	Naqshband	"chaser". Bahá' ad-Dín Naqshband (1318–1389) was the eponymous founder of what would become one of the largest Sufi Sunni orders, the Naqshbandí
Naqshbandi	Naqshbandí	a <i>Ṣúffí</i> Order
Naqur, Nawaqir	Náqúr, pl. Nawáqír	(Quranic) a wind instrument (trumpet). Qur'án 74:8
Naqus, Nawaqis	Náqús, pl. Nawáqís	(church) bell; gong; hand bell (used, e.g., in Coptic liturgy); bell jar, globe
Nar, Niran	Nár fem., pl. Nírán	fire; rifle fire, gunfire; conflagration; inferno (abjad 251). Bábí doctrine: State of ignorance, and social sphere to which belong all opponents
Narajil, Narajila	Nárajíl, fem. Nárajíla[h or t]	Ar. coconut(s) (collective). Fem. ( <i>nomen unitatis</i> ) coconut; Persian water pipe ( <i>nárijíl</i> , Pers. <i>nárgíl</i> , English narghile). See <i>Qalyán</i> .
Naraq, Naragh, Narak	Naráq (Narágh, Narák)	town 53 km west of <i>Káshán</i>
Naraqi, Naraghi, Naraki	Naráqí (Narághí, Narákí)	of or from <i>Naráq</i>
Nard	Nard	chess, draughts, backgammon
Nari	Nárí	fiery, igneous, fire- (in compound words); burning, blazing, red-hot
Narim, Nariman	Narím, Narímán	Pers. name of a famous hero of Persia; a very brave and courageous man
Narin Qal'ah	Nárin Qal'ah	Narin Castle is a mud-brick fort or castle on the south (2.7 km from the centre) of the town of Maybud ( <i>Meybod</i> ), which is 51 km NW Yazd
Narjis (Pers. Nargis), Nirjis	Narjis, Nirjis (Pers. Nargis)	narcissus (botanical)
Nas	Nás (collective) and Unás	men, people, mankind
Nasab, Anasib	Nasab, pl. Anásib	lineage (patronymic or matronymic, or a series thereof; indicated by <i>ibn</i> (colloquially <i>bin</i> ) or <i>ibnat</i> (also <i>bint</i> )), descent; origin, extraction, derivation, provenience; kinship, relationship, affinity, relationship by marriage. See <i>kinya</i> .
Nasafa, Nasf	Nasafa, Nasf	to pulverize, atomize, spray (something); to carry away

<sup>1</sup> Ian Semple, *Interpretation and the Guardianship*, 18 February 1984.

Nasafi	Nasafí	and scatter (wind—the dust); to blow up, blast (something) Qur'án 20:105 (nasafa) and 20:105 (nasf) Pers. (Ar. influence) native of Nasaf. Najm ad-Dín Abú Ḥafṣ 'Umar ibn Muḥammad an-Nasafí (1067–1142) was a Muslim jurist, theologian, mufassir, muḥaddith and historian. See Qarshí
Nash, Nush	Naṣh, Nuṣh	good advice; counseling, counsel; guidance
Nasha'a, Nashu'a, Nash', Nushu', Nash'a	Naṣha'a and Naṣhu'a	(Naṣh', Nuṣhu', Naṣh'a) to rise, rise aloft, emerge, appear, loom up; to come into being, come into existence, originate, form, arise, come about, crop up; to proceed
Nashr	Naṣhr	unfolding; spreading, diffusion; propagation; promulgation; publication; notification, announcement; resurrection
Nasi'	Nasí'	delayed, postponed, deferred; delay; a selling on credit; intercalary day of a lunar year; a month which the Pagan Arabians kept holy instead of another, as ṣafar for muḥarram, in order that three months, during which they were prohibited from fighting, might not follow one another. See Qur'án 9:37.
Nasif	Naṣíf	veil. Naṣíf Ḥawwá' <u>Khammár</u> , 'Akká
Nasikh at-Tawarikh, Nasikhu't-Tavarikh	Násikh at-Tawárikh	(Pers. Násikh <u>u</u> 't-Tavárik <u>h</u> ) Superceder of Histories or "history to abrogate all previous histories" ("Nasikhut-Tawarikh") by Muḥammad-Taqí <u>Khán</u> . See Ta'rikh.
Nasikh, Nussakh	Násikh, pl. Nussákh	abrogative, abolishing; copyist, transcriber
Nasir Abad, Nasirabad	Naṣír Ábád, Naṣírábád	name of a number of places.
Nasir ad-Din Shah Qajar	Naṣír ad-Dín <u>Sháh</u> Qájár	Naṣír ad-Dín Mírzá was born in 1831. He was crowned <u>Sháh</u> Qájár of Iran on 5 Sep. 1848 and was assassinated on 1 May 1896. He was the son of Muḥammad <u>Sháh</u> Qájár.
Nasir ad-Din Tusi	Naṣír ad-Dín Ṭúsí	Muḥammad ibn Muḥammad ibn al-Ḥasan aṭ-Ṭúsí (1201–1274), better known as Naṣír ad-Dín Ṭúsí or simply Ṭúsí in the West, was a Persian polymath, architect, philosopher, physician, scientist, and theologian. He is considered the creator of trigonometry as a mathematical discipline in its own right. Elided forms: Naṣíru'd-Dín (nominative, use in English), Naṣírí'd-Dín (genitive), Naṣíra'd-Dín (accusative) ["Nasiru'd-Din, Nasiri'd-Din, Nasira'd-Din"]
Nasir li-Dinu'llah	Naṣír li-Dínu'lláh	the Defender of the Religion of God
Nasir, Nasirun, Ansar, Nussar, Nassar	Naṣír, pl. Náṣírún, Anṣár, Nuṣṣár	helper; protector; granting victory.—pl. adherents, followers, partisans, sponsors, patrons, friends. The Medinites who rallied around Muḥammad after His migration from Mecca to Medina were called the al-Anṣár. Fem. náṣira[h or t]; an-Náṣira, Nazareth (derivation of the name and link with naṣará is unclear, as is the town where Jesus lived). Naṣṣár (pl. of Náṣír) is a commonly used name.
Nasir, Nusara	Naṣír, pl. Nuṣará'	helper; supporter, defender, protector; ally, confederate; adherent, follower, partisan; furtherer, promoter, patron
Nasiri, Ansari	Náṣírí, pl. Anṣárí	belonging to a helper (of Muḥammad), particularly to a citizen of Madína, who assisted Muḥammad when He was obliged to migrate from Mecca
Nasiriyah (Nasiriyyih)	Náṣíríyah (Pers. Náṣiriyyih)	city on the Tigris between Baghdad and Basrah, City was founded in 1872 by Náṣír as-Sa'idún Páshá, and named after him.
Nasiya, Nasy, Nisyan	Nasiya (Nasy, Nisyán)	to forget (something)
Nasiya, Nawasin	Náṣiya[t], pl. Nawáṣin	forelock; fore part of the head
Naskh	Naskh	abolition, abolishment, abrogation, cancellation, invalidation; copying, transcription. Many Muslim scholars adhere to the concept of abrogation ( <i>naskh</i> ) of verses <i>within</i> the Qur'án. However, only pre-Islamic laws are abrogated in the Qur'án, since each set of verses was revealed for a particular period, place and purpose to bring justice and security to mankind under the law of God.
Naskhi	Naskhí	Neskhi, the ordinary cursive Arabic script, the common calligraphic style. See nasta'líq
Nasnas, Nisnas	Nasnás, Nisnás	a monstrous race of men or demons who have only one leg and one arm, and move by leaping; a kind of ape, a marmoset, an orangutan; satyr, faun. Alternatively, deceitful and evil. Word used by Mírzá Buzurg to describe Hájí Mírzá Áqásí.



Nasr, Nusra, Nusrat	Naşr, fem. Nuşra[h or t]	(Pers. Naşar) help, aid, assistance, support, backing; victory; triumph. “assisting, proclaiming, serving the Cause of God and rendering it victorious”. In Islám, nusrat was traditionally understood to include coercion, fighting and war. [See, for example, the Qur’án 4:74–6; 22:40–1; 47:5–8.] However, Bahá’u’lláh creates an entirely new meaning for the term by rejecting holy war, forbidding the coercion of people to faith, and annulling the denial of rights to non-believers. He replaces those traditional meanings of nuşrat with a concept of assisting the Cause of God that is based on non-violence and communication. Refer to <i>The Kitáb-i-Aqdas</i> , para. 73.
Nasran, Nasrana, Nasara	Naşrán, fem. Naşrána[h or t], pl. Naşará	(dual Naşánún) helper. Since the apostles of Jesus claimed to come to the assistance of God, they were called ‘Naşará’, a name which was given to all those who followed in their footsteps. Hence, a name applied to a Christian. From the root našara to help, aid, assist. See DB p. 85, fn. 1.
Nasrani, Nasraniya, Nasara	Naşrání, fem. Naşrániya[h or t]	of or belonging to a helper, hence a name applied to those belonging to Christianity. Hence, Christianity is known as an-naşráníyat. In the Qur’án, Christians are referred to as našará, meaning “followers of an-Náşirí”, “those who follow Jesus” who came to assist God, i.e. the Nazareans or Nazarenes (an early Jewish Christian sect in first century CE whose teachings are rejected by Christians). See Náşir. (Áqá Siyyid Nasru’lláh Bakeroff)
Nasru’llah Bagiruf Nasru’llah Nass, Nusus	Naşru’lláh Bágiruf Naşru’lláh Naşş, pl. Nuşuş	“Victory of God” text; wording, version; passage, word, phrase, sentence, clause; expression, manner of expression, language, phraseology, style; provision, term, stipulation, condition; arrangement; manifestation, evidence. The direct verbal appointment of an Imam by his predecessor.
Nassah Nassar Nasta’liq	Naşşáh Naşşár Nasta’líq	a tailor a common Arabic name Persian script, invented by Mír ‘Alí Tabrízí following a dream. See naskhí and şhikastih
Nastaran	Nastaran	Pers. a narcissus; the dog-rose; a flower-garden; clover; a kind of cloth
Nasut	Násút	mankind, human nature, humanity. ( <i>‘álami násút</i> , mortal world—realm of being). See Háhút, Láhút, Jabarút and Malakút.
Nasuti Nasutiya (Nasutiyyah)	Násútí Násútíya[h or t]	Pers. (Ar. influence) worldly; human mortal world, of the earthly plane, of the human dimension
Natanz Nataqa, Nutq, Nutuq, Mantiq	Naţanz Naţaqa (Nuţq, Nuţúq, Mantíq)	city 98 km north Işfahán to articulate; to talk, speak, utter (something); to pronounce (something)
Natiq, Natiqat, Natiqa	Nátíq, fem. Nátíqa, Nátíqat	talking, speaking; endowed with the faculty of speech; eloquent; plain, distinct, clear; endowed with reason, reasonable, rational (being); speaker (fem. written in TAB as Natekah and Nateghéh)
Naw (Nau, Nav, No, Now) Naw’ (Nau’), Anwa’	Naw Naw’, pl. Anwá’	Pers. new, fresh kind, sort, type, species; variety; way, manner, mode, fashion; form; nature, character, quality, grade. Naw’ al-insán the human race.
Naw’i (Nau’i)	Naw’í	relative to the nature or type; characteristic, peculiar, proper; essential; specific; species
Naw’iya (Nau’iya), Naw’iyat (Nau’iyat) Nawa’i, Nava’i	Naw’íya[h or t], pl. Naw’iyát Nawá’í	(fem. of naw’í) quality, specificity or “species-ness” Pers. voice, sound, melody; riches, affluence, plenty, opulence. A village (38.581659, 45.056721) 10 km NE of <i>Khuy</i> . Mír ‘Alí- <i>Shír</i> Navá’í (Navá’í, pen name) (1441–1501), also known as Nizám-ad-Dín ‘Alí- <i>Shír</i> Hirawí (from Herat) was a Turkic (mainly in an extinct Turkic language) poet, writer, politician, linguist, mystic, and painter.
Nawab, Navab, Nawwab, Navvab	Nawáb, Naváb, Nawwáb, Navváb	Urdu (from the plural of Ná’ib, i.e. Nuwwáb). First wife of Bahá’u’lláh, Ásíyih <i>Khán</i> um, her father was known as Navváb (“deputy”, “highness”, “noble” or “grace”). This title was a very special title for a man, it meant that he was to be extolled as not only the head of the family, but also as someone others should look to for guidance and

		wisdom. Ásíyih <u>Khán</u> um's father referred to her as Navvábih (Pers., "Navvabih"; Ar. fem. nawwába), the appropriate term for a woman at the time, as it alluded to her purity, but kept her in a station as a subordinate to her father.
Naw-Bakhti (Nawbakhti)	Naw-Bakhtí (Nawbakhtí)	new fortune. Nawbakhtí family is a well-known Iranian, <u>Shí'a</u> family of prominent figures, such as astronomers, men of literature, theologians, scripters, and authors, from the middle of the 8th to the early 11th centuries.
Nawfal (Naufal)	Nawfal	the sea; a munificent man; a present; a handsome youth; male hyena; whelp of a wild beast; a jackal; adversity; name of an Arabian king
Naw-Firist	Naw-Firist	near Bírjand, birthplace of Nabíl-i-Akbar
Nawh (Nauh), Nawah	Nawḥ (نوح) and Nuwáḥ	loud loud weeping, wailing, lamentation (for the dead)
Nawid (Navid), Nuwid	Nawíd, Nuwíd	Pers. happy tidings, good news
Naw-Nihal (Nawnihal), Naw-Nihalan	Naw-Nihál, pl. Naw-Nihálán	Pers. (nau-nahal, naw-nahal, naw-nahalan, nawnahal, nawnihalán, nawnahalan, nonahalan, etc.) young tree, new seedling, young sapling, new born. See <u>Shirkát-i-Nawnahálán</u> .
Nawr (Naur), Anwar	Nawr, fem. Nawra[h or t], pl. Anwár	(collective; <i>nomen unitatis</i> ; fem. pl. Nawrát) blossom(s), flower(s) (especially white);—fem. one flower
Naw-Ruz (Nau-Roz), Nawruz, Nayruz	Naw-Rúz	Pers. new year's day. The Bahá'í New Year's Day, which usually falls on 20 or 21 March. If the vernal equinox falls after sunset, it is celebrated the next day. The first in the Bábí dispensation was on the 10 Rabí'u'l-Avval, AH 1261 (March 1845). Persian calendar—the day that the sun enters Aries. The four great festivals of pre-Islamic Irán consisted of Naw-Rúz (Spring), Tír (Summer), Mihragán (Autumn), Sadih (Winter). Mihragán—the festival of Mihr (Sun), recalled the worship of Miṭhrá. Nawrúz in Arabic dictionary listed as the Persian New Year's Day, and nayrúz as the Coptic Christian New Year's Day. See sana.
Nawruzi-Iranzad	Nawrúzi-Íránzád	Yúnis Nawrúzi-Íránzád
Nay	Náy, pl. Náyát	nay, a flute without mouthpiece, traditionally made of bamboo, rarely of wood, in different sizes, which, when blown, is held in a slanting forward position (unlike a German flute).
Nayan	Nayan	name invented by a numerologist for Ida Ella Amelia Whitlam (1885–1967), wife of Stanwood Cobb.
Nayib	Náyib (نائب)	Pers. deputy. See Ná'ib (نائب).
Nayibu's-Saltanih	Náyibu's-Saltanih	Pers. title ("vice-regent" or "deputy sultan") of Kámrán Mírzá (1856–1929). He was a Persian Prince of the Qájár dynasty and the youngest of the three sons of Náshir ad-Dín <u>Sháh</u> still living when their father died.
Nayin, Na'in (Nain, Naein, Naeen)	Náyin, Ná'in	far, far away, distant, remote; outlying, out-of-the-way, secluded. A city (32.863669, 53.094312), 138 km east of Isfahán, in Isfahan Province. Hájí Ḥasan-i-Náyiní, a disciple of Aḥmad-i-Aḥsá'í, forecast in AH 1235 (CE 1817) that the "light of the promised One has broken".
Nayriz (Niriz)	Nayríz (Níríz)	city (29.199749, 54.327396) in the province of Fárs, 175 km ESE of <u>Shíráz</u> . Nayríz was a major producer of weapons due to manufacture of steel from iron ore brought from Parpá (29.266445, 55.034851), 69 miles to the east. 1846 population was 10,000, divided into 4 quarters separated by orchards: Áb-i-Zartusht (far SW); Bázár (north); <u>Chinár-Súkhtih</u> (ancient name <u>Chinár-Sháhí</u> , south); and Sádát, otherwise known as <u>Kuchih Bálá</u> (north).
Nayyir (Naiyir), Narrira	Nayyir, fem. Nayyira[h or t], pl. Nayyirát	(Pers. also Nayyirih) luminous; shining, brilliant; lighted, illuminated, brightly lit, full of light; clear, plain, distinct ("Nayer, Neyerre, Nayyereh"). Dual Nayyirayn. Famous Bahá'í poet Áqá Sayyid Maḥmúd Nayyir (1262/1846–1327/1909), Nayyir is a <i>nom de guerre</i> , born in Sidih, brother of Síná.
Naz	Náz	Pers. glory, glorification; pride, consequential airs, boasting; blandishments, soothing or endearing expressions used by lovers, or by parents to children, coquetry, amorous playfulness, feigned disdain; elegance, gracefulness; beneficence; dissimulation; delicacy, softness; young, fresh, tender, newly sprung up; a wild pine-tree, cypress, or box. Name of 'Abdu'l-Bahá's donkey

Nazala, Nuzul	Nazala, Nuzúl	(died late 1920s). to dismount, alight; to descend, go down, come down, move down, get down, step down, climb down; to get off (e.g., a train), get out, step out (e.g., of a car), disembark (from a vessel); to put down, land (airplane); to fall (rain); to descend from heaven, be revealed (especially the Qur'án); to fall, sink, sag (prices), drop (water level); to subside, abate, let up, decrease; to stop, or halt, for a rest, to camp; to stop, stop over, take lodgings, lodge, room
Nazar, Anzar	Nazar, pl. Anzár	seeing, eyesight, vision; look, glance, gaze; sight; outlook, prospect; view; aspect; appearance, evidence; insight, discernment, penetration; perception; contemplation; examination (of); inspection, study, perusal; consideration, reflection; philosophical speculation; theory; handling (of a matter); trial, hearing (of a case in court); supervision, control, surveillance; competence, jurisdiction; attention, heed, regard, notice, observance. Mírzá Nazar 'Alí
Nazariya	Nazaríya[h or t]	theory; theorem; reflection, meditation, contemplation
Nazi'atun, Naziat	Názi'atun, pl. Názi'át	(fem.) she who strives, pulls out or discards
Nazih, Nuzaha', Nizah	Nazih & Nazih, pl. Nuzahá', Nizáh	pure, chaste, blameless, above reproach, of unblemished record, decent, honourable, respectable; honest, upright, righteous; scrupulous, correct; impartial
Nazim, Nawazim	Názim, pl. Nawázim	arranger; organizer, adjuster; regulator; versifier, poet; weir, barrage
Nazimu'l-Hukama	Názimu'l-Hukama	wise arranger
Nazir, Nuzara', Naza'r	Nazír, pl. Nuzará', fem. pl. Nazá'r	similar, like, same, equal, matching, corresponding, comparable; an equivalent; facings opposites parallel; (with foll. genit.) in the manner of, in the same manner as, just like, just as; transcript, copy
Nazir, Nuzzar	Názir, pl. Nuzzár	observer, viewer, spectator, onlooker; overseer, supervisor; inspector; manager, director, superintendent, administrator, principal, chief. názir al-waqf trustee of a waqf, administrator of a religious endowment.
Nazm	Nazm	order; arrangement; system; institution, organisation; string of pearls; verse, poetry
Nazuk	Názuk	Pers. thin, slender, subtle, tender, delicate, fragile, light, elegant; clean, neat, ornamented
Nazur, Nadur (Nador)	Názúr	field glass; a watchman, a watcher; seeing, observing, inspecting. an-Názúr or an-Nádúr (Nador) is a coastal city and provincial capital in the north-eastern Rif region of Morocco. 1961–1963 persecution of Bahá'ís.
Ni'ma, Ni'am, An'um, Ni'mat, Ni'amat	Ni'ma[t], pl. Ni'am, An'um, Ni'mát, Ni'imát	benefit, blessing, boon, benefaction, favour, grace, kindness
Ni'mati	Ni'matí	Pers. (Ar influence) good things, comforts, riches; iron on the sole of a shoe
Ni'matu'llah, Ni'matu'llah	Ni'matu'lláh, pl. Ni'mátu'lláh	Blessing of God. Ni'matu'lláh-i-Mázindarání.
Ni'matu'llahi, Ni'matu'llahi	Ni'matu'lláhí, pl. Ni'mátu'lláhí	Pers. Sunni sufi order founded by <u>Sháh</u> Ni'matu'lláh (Núr ad-Dín Ni'matulláh Walí). The followers of this order are known as Ni'mátu'lláhí and they have a strong tradition of spiritual discipline and self-purification. They reject seclusion and quietism, and strive to serve society and to have a meaningful participation with it. Compare with the Ḥaydaríya sufi order.
Nida', Nidat	Nidá', pl. Nidát	shout; call; exclamation; summons; public announcement; proclamation, appeal; address; vocative (grammar). Fem. name.
Nigar	Nigár	fem. name. Paint thou; (in compounds) painting, painted; a picture, portrait, effigy, or idol; dye, paint; an idea; a beautiful woman, a mistress, a sweetheart; beauty
Nigin	Nigín	Pers. a ring, especially the seal-ring of a prince; a precious stone set in a ring, a bezel
Nih nih Jan	Nih nih Ján	Pers. (Neh-neh jan) "Grandma dear"
Nihal (Nahal), Nihalun, Nihal-ha	Nihál, pl. Nihálún, Nihál-há	Pers. a young plant, shoot, seedling, sucker cut from a tree to be planted separately; any plant or herb transplanted; growing from the root of a tree; carpet, cushion, mattress, bedding; chase, game. In Arabic, water from springs, i.e. "source of life", symbolically "to drink from the source of knowledge". Therefore, "eager to get knowledge". Also

Niham	Nihám	means beautiful, handsome, and intelligent.
Nik, Nika	Ník, fem. Níká	Hebrew? sorrow or regret
Nikah	Nikáh	Pers. good, beautiful, excellent; lucky, much, many; very, exceedingly
Niku	Níkú	marriage; marriage contract; matrimony, wedlock
		Pers. good; beautiful, elegant; much; well; excellently, elegantly. Ḥasan Níkú visited India as a Bahá'í teacher and went to Haifa in 1923. Áváríh had a great influence on him, and Hájj Mírzá Ḥasan Níkú eventually joined him in apostatizing from the Bahá'í Faith and attacking it publicly. Ḥasan Níkú published the three-volume <i>Falsafiy-i-Níkú</i> (Philosophy of Níkú), which attacked the Bahá'í Faith. See ník.
Nil	Níl	an-Níl, the Nile; an-Nihr Níl, the Nile River
Nim Award (Nim Avard)	Ním Áward (Pers. Ním Ávard)	Pers. Madrasa Ním Áward (Nimaward Islamic School) (32.665595, 51.678965) in Iṣfahán
Nimrud (Nimrod), Namrud	Nimrúd, Namrúd	an ancient Assyrian city (36°05'53" N 43°19'44" E) located 3 km east of the Tigris River, and 32 km SE of Mosul. an-Namrúd, a biblical figure described as a king in the land of Shinar (Hebrew name for southern Mesopotamia), was, according to the Book of Genesis and Books of Chronicles, the son of Cush, the son of Ham, son of Noah. His name is used by Bahá'u'lláh as a metaphor for a "tyrant king".
Nimsa	an-Nimsá	Austria. From Ottoman Turkish, which is from a Slavic word meaning "mute" or "not speaking their Slavic language", i.e. their "Austrian" neighbours. KA, para. 85.
Niqab	Niqáb	cloth covering face of women
Niru	Nírú	Pers. strength, power; possibility, probability. Nírúy-i-intizámíy-i-jumhúríy-i-islámíy-i-Írán (NAJA) the Law Enforcement Force of the Islamic Republic of Iran or Disciplinary Force of the Islamic Republic of Iran—the uniformed police force in Iran.
Nirumand	Nírúmand	Pers. powerful; rich, prosperous
Nisab, Nisabat, Nusub	Niṣáb, pl. Niṣábát, Nuṣúb	origin, beginning; (Islamic Law) minimum amount of property liable to payment of the zakáh tax; minimum number or amount; quorum;—pl. sword hilt, knife handle, sabre guard
Nisan, Naysan (Naisan)	Nisan (Heb., Assyrian), Naysán (Ar.)	first month of Assyrian calendar ("month of happiness") and Hebrew ecclesiastical year, and the seventh month (eighth, in leap year) of the Hebrew civil year.
Nisba, Nisab	Nisba[t], Nisab	ascription, attribution, imputation; kinship, relationship, affinity, relationship by marriage; connection, link; agreement, conformity, affinity;—pl. relation, reference, bearing; ratio, rate; measure; proportion (mathematics); percentage; adjective denoting descent or origin, ending in -yya (Ar.) and -yyih (Pers.)
Nisf, Ansaf	Niṣf, pl. Anṣáf	half, moiety; middle;—pl. halves
Nisfi	Niṣfí	half-, semi-, hemi-, demi-
Nisf-i-Jahan (Nisf-i-Jihan)	Niṣf-i-Jahán (Niṣf-i-Jihán)	half the world
Nishan	Niṣhán and Niṣhan, pl. Nayashín	sign; mark; aim, goal; target; decoration, medal, order; (e.g.) bridal attire
Nishapur or Nishabur (Neyshabur)	Niṣhápúr	a town in northeast Persia 74 km west of Mashhad, famous for its emerald mines. Named Madínatu'r-Riḍván (City of Paradise) by Bahá'u'lláh.
Nisibin	Niṣfbín	Nusaybin, city in eastern Türkiye
Nissa	Nissá	ancient city (Nisa) near Ashgabat in Turkmenistan
Nist	Níst	Pers. it is not; nought; annihilation
Nist-Pul	Níst-Púl	Pers. "no money"
Niya (Nia), Niyat, Nawaya	Níya[t], pl. Niyát, Nawáyá	intention, intent, design, purpose, plan, scheme; determination, will, volition, direction of will; tendency, inclination, desire
Niyaba	Niyába[h or t]	representation, replacement, substitution, proxy, deputyship; branch office, branch, agency; delegation; prosecution, office of the district attorney. Prophethood.
Niyabi	Niyabí	vicarious, deputed, delegated; representative
Niyakan (Neyakan, Niakan)	Níyákán	village about 143 km west of Iṣfahán (32.558738, 50.134880)
Niyala, Niala, Hiala, Nitala	Níyálá, Níalá, Híalá, Nítalá	(Neyálá, Netálá) a village (36.618731, 53.822835) in Mazandaran Province, Iran, 70 km east of Sárí and 105 km ENW of Sháhrúd (36.618933, 53.822311)
Niyavaran (Niavaran, Neyaveran)	Níyávarán	a former village in Shímírán District, now an affluent,

Niyaz (Niaz), Niyazan	Niyáz (Pers, Bahá'í Níyáz), pl. Niyázán	upper class district to the north of Tīhrán (35.816168, 51.469760). The <u>Sháh's</u> summer palace (35.811873, 51.473308) is in this area. Pers. indigence, poverty, necessity; petition, supplication, prayer; inclination wish, longing appetite; greediness; dearness, scarcity; a friend; a gift, present; a thing dedicated; needy, wishful; a petitioner; sound, whole; rough
Niyaz-i-Baghdadi Nizam, Nizamat, Nuzum, Anzima	Níyáz-i-Baghdádí Nizám, pl. Nizámát, Nuzum, Anzima	Hájí Níyáz-i-Baghdádí proper arrangement, regularity; conformity, congruity; methodical, organic structure; organization; order; method; system; rule, statute, law; system of regulations. Used as a name or title in conjunction with another word, i.e. Nizámu'l-'Ulamá', Nizámu'l-Mulk, or Amír-Nizám.
Nizami	Nizámí	orderly, regular, normal; methodical, systematic; regular (army). Nizámí Ganjaví, ('Nizámí of Ganja') (1141–1209), formal name Jamál ad-Dín Abú Muḥammad Ilyás ibn-Yúsuf ibn-Zakkí, was a 12th-century Persian Sunni Muslim poet.
Nizamu'd-Dawla Nizamu'd-Din Nizamu'l-'Ulama' Nizar	Nizámu'd-Dawla Nizámu'd-Dín Nizámu'l-'Ulamá' Nizár	"Order of the state" Nizámu'd-Dín <u>Khán</u> was an uncle of Ali-Kuli Khan "the one who puts order among the learned" Pers. thin, slim, slender; lean, spare; flesh without fat; weak, distressed
Nizari Nizhad, Nizhada	Nizárí Nizhád, fem. Nizháda	Pers. (Ar. influence) leanness, slenderness Pers. family, origin, root, or principle; seed, descent, extraction; noble, born of a distinguished race.
Nizhad-Nama, Nizhad-Namih	Nizhád-Náma	Pers. "The book of ancestry" by Riḏá Qulí <u>Khán</u> Hidáyat, described as a history of those dynasties who traced their origin to the ancient kings of Persia
Nu'man	Nu'mán	blood or red. Two of the three Lakhmid rulers named an-Nu'mán were the sons of rulers named al-Mundhír, only the last became a Nestorian Arab. See SDC pp. 46–51. an-Nu'mán III ibn al-Mundhír (CE 582–c. 602), known as Abú Qábús, last of the Lakhmid ("Lakhmite") dynasty. <i>MCI</i> mentions Nu'mán ibn Baḡhír, governor of Kúfah; and Abú-Ḥanifah Nu'mán ibn <u>Thábit</u> (d. 767), founder of the Ḥanafí school of orthodox Sunnī jurisprudence.
Nubuwa	Nubúwa[t] or Nubuwwa[t]	prophethood, prophecy. Two types: <i>Nubúwat ta'rif</i> (prophethood of definition) and <i>nubuwwat taṣhrí'</i> (prophethood of legislation). Prophethood of definition has to do with informing people about God, His names, attributes and actions, whereas the prophethood of legislation, which is identical with messengership ( <i>risálat</i> ), means establishing moral, social, and political institutions— <i>sharí'a</i> . Prophethood is described as the receiving of knowledge by a purified soul ( <i>an-nafs al-qudsíya</i> ) from the essence of the first intellect ( <i>al-'aql al-awwal</i> ). <u>Shaykh</u> Aḡmad in <i>The development of Shaykhí thought in Shí'í Islam</i> , p. 90. See risála
Nudba, Nudbih	Nudba[h or t], Iṣfahání Pers. Nudbih	lamentation for the dead; elegy; dirge, funeral song. Prayer of "Lamentation" of the Imám 'Alí.
Nuh	Núḥ (نوح)	Noah, so named because of copious weeping after bitterly regretting asking for the destruction of his people. Real name said to be 'Abdu'l- <u>Ghaffár</u> . See Nawḥ (same Arabic letters)
Nuh Nuk Nukhust	Nuh Núk Nukhust	Pers. nine a village 29 km NE of Bírjand, Írán (33.037741, 59.459513)
Numruq, Numruqa, Namariq	Numruq and Numruqa, pl. Namáriq	Pers. beginning, principle; the first; at first cushion, pad; pillow; panel, saddle pad that is placed between a rider and his saddle
Nun, Nunat, Ninan, Anwan	Nún, pl. Núnát, Nínán, Anwán	Arabic letter;—pl. (nínán, anwán) large fish, whale. Nún, according to the Bible, was the father of Joshua.
Nuqaba'i	Nuqabá'í	Ḥusám Nuqabá'í, ed. <i>Táhirah: Qurrat al-'Ayn</i> (collection of early accounts). See Naqíb
Nuqat al-i'jam Nuqayb, Nughayb	Nuqaṭ al-i'jám an-Nuqayb, Pers. Nughayb	points or dots to distinguish between say ص and ض was a Palestinian Arab village 10 km east across the lake (on the shore of) from Tiberias. It was depopulated during the 1948 Arab-Israeli War on 15 May 1948. an-Nuqayb was named after the Bedouin tribe of 'Aráb an-

		Nuqayb. The kibbutz of Ein Gev (32.783234, 35.63955, Yiddish “captain” or “leader”) was established on the site of the former village. It was one of three villages where ‘Abdu’l-Bahá grew corn and wheat during World War I. See ‘Adasiya and as-Samrá.
Nuqra, Nuqar, Niqar	Nuqra[h] (Pers. Nuqrih), pl. Nuqar, Niqár	pit, hollow, cavity, hole; depression; orbit, eye socket; neck furrow, nape
Nuqta (Nuqtih), Nuqat, Niqat	Nuqta[h or t], pl. Nuqat, Niqát	(fem.) point, dot; diacritical point; period, full stop; drop; jot, title, speck; trifle, tiny piece; part (especially of motors, of machines); matter, affair, subject, point; detail, particular; item; spot, location, site; place, village, hamlet, market town. Pers. Işfahání nuqtih.
Nuqtatu’l-Kaf, Nuqta-i-Kafi	Nuqtatu’l-Káf (Pers. Nuqta-i-Káfi)	The Point of the Káf. Kitáb-i-Nuqtatu’l-Káf supposedly written by Hájí Mírzá Káshání.
Nuqtawi, Nuqtawiyah	Nuqtawí, Nuqtawiyah[h]	Islamic movement founded by Maḥmúd Pasíkhání when he proclaimed himself the Mahdí in 1397
Nuqtay-i-Bayan, an-Nuqta al-Bayan	Nuqtay-i-Bayán	Pers. Işfahání from nuqtih. “Point of the Bayán” (a designation of the Báb). an-Nuqta[h or t] al-Bayán or an-Nuqta’l-Bayán (Arabic), and Nuqtaḥ Bayán (Persian).
Nuqtay-i-Ukhra, an-Nuqta al-Ukhra	Nuqtay-i-Ukhrá	Pers. Işfahání from nuqtih. “The Last Point”, title given by Bahá’u’lláh to Quddús. an-Nuqta[h or t] al-Ukhrá or an-Nuqta’l-Ukhrá (Arabic) and Nuqtaḥ Ukhrá (Persian).
Nuqtay-i-Ula, an-Nuqta al-Ula	Nuqtay-i-Úlá	Pers. Işfahání from nuqtih. “Primal Point” (a designation of the Báb). The point under the letter b (↔) and the point formed when a pen starts to write each letter. an-Nuqta[h or t] al-Úlá or an-Nuqta’l-Ulá (Arabic) and Nuqtaḥ Úlá (Persian).
Nur ‘Ala Nur	Núr ‘Alá Núr	light upon light (i.e. doubly blessed) Qur’án 24:35. Bahá also signifies “Light”. Bahá’u’lláh came from Núr, hence “Light upon light” ( <i>Memorials of the Faithful</i> , p. 78) [at the beginning of His life]. Similarly, Bahá’u’lláh was buried at Bahjí, which can also mean “light”, hence now “Light upon light” [at the end of His life] ( <i>The Priceless Pearl</i> , p. 90). See Bahjí, Tákur, Zulumát.
Nur, Nura, Anwar (Anvar)	Núr, fem. Núra[h or t], pl. Anwár (Anvár)	light; ray of light, light beam; brightness, gleam, glow; illumination; light, lamp (abjad 256) City, county and district in Mázindarán province. Núru’l-Anwár “light of all lights”. Núrayn (oblique dual used as nominative, “nurain”, “nurayn”), both lights, i.e. the sun and moon; also the eyes.
Nurani	Núrání, pl. Núráníyún	luminous, radiant
Nuraniya (Nuraniyyih)	Nuráníya[h or t]	luminosity, brilliance
Nurayn-i-Nayyirayn	Núrayn-i-Nayyirayn	(Nur ibn Nayyerin) “The Twin Shining Lights”, Sulṭánu’s <sup>h</sup> -Shuhadá’ (King of Martyrs) and Maḥbúbu’s <sup>h</sup> -Shuhadá’ (the Beloved of Martyrs). Book with this title by Işhráq Khávarí ‘Abdu’l-Ḥamíd
Nurbakhsh	Núrbakhsh (Núr+Bakhsh)	Mír Sayyid Muḥammad Núrbakhsh Qahistání (1392-1464) was a mystic şúfí from whose name developed the Núrbakhshíya school of Islam.
Nuri, Nuriya, Nuriyya (Nuriyyih)	Núrí, fem. Núríya (Pers. Nuriyya)	luminary, luminous, like light; light-, lighting- (in compounds); bright, shining, brilliant, radiant
Nuri’d-Din, Nuru’d-Din	Núrí’d-Dín (obj.), Núru’d-Dín (subj.)	Light of Faith
Nuri’d-Din-i-Zayn	Núrí’d-Dín-i-Zayn	(“Zeine”), Mírzá Núrí’d-Dín-i-Zayn
Nuru’l-Azam	Núru’l-A’zam	“Most Great Light”
Nuru’llah	Núru’lláh	Light of God
Nusayr (Nusair)	Nuşayr	(victory, diminutive form of Naşr) A faithful follower of Imám ‘Alí and the name of the founder of an Islamic sect.
Nusayri (Nusairi), Nusayriyyah	Nuşayrí, pl. Nuşayríya, Nuşayriyyah	related to Nuşayr.—pl. Nusseyrites. People of victory, a small Islamic sect of western Írán and northern Syrian. See ‘Alíyu’lláhí and ‘Alawí.
Nush	Núsh	Pers. drink thou; (in compounds) drinking; a drinker; a drink, draught; anything drunk, especially sweet, agreeable, and wholesome; honey; treacle; an antidote against poison; the water or life of immortality; life; sweetness; sweet; pleasing, agreeable
Nush-i-jan (Noshe jan)	Núsh-i-ján	Pers. what prolongs life; what rejoices the mind; “may your soul be nourished” or “may the food prolong your life”. Equivalent of <i>bon appetite</i> or have a nice meal.
Nushu’	Nuṣhú’	creating; living; growing up
Nushur, Yaum an-Nushur	Nuṣhúr	resurrection. Yaum an-Nuṣhúr, Day of Resurrection.

Nushuz	Nu <u>sh</u> ú <u>z</u>	animosity, hostility; antipathy; dissonance, discord; (Islamic law) violation of marital duties on the part of either husband or wife, specifically, recalcitrance of the woman toward her husband, and brutal treatment of the wife by the husband. Qur'án 4:34
Nusifat	Nusifat	to be pulverised, to be obliterated, to be uprooted, to be reduced to dust, to be scattered around Qur'án 77:10. See nasafa.
Nuskha, Nuskhatayn, Nusakh	Nus <u>kh</u> a[h or t], dual Nus <u>kh</u> atayn	(pl. Nusakh) transcript; copy (also, e.g., of a book, of a newspaper, etc.); exemplar, prototype, archetype, a copy or model whence anything is taken; a manuscript-copy; an inventory. Hence, nus <u>kh</u> atayn min al-Qur'án ("two copies of the Qur'án") or nusakh al-mu <u>sh</u> af ("copies of the Qur'án").
Nusrat ad-Dawla	Nu <u>sh</u> rat ad-Dawla	"Victory of the state" or "Victory of the dynasty". A title of Fírúz Mírzá (1818–1886). He was the Governor of Fars 1835–1836 and 1850–1853.
Nusratu'llah Nusturi, Nasatira Nutfa, Nutaf	Nu <u>sh</u> ratu'lláh Nu <u>st</u> ú <u>r</u> í, pl. Nasátira[h or t] Nu <u>ṭ</u> fa[t], pl. Nu <u>ṭ</u> af	Assistance of God Nestorian drop, clear water, lymph; sperm, life-force; the sea; race, stock, descent
Nuwwab al-'Arba'ah	an-Nuw <u>w</u> áb al-'Arba'a[h]	"the four agents or deputies" of the Twelfth Imám. See al-Ab <u>w</u> áb al-A <u>r</u> ba'a[h].
Nuzha, Nuzah, Nuzhat	Nuzha[h or t], pl. Nuzah, Nuzhát	walk, stroll, promenade; pleasure ride; outing, excursion, pleasure trip; recreation; amusement, entertainment, diversion, fun; excursion spot, picnic ground, sight-seeing spot, tourist attraction. Ḥadá'iq an-Nuzhat ("Pleasure gardens", 31.203131, 29.943921), Alexandria, Egypt.
Nuzl, Anzal Nuzul	Nuzl, pl. Anzál Nuzúl	food served to a guest descending, descent; dismounting, alighting; getting off or out (of a vehicle), disembarkation, debarkation; landing (of an airplane); arrival; putting up, stopping, stop, stopover, stay; cession, surrender, relinquishment, renunciation, resignation; falling, fall, drop; sinking; decline in prices, price slump
<b>P</b>		
Pa	Pá	Pers. the foot; a footstep, vestige; cause, pretence, pretext; power, strength; opposition, resistance
Pa'in	Pá'ín	Pers. lower part, bottom, foundation. See suflá (asfal), and contrast with bálá and 'ulyá (used for upper parts of villages)
Pad	Pád	Pers. protecting, guarding; a guardian; great; firm, durable; a throne; power, possession.
Pad-Shah (Padshah)	Pád- <u>sh</u> áh (Pád <u>sh</u> áh)	Pers. (Padshah, Padishah, Padeshah) (protecting lord), an emperor, sovereign, monarch, great king. The Shah of Iran and the Sultan of the Ottoman Empire were styled Padishah. See <i>Tablets of Abdul-Baha Abbas</i> .
Pahlaw (Pahlav), Pahlawan	Pahlaw (Pahla), Pahlawán	Pers. Pahlā comes from the term Pahlaw and thus from Parthav (Old Persian Parthia; Middle Persian Pahlaw). This is identical to the concept of the Parthians and Parthia. It also entered a number of languages as a military or even legendary title, as Pahlawán. Hence, a hero, champion, brave warrior, strong athletic man; a wrestler; a saint; traditional Persian wrestling.
Pahlawi (Pahlavi, Parsik, Parsig)	Pahlawí (Pahlaví), pl. Pahlawí-há	Pers. belonging to a city; a citizen; an ancient Persian and what relates to him; saintly; family name of a recent short "dynasty" ( <i>Khánadán Pahlaví</i> , the family of the Pahlavis) of <i>Sháh</i> s begun in 1925 by Riḍá <i>Khán</i> . Plural (pahlaviha") applies to ordinary people. Middle Persian or Pahlawí, also known by its endonym Pársik or Pársíg in its later form, is a Western Middle Iranian language that became the literary language of the Sasanian Empire. Middle Persian continued to function as a prestige language years after the Sasanian collapse. It is descended from Old Persian, the language of the Achaemenid Empire and is the linguistic ancestor of Modern (or New) Persian (also known by its endonym Fársí), the official language of Iran, Afghanistan and Tajikistan.
Pak	Pák	Pers. pure, chaste, innocent, clean, neat; perfect, full, complete; all, entire; downright

Pakbaz	Pákbáz	utmost detachment or those who risk all they have in gambling, those who give away whatever they have
Pakdini	Pákdíní	Pers. pure religion
Pakistan	Pákistán	“Land (stán, Persian) of the Pure (pák, Persian and Pashto)”
Pakistani	Pákistání	
Panabandan (Panah Bandan)	Panábandán	(also known as Panáh, Panáh Bandán, Panámandán, and Panávandán) is a small village 22 km SE Rasht in Gílán Province, Iran. See Fahnih
Panah (Fanah)	Panáh	Pers. an asylum, refuge, protection; shade, shelter. Fanáh (Panáh) <u>Kh</u> usraw, better known by his laqab of ‘Aḏud ad-Dawla (“Pillar of the [Abbasid] Dynasty”) (936–983; r. 949–983) was an emir of the Buyid dynasty.
Panba (Panbah, Panbih, Panbeh)	Panba (پنبه)	Pers. cotton
Panba-Chula (Panbih-Chulih)	Panba- <u>Ch</u> úla	(Panbeh Chuleh) a village (-i-bálá, upper and -i-pá’ín, lower) 18 km north of Sari
Panhan, Pinhan	Panhán, Pinhán	Pers. concealed, hidden; clandestine, secret
Panj Ganj	Panj Ganj	Pers. the five senses; the five daily prayers of Islam; the five poems ( <i>Panj Ganj</i> , or <i>Khamsa</i> , “Five Treasures” of Nizámí) ( <u>Kh</u> amsa: Persian pronunciation of Ar. <u>Kh</u> umásí)
Panj	Panj	Pers. five; fifth; in fives; the five senses
Panj’ali (Panjali)	Panj’alí (Panj+’Alí)	Pers. very small village in Vizhínán Rural District, in the Central District of Gílán-i- <u>G</u> harb County, Kermanshah Province, Iran. Possibly Dúl Zard-i-Panj’alí (34.091497, 45.893233), 6 km SSW Gílán-i- <u>G</u> harb.
Pap	Páp	Pers. the Pope (modern from French pape)
Papa	Pápá	Pers. father; the Pope
Pa-Qal’iyi	Pá-Qal’iyí	Pers. the people that are related to or are from the place that is within the area protected by a castle. See Qal’a
Par, Parr	Par, Parr	Pers. a wing; a feather; a leaf; the arm from the collarbone to the tip of the finger; the sails or paddles of a mill; a side, skirt, or margin; leaf of a tree; light, ray
Paraclete (Parakletos)	Paraclete	advocate, intercessor; comforter or spirit of truth. Paráklētos, Greek, can signify “called to one’s aid in a court of justice”, a “legal assistant”, an “assistant”, or an “intercessor”. Latin Paracletus. Christians believe Paraclete is the Holy Ghost (John 14:16, 14:26, 15:26, 16:7). Many Muslims use Qur’án 61:6 to claim parakletos in the Bible should have been periklytos. However, see fáraqlít.
Paran	Párán	Pers. (Pharan, Ar. Fárán) uncertain location of mountain, desert, wilderness, etc. Moses uses “Párán” with special reference to Muḥammad and “Seir” (Mt. Sa’ír) to Jesus Christ. The “Covenant upon Mount Párán” in the Bahá’í Writings refers to the Covenant of Bahá’u’lláh. Muslim and Arabic traditions hold that the wilderness of Párán is, broadly speaking, the Hījáz.
Parast, Parastan	Parast, pl. Parastán	Pers. a worshipper; one who persists in his opinion
Parda Khwani (Pardeh Khwani)	Parda <u>Kh</u> wání	Pers. figuratively, reading from the screen or curtain; parda show or a type of theatre. Before the advent of Islam it was a widely practised form of epic story telling in Iran using a screen depicting the events. Afterwards, the parda <u>kh</u> wání was transformed into a national-religious performance that influenced the development of the ta’zíya. Note: since a و (wáw) after a ح (kh) may not be pronounced, it may be written as parda <u>kh</u> ání (see PDC p. 93) (or “parda khani”).
Parda	Parda	Pers. a veil, curtain, tapestry, caul, film, membrane; a partition between two rooms; the walls of a tent; a fence or wall for dividing fields; an act of a play
Pari	Parí	Pers. winged; a good genius, a fairy
Pari-Rukh, Pari-Rukhsar	Parí-Rukh, Parí-Rukhsár	Pers. angel-cheeked, fairy-faced
Parishan (Pareshan)	Paríshán	Pers. dispersed, scattered; dishevelled; disturbed, perplexed, confounded, distracted, agitated, afflicted, vexed, sad, melancholy; unfortunate; disgusted. Also described as the mystic name for one “lost in an ecstasy of love”.
Pariz	Páríz	Pers. city (29.873842, 55.747571) 47 km north of Sírján, Iran
Par-Pa (Parpa)	Par-Pá (Parpá)	Pers. feather foot; “light foot” surname given to Hájí Mírzá Jání ( <i>The Dawn-Breakers</i> 101)
Pars (Fars)	Párs	Pers. a leopard (pard); an animal smaller than a leopard



Parsa'í	Pársá'í	and trained to hunt; ounce, cheetah; Persia (from which is derived the Greek Persis, a name for the Fars region, now a province). Persis (Persia) is the name used in the West to refer to all of Iran. Arabs substituted the P for an F: Fárs.
Parsi (Parsee), Parsiyan	Pársí, pl. Pársiyan	Pers. chastity, purity, abstinence Pers. (Parsi, pl. Parsis in India), a Zoroastrian, a Persian. An adherent of Zoroastrianism; specifically a descendant of Persian Zoroastrians who fled to India in the 7th & 8th centuries. See Fársí.
Parsiy-i-Sarih	Pársiy-i-Şarîh	Pers. "pure Persian". Bahá'u'lláh used pure Persian rather sparingly, except when corresponding with Zoroastrians or for other special occasions. The Persian spoken in His time and today borrows heavily from Arabic, the language of Islám. He used Arabic as the primary language of Revelation and many of His prayers and tablets in Persian are heavily Arabicized. "Although there can be no question or doubt as to the sweetness of the Persian tongue, yet it hath not the scope of the Arabic." (Bahá'u'lláh, <i>Pen of Glory</i> , p. 148)
Parwin (Parvin, Parvene, Parvyn)	Parwín (Parvín)	Pers. Pleiades. Name given in 1919 to the daughter of Dr Dīyá' Baghdádí by 'Abdu'l-Bahá. Later a middle name of Ḥabíba (Ḥabíbih) was added.
Parwiz (Parviz)	Parwíz (Parvíz)	name of Persian king
Paşa, Paşalar	Paşa, pl. Paşalar	Turkish, pasha. Üç Paşalar: The "Three Pashas" (Turkish Üç paşalar) refers to the triumvirate of senior officials who effectively ruled the Ottoman Empire during World War I: Mehmed Talaat Pasha (Mehmed Talât Paşa, 1874–1921, assassinated), the Grand Vizier (prime minister) and Minister of the Interior; Ismail Enver Pasha (İsmail Enver Paşa, 1881–1922, assassinated), the Minister of War; and Ahmed Cemal Pasha (Ahmet Cemâl Paşa, 1872–1922, died in a war), the Minister of the Navy. They were largely responsible for the Empire's entry into World War I in 1914 and also largely responsible for the death of over one million Armenians in the Armenian genocide.
Pasha	Páshá	Persian form of Turkish paşa. See báshá.
Pasha'i, Pashahi, Pashay	Páshá'í, Pásháhí and Pásháy	Pers. (ايشي ending) a small village (37.583036, 55.613483) in Golestan Province, Iran. 150 km west of Bujnúrd.
Pashaliq (Bashaliq), Pashaliq-ha	Pásháliq, pl. Pásháliq-há	Pers. form of Turkish pašalık, the jurisdiction or the territory of a pasha.
Pashay-i-Qibrisi	Pásháy-i-Qibrisí	Muḥammad Pásháy-i-Qibrisí (qubrusí, "a Cypriot"), once a Grand Vizir of the Ottoman Empire and Governor of Adrianople until April 1864
Pashtu (Pushtu, Pashto)	Paşhtú	Pers. also Afghání. Paşhtú: a glass bottle; language spoken by Afghans
Payam	Payám	Pers. news, advice; message; rumour, fame
Payambar (Payam-bar), Payambaran	Payámbar, pl. Payámbarán	Middle Pers. an apostle; a messenger. See Nabí (Arabic influence).
Payam-i-Dust (Payam-e-Doost)	Payám-i-Dúst	Pers. "Radio message from a friend" (Bahá'í radio broadcasts)
Payghun	Payghún	Pers. a condition, covenant
Pay-i-Minar (Pay-Minar)	Páy-i-Minár	Pers. foot of the minaret
Paykar	Paykar	Pers. face, countenance; form, figure, mould, model; portrait, likeness; an idol-temple
Payman	Paymán	Pers. measuring; promise, agreement, compact, convention, treaty, stipulation, pledge, security, confirmation; asseveration, oath, kindred
Payrawi (Pay-rawi, Payravi)	Payrawí (Payraví)	a following, pursuit; search; dependence, consequence
Pe	Pe (پ)	Perso-Arabic alphabet letter that is based on bá' (ب) with two additional diacritic underdots. It is interchangeable with fe (ف), e.g. Fársí and Pársí.
Periclytes, Periklytos, Periklutos	Periclytes, Greek Periklýtis	famed, illustrious, celebrated, praiseworthy, praised one, "much praised. Rendered in Arabic as Aḥmad
Peripatetic	Peripatetic	the Peripatetic school was a school of philosophy in Ancient Greece. Its teachings derived from its founder, Aristotle (384–322 BC), and peripatetic is an adjective ascribed to his followers. The term "peripatetic" is a transcription of the ancient Greek word περιπατητικός peripatêtikos, which means "of walking" or "given to

Picha (Pichih, Picheh)	Pí <u>ch</u> a	walking about". The Peripatetic school was known simply as the Peripatos. Aristotle's school came to be so named because of the peripatoi ("colonnades" or "covered walkways") of the Lyceum where the members met. The legend that the name came from Aristotle's alleged habit of walking while lecturing may have started with Hermippus of Smyrna. Pers. woven, black, horse hair (or other fibre) net used to cover a woman's face. Turkish <i>yaşmak</i> , <i>peçe</i> , <i>petche</i> ; Ar. <i>yashmak</i> , <i>hijáb</i> .
Pichan	Pí <u>ch</u> án	Pers. complicated, twisted
Pidar (Pedar), Padar	Pidar, Padar	Pers. a father
Pidar-Jan	Pidar-Ján	"Father dear". A title given to 'Abdu'lláh of Qazvín (MF)
Pija Kula (Pija Kola), Picha Kula	Píj <sup>á</sup> Kulá (Pí <u>ch</u> á Kulá)	Pers. village (36.563549, 52.583363) 8 km NW of Babol. Possible home of Quddús.
Pilaw (Pilav), Pulau	Píláw (Píláv)	Pers. boiled rice and meat. Turkish <i>pilav</i> . English (UK) <i>pilau</i> , English (US) <i>pilaf</i> .
Pindar	Pindár	Pers. thought, imagination, fancy, opinion; pride, conceit, a high opinion of oneself
Pir	Pír	Pers. an old man; a founder or chief of a religious body or sect
Pir-Murad	Pír-Murád	Imám-Zádhí Sayyid Muḥammad bin Músá al-Kázim (Pír-Murád Shrine) (29.129644, 54.031008)—building has been replaced. West Istahbán has grown around it.
Pish (Pesh)	Pí <u>sh</u>	Pers. before; in front; forward; past; future; further, beyond; preamble, premises; an example, model, exemplar, coryphaeus, chief, superior, commander, leader
Pishdad (Peshdad)	Pí <u>sh</u> dád	Pers. a law-giver; the first to redress the wrongs of the oppressed; earnest-money; Hushang, the first of the line of Peshdadian kings.
Pishdadiyan (Peshdadiyan)	Pí <u>sh</u> dádíyán	Pers. the Pishdadian Dynasty is said to have produced the first kings who ruled over Persia (e.g. Firaydún)
Pishkar (Pesh-kar)	Pí <u>sh</u> kár	Pers. an assistant, helper; a domestic, a serving-man, a hired labourer; a steward; a disciple; a subordinate officer whose business it is to write the accounts.
Pish-Kash, Pishkish	Pí <u>sh</u> -Kash, Pí <u>sh</u> kísh	Pers. a present, tip, duocour. Ritual courtesy forbids you to take the gift.
Pishnamaz	Pí <u>sh</u> namáz	Pers. a prayer leader; a chaplain; the cleric who leads the congregation in prayer in the mosque, usually equivalent to an imám-jum'ih
Plevna	Plevna	Pleven, Bulgaria
Prayer	Prayer	There are three types of revealed prayers: <i>ṣaláh</i> [ritual or obligatory prayers revealed by Bahá'u'lláh], <i>du'á'</i> (prayers for certain occasions and requirements) and <i>munájáh</i> (prayers that are more in the character of communing with God) [revealed by the Báb, Bahá'u'lláh, 'Abdu'l-Bahá and Shoghi Effendi]. See <i>ṣaláh</i> .
Pukhta (Pukhtih, "Pokhet")	Pu <u>kh</u> ta	Pers. boiled, dressed, cooked; ripe, mature; expert, skilful, versed in business; sly; a large lamb; contemptible; strong, well built
Pul	Púl	Pers. a bridge; a small piece of copper coin; money; a fish-scale; a station on a journey, an inn
Pur	Púr	Pers. a son; a horse; one who shams ignorance; steel; a woodcock; Porus, king of the Pauravas
Pur	Pur	Pers. full; laden, charged; complete; much, very
Pur-dil (Purdil)	Pur-dil (Purdil)	Pers. "full heart" full of courage, intrepid, magnanimous; intelligent; liberal
Pursidani	Pursídani	Per. questions that ought to be put, conventional questions; a riddle
Pursish	Pursí <u>sh</u>	Pers. a question, interrogation; visiting the sick; mourning the dead
Pur-Ustadkar	Púr-Ustádkár	Pers. See <i>púr</i> , <i>ustád</i> and <i>kár</i>
Pusht	Pu <u>sh</u> t	Pers. the back; the outside; the blade of a sword; a support, prop; a protector, patron
Pust (Post)	Púst	Pers. skin; a raw hide, undressed skin; rind, outward coat; crust; bark of a tree; a shell; poppy-head; slander, detraction
Pustchi	Púst <u>ch</u> í	<i>púst</i> + <i>chí</i> ? Yadu'lláh Púst <u>ch</u> í executed 24 June 1981.
<b>Q</b>		
Qa'da	Qa'da	sitting; backside, seat, buttocks, posteriors; space

Qa'ida (Qaeda), Qawa'id	Qá'ida[h], pl. Qawá'id	occupied while sitting, seating space foundation, groundwork; basis; fundament; base (geometry; military); support, base, socle, foot, pedestal; Ottoman: chassis, undercarriage; precept, rule, principle, maxim; formula; method, manner, mode; model, pattern. al-Qá'ida is a militant Sunni islamist multi-national organization founded in 1988 by Osama bin Laden, 'Abdu'lláh Yúsuf 'Azím, and several other Arab volunteers during the Soviet-Afghan War
Qa'im Al-Muhammad	Qá'im Ál Muḥammad	"the one who rises of the family of Muḥammad"), a title given to a messiah-like figure in the eschatology of <u>Shí'a</u> Islam, sometimes equated with the Mahdí. The term first came into use in the eighth century to refer to a future member of the family of Muḥammad who would rise up and defeat the wicked rulers of the age and restore justice. See also al-Qá'im bi'l-sayf and al-Qá'im bi-amr Alláh.
Qa'im bi'l-Sayf	al-Qá'im bi'l-Sayf	"He who will rise up"/"he who will rise up with the sword"—title of the Hidden Imam in his persona as the Mahdi and world conquerer
Qa'im bi-amr Allah Qa'im Shahr (Qa'imshahr, Qaemshahr)	al-Qá'im bi-amr Alláh Qá'im <u>Shahr</u>	"the one who carries out the order of God" Qaem Shahr (Qaemshahr and Qá'em Shahr; formerly (pre-1979) known as <u>Sháhí</u> ) is a city in and the capital of Qaem Shahr County, Mazandaran Province, Iran. Originally known as Aliyabad ('Aliyábád or 'Alí-Ábád). 155 km NE of Tíhrán. It is 6 km NE of the Shrine of <u>Shaykh</u> Ṭabarsí.
Qa'im, Quwwam, Quyyam	Qá'im, pl. Quwwam, Quyyam	(pl. also Quwwám, Quyyám) rising, getting up; standing; upright, erect; stand-up; existing, existent; visible, conspicuous; firm, steadfast, staunch, unflinching, unshakable; revolting, rebelling (against). The Sunnis (Ar. Sunnyún) await the appearance of the Mihdí and also "the return of Jesus Christ". The Promised One of Islám (Qá'im Ál-Muḥammad), "He Who shall arise" (of the family of Muḥammad)—for the return of Imám Ḥusayn. Sometimes given as Gha'im, Kaem and Khaem.
Qa'ima, Qa'imat, Qawa'im	Qá'ima[h or t], pl. Qá'imát, Qawá'im	leg, foot, paw (of a quadruped); leg, foot (of furniture); pale, stake, post, prop, stanchion, pillar; pommel (of a sword's hilt); stand, base, support; (figurative) main support, pillar; upright, perpendicular; a perpendicular line;—pl. list, roster, register, index, table, schedule; catalogue; invoice, bill
Qa'imiya, Qa'imiyya	Qá'imíya (Pers. Qá'imiyya)	Station of the Qá'im ("He Who shall arise"). Qa'im-hood, Qa'im-ship. Similar to Messiahship (station of the promised and expected deliverer/redeemer/saviour of the Jewish people)
Qa'im-Maqam, Qa'imaqam (Kaymakam)	Qá'im-Maqám	"standing place" but, in this context, maqám is used with the sense of "office", "position" or "state". A Turkish "sub-governor" that is "standing in place" of the sultán at a local level. An administrative officer at the head of a qaḏá'. Title of a local governor in Írán. Mírzá Abu'l-Qásim-i-Faráhání, entitled Qá'im-Maqám, Grand Vizier to Muḥammad <u>Sháh</u> , was a close friend and associate of Mírzá Buzurg-i-Núrí, the father of Bahá'u'lláh. He was executed in June 1835. Bahá'u'lláh extolled him in one of His Tablets.
Qa'im-Maqami	Qá'im-Maqámí	lieutenancy; succession, assigneeship; representation; deputation. Mírzá Áqá <u>Khán</u> (entitled Qá'im-Maqámí) was a grandson of Qá'im-Maqám and an eminent Bahá'í.
Qa'in, Qayin	Qá'in, Qáyin	(Qaen, Ghayen, Qayen, Ghaen) capital city (33.736576, 59.178814) of Qá'in County in South Khorasan Province, Iran
Qa'ini Qaba' (Quba'), Aqbiya	Qá'iní Qabá', pl. Aqbiya	name by which Mírzá Habíb-i- <u>Shírází</u> was known an outer garment with full-length sleeves. Qubá' (Pers. also qubá), name of several places. Qubá', formerly a village, now part of Madinah, the place where Muḥammad and Abú Bakr arrived (16 July 622 (12th Rabí' al-Awwal) and first stayed after emigrating from Makkah. This was fourteen years after Prophethood and the date marks the beginning of the Islamic calendar (Hijra). A masjid was established here by Muḥammad, the first to be built in the Islamic dispensation (see Qur'án 9:108).

Qabid	Qábiḍ, pl. Qábiḍún, Qábáḍ	constipating, costive (medical); grievous, distressing, embarrassing; receiver, recipient; gripper, clamp, claw, catcher, tongs, holder (technology);—(pl.) (tax) collector
Qabil	Qábil	approaching, ensuing, following; next (year); a recipient; capable, able, skilful, clever; worthy, sufficient
Qabila, Qaba'il	Qabíla[h], pl. Qabá'il	tribe
Qabl	Qabl	(preposition) before, prior to, previously
Qabr, Qubur	Qabr, pl. Qubúr	grave, tomb, sepulchre
Qabus	Qábús	Pers. a man with a handsome face and a fine complexion (káwús). Ar. nightmare.
Qabz, Qubuz	Qabz, pl. Qubúz	Pers. (verbal noun) taking, seizing, arresting, grasping, griping, clutching; keeping back, restraining ones hand from taking hold of; flying or walking swiftly; driving (camels) fast; capture, sequestration, confiscation; receipt, voucher; contraction;—pl. receipt papers
Qad	Qad	indicates the termination of an action; sometimes corresponding to English "already"; sometimes, at times; perhaps, or English "may", "might"
Qada, Qada'	Qaḍá (verb), Qaḍá' (verbal noun)	settling, finishing, ending, closing, termination, conclusion, windup, completion, accomplishment; carrying out, execution, performance, effectuation; fulfilment, satisfaction, gratification (of a wish, of a desire); provision (for a need); compliance (with a request); payment, settlement, discharge (of a debt); passing, spending (of a period of time); divine decree (mystical station of submitting to the divine decree), destiny, fate; judgement, sentence, (judicial) decision, (court) ruling, ordinance; administration of the law, judiciary, jurisprudence, justice; law; jurisdiction; office of judge, judicature; judging, rendering of judgement; sentencing, condemnation (of someone); extermination, annihilation, extirpation
Qadam (Ghadam, Ghedam), Aqdam	Qadam, pl. Aqḍám	a foot; a footstep, track, trace; a foot's length; step, pace; merit, pre-excellence; bold, heroic; very meritorious. Rúḥu'lláh Qadamí (Ghedami).
Qadar, Aqdar	Qadar, pl. Aqḍár	divine fore-ordainment, predestination; fate, destiny, lot. Decision, destiny, measure or desert, mystical station of consciousness of ones destiny.
Qadariyya	Qadariyya[h or t]	Muslims advocating teaching of man's free will. See Jabríyya
Qadi, Qazi, Qada, Quzat	Qáḍí, pl. Qaḍá[h]	("cadi") a judge (civil, criminal or religious in Islám). Pers. qázi, pl. quzát. See Qáḍin.
Qadi-Kala (Ghadikola, Qadi Kola)	Qáḍí-Kalá 36.538280, 52.895871	villages: Qáḍí-Kalá 40 km SE Sari (36.338935, 53.407464); Qáḍí-Kalá 13 km NNW of Sari (36.674167, 53.107222); Qáḍí-Kalá 9 km NW of Bábul (36.587500, 52.588056); Qáḍí-Kalá 9 km NNW Qá'im Shahr (36.538611, 52.897222)
Qadim, Qadimun, Qudum Qadim, Qudama'	Qádim, pl. Qádimún, Qudúm, Quddám Qádim, pl. Qudamá'	one arriving, arriver, arrival, newcomer ancient, olden; archaic; former; without beginning or end (eternal)
Qadimi	Qadímí	ancient, olden; an old inhabitant; one holding by hereditary descent
Qadin, Quda, Qawadin	Qáḍin	decisive, conclusive; deadly, lethal;—(pl. quḍá[h]) judge, magistrate, justice, cadi;—pl. qawáḍin requirements, exigencies
Qadir, Qadira	Qadír, fem. Qadír[h or t]	possessing power or strength, powerful, potent; having mastery (over something), capable (of something); omnipotent, almighty, all-powerful (God)—abjad value 314. Qadír and Qádir are often used interchangeably, but they have slightly different meanings. In general qadír, is used to describe the inherent nature of something or someone, while qádir is used to describe the ability to do something.
Qadir, Qadira	Qádir, fem. Qádira[h or t]	possessing power or strength, powerful, potent; having mastery (over something), being equal (to something); capable (of something), able (to do something); efficient, capable, talented—abjad 305. Qadír and Qádir are often used interchangeably, but they have slightly different meanings. In general qadír, is used to describe the inherent nature of something or someone, while qádir is used to describe the ability to do something.
Qadiriya, Qadiriyyih	Qádiríya, Pers. Qadiriyyih	Qádiríya Šúfí Order, founded by 'Abdu'l-Qádir-i-Gílaní

Qadiriyan, Ghadiriyan	Qadíríyán or <u>Ghádíríyán</u>	1077–1166 Pers. Dr ‘Abdu’l-Mísságh <u>Ghádíríyán</u> or Dr ‘Abdu’l-Mítháq Qadíríyán
Qadisiyyah	al-Qádisíya, Pers. al-Qádisiyyah	city south of Baghdad and famous as the site of a battle c. 636 when Arab-Muslim invaders defeated a larger Sasanian Empire army.
Qadiya Baha'iya Qadiya, Qadaya	Qađíya Bahá'íya Qađíya[h or t], pl. Qađáyá	the Bahá'í Cause. See Amr al-Bahá'í
Qadiyan (Qadian)	Qádiyán	lawsuit; litigation, judicial contest; action at law, suit; (legal) case, cause, legal affair; matter, affair; question, problem, issue; theorem, proposition (mathematics)
Qadiyani (Qadiani)	Qádiyání, pl. Qádiyáníyún	Pers. a very small Persian village (33.049832, 48.973821). Qadian is a city in Punjab, India. See Aḥmadiyya.
Qadr, Aqdar	Qadr, pl. Aqdár	of Qádiyán. A pejorative term used by some South Asian muslims to refer to Aḥmadí Muslims, primarily in Pakistan. The term originates from Qádiyán, a small town in the Punjab, northern India, the birthplace of Mírzá <u>Ghulám Aḥmad</u> , the founder of the Aḥmadiyya movement. While it is pejorative to the Ahmadiyya Muslim community, it is used in official Pakistani documents.
Qaf	Qáf	extent, scope, quantity, amount, scale, rate, measure, number; sum, amount; degree, grade; worth, value, standing, rank; divine decree
Qaflan-Kuh, Qaflankuh (Kaflan-Kuh)	Qáflán-Kúh, Qáflánkúh	name of Arabic letter ق. Qáf is said to be the Arabized form of the Middle Persian word gâp meaning “unknown”. Qáflánkúh Mountain Range has an average width of almost 20 km and a length of about 100 km, it stretches in a northwest-southeast direction, beginning from northwest of Zanján, passing north of Zanján and ending southeast of Zanján
Qafqas, Qawqas,	Qafqás	al-Qafqás and al-Qawqás, the Caucasus. Pers. Qafqáz or <u>Ghafgház</u> (“Qafqaz”, “Kawkaz”, “Ghafghaz”).
Qahhar	Qahhár	conquering, vanquishing; al-Qahhár the Subduer, the Almighty (God)
Qahir, Qahira, Qahirih	Qáhir; fem. Qáhira[t], Pers. also Qáhirih	who or what subdues or triumphs; a conqueror; mighty, powerful; violent, forcible, oppressive. Feminine: a conqueress, victrix; Augusta; name of the capital of Egypt, Cario. The official Arabic name of Cairo is al-Qáhirah, from an-Najm al-Qáhir (planet Mars).
Qahqaha, Qahqahih Qahr	Qahqaha[h or t], Pers. Qahqahih Qahr	loud burst of laughter vanquishing, subdual, subjection, subjugation; compulsion, coercion, force; (e.g.) annoyance, trouble, sorrow, grief
Qahru'llah	Qahru'lláh	“Annoyance of God” or “The Wrath of God”. Name given by the Báb to an Indian dervish and to Mullá Muḥammad-‘Alfí-i-Zanjání.
Qaht	Qaḥṭ	lack of rain, failing rain; drought, dryness; famine; dearth, failure of crops, lack, want, scarcity; penury, hunger, starvation, want, famine; a hard blow
Qahtan	Qaḥṭán	legendary ancestor of the south Arabians. Name of the son of Amír, son of Sálíkh, father of a Yemeni tribe; name of a desert. Baní Qaḥṭán (Qahtanite) Arab tribe from Yemen, consisting of two sub-groups: Ḥimyar (Himyarites) (in the area of Ṣan‘á) and Kahlán (Kahlanis).
Qahtani	Qaḥṭání	(tribe) of Qaḥṭán. Qahtanite and Qahtani refer to Arabs who originate from south Arabia.
Qahwa, Qahawat, Qahawi Qahwachi Mahallat	Qahwa[h or t], pl. Qahawát, Qaháwí Qahwachí Maḥallátí	wine, coffee;—pl. café, coffeehouse (Qahvih- <u>chí</u> -i-Maḥallátí) coffee man of Maḥallát, Áqá Muḥammad-Báqir
Qahwachi, Qahwa-chi, Qahvih-chi	Qahwachí, Qahwa- <u>chí</u> , Qahvih- <u>chí</u>	Pers. coffee house keeper or coffee maker. Sometimes includes tá' marbúta: Qahwah <u>chí</u> , Qahvah <u>chí</u> , etc.
Qahwaji, Qahwati, Qahawati Qahwa-Khana, Qahwih-Khanih Qahwiya Awliya', Qahviyih-i-Awliya'	Qahwají, Qahwátí, Qahawátí Qahwa- <u>Khána</u> , also Qahwih- <u>Khánih</u> Qahwíya Awliyá'	coffeehouse owner; coffee cook Pers. coffee house. also Qahvih-i- <u>khánih</u> (Pers. Qahviyih-i-Awliyá') mosque-like building containing the school attended by the Báb. It was in the Bázár-i-Murgh (Poultry Market) quarter of Shiraz (District 8).
Qajar, Qajaran, Qajar-ha	Qájár, pl. Qájárán, Pers. Qájár-há	a Turkoman tribe of Túrán, and a family whose leaders reigned in Persia from 1795 to 1925; the dynasty was founded by Ághá Muḥammad <u>Khán</u> . Also spelt Kadjar, Kajar, Kadzhar, Cadzhar, Cadjar, Ghajar.

Qal wa-qil, Qil wa-qal Qal'a (Pers. Qal'ih, Qal'eh), Qila', Qulu'	Qál wa-qíl, Qíl wa-qáíl Qal'a[h or t], Pers. Qal'ih, pl. Qilá', Qulú'	long palaver; idle talk, prattle, gossip. castle, fortress, stronghold, fort (especially on the top of a mountain); citadel
Qal'a Zinjir	Qal'a Zinjír	Pers. very small village (33.002655, 48.203327) and nearby rock outcrop 71 km NNW of Dizfúl
Qal'a-i-Muhammad 'Ali Khan	Qal'a-i-Muḥammad 'Alí <u>Khán</u>	("Qaleh-i-Mohammad Ali Khan") is a very small village (35.252778, 50.981111) in Rayy County, Tehran Province.
Qala (Qawl) Qalam, Aqlam (Qilam, Qulam)	Qála (Qawl) Qalam, pl. Aqlám	to speak, say, tell (something, to someone). Qul (قُلْ) say! reed pen; pen; writing, script, calligraphic style, ductus; handwriting; style; office, bureau, agency, department; window, counter; item, entry. Qilám (Qulám) appears to be another plural.
Qalam-dan (Qalamdan) Qalandar (Kalandar), Qalandarun	Qalam-dán (Qalamdán) Qalandár, Pers. Qalandar, pl. Qalandárún	Pers. pencil-box wandering ascetic. Hájí Qalandar, Bahá'í teacher and former dervish.
Qalandariya Qalb, Qulub	Qalandárya[h], Pers. Qalandariyya[h] Qalb, pl. Qulúb	sect of wandering ascetic Sufi dervishes heart; middle, centre; core, gist, essence; marrow, medulla, pith; the best or choicest part; mind, soul, spirit of or pertaining to the heart, heart- (in compounds), cardiac, cardial; cordial, hearty, warm, sincere.
Qalbi	Qalbí, Qalbíyan	Qalbíyan cordially, heartily, warmly, sincerely.
Qalil, Aqilla', Qala'il, Qilal	Qalíl, pl. Aqillá', Qalá'il, Qilál	little; few; insignificant, inconsiderable, trifling; small (in number or quantity), scant, scanty, spare, sparse, meagre, insufficient; scarce, rare; a small number, a small quantity, a modicum, a little (of)
Qalis (Qullais, Qillis)	Qalís	a miser. Kanísa al-Qalís (al-Qalis Church) in Sana'á' (in Yemen) built between 527 and the late 560s by Abrahah al-'Ashram to promote Christianity in the predominantly Jewish kingdom while also attempting to antagonise the Ka'aba in Mecca, a major religious centre for Arab polytheists. Sura 105 "The Elephant" records his attack on Mecca in 570.
Qalyan (Galayin, Galyun)	Qalyán	Pers. (Nárgíl) pipe for smoking through water; water pipe, narghile, hubble-bubble; smoking pipe, tobacco pipe.
Qamar, Aqmar	Qamar, pl. Aqmár	(Egyptian <u>G</u> hamar) the moon (especially from the third day to the end of the month); (variation) having the eyes dazzled from the reflection of snow or any bright colour; satisfying thirst; being abundant (forage, etc.); being spoiled; watching, lying awake in moonlight—pl. moon; satellite (astronomy). Jerah from Hebrew "moon".
Qamaran Qamari	al-Qamarán (dual) Qamarí	the sun and moon. Pers. Qamarání of or pertaining to the moon, moon-shaped, moon-like, lunar
Qamariya al-Ashhur Qamariya al-Huruf Qambar	al-Qamaríya[h] al-Ashhur al-Qamaríya[h] al-Ḥuruf Qambar	the lunar months (Qamariyyah also used) the moon letters (grammar) (Qamariyyah also used) a companion of Imám 'Alí. Qambar-'Alí was a servant of Mullá Ḥusayn.
Qamis, Qamisa, Qumus, Aqmisa, Qumsan	Qamís, pl. Qumuş, Aqmíşa, Qumşán	shirt; dress, gown; covering, cover, case, wrap, envelope, jacket; (Christian) alb, surplice, rochet; incarnation. Fem. qamíşa[h].
Qams Qamsar (Qamşar, Ghamsar, Kamsar)	Qamş Qamşar	gallop village (33.751320, 51.427924; now a city ) 25 km south of Kashan, Iran. Mírzá Maḥmúd-i-Qamşarí.
Qamus, Qawamis	Qámús, pl. Qawámís	ocean; dictionary, lexicon. <i>al-Qámús al-Muhít</i> ("The Surrounding Ocean") by Muḥammad ibn Ya'qúb al-Fayrúzábádí
Qana, Qanan, Quniy, Qina', Qanawat	Qanáh (Qanát is also used in Iran)	(pl. qanan, quníy, qiná', qanawát, qanayát) spear, (bamboo) lance; shaft; tube, duct, pipe; an underground canal; a syphon;—(pl. aqniya, qanawát) canal; stream, waterway. Qanats, developed in Iran, are sloping underground channels (with vertical access shafts) used to transport water from an underground aquifer. See Falaj.
Qanbar Qand, Qunud	Qanbar Qand, pl. Qunúd	name of servant and companion of Imám 'Alí hard crystalline mass formed by evaporating or boiling cane sugar, candy
Qanit, Qanita	Qánit, fem. Qánita[h or t]	godly, devout, prayerful. Fem. devout, obedient, submissive. Pers. Qánitih (also known as Káfiya), the name of the maid of Táhirih at Badašht.
Qannad	Qannád	Pers. a maker of sugar-candy; a confectioner. Áqá Ríqáy-i-

Qantara (Kantara), Qanatir	Qanṭara[h or t], pl. Qanāṭir	Qannád arched bridge, stone bridge; vault, arch; archway, arcade; arches, viaduct, aqueduct (especially pl.); dam, weir. al-Qanṭara is a north-eastern Egyptian city on the western side of the Suez Canal located in the Egyptian governorate of Ismailia, 160 km north-east of Cairo and 50 km south of Port Said. Known as Kantara by the British during the First World War.
Qanun fi't-Tibb, Qanun fi at-Tibb	al-Qánún fi'ṭ-Ṭibb, Ar. al-Qánún fī aṭ-Ṭibb	"The Canon of Medicine" by Avicenna. A 5 vol. encyclopedia of medicine.
Qanun, Qawanin	Qánún, pl. Qawánin	canon; established principle, basic rule, axiom, norm, regulation, rule, ordinance, prescript, precept, statute; law; code; tax, impost
Qapu	Qápú	Azerbaijani, gate. 'Álī Qápú Palace is an imperial palace in Işfahán.
Qara (Ghara) Qarab, Qaraba	Qará Qarab, fem. Qarába[h or t]	Turkish. black (pl. fem. qarábát) near; fem. relation, relationship, kinship. Súrih of Qarábat by the Báb
Qarabagh, Qarah Bagh	Qarabágh (Qarah Bágh)	district 56 km SW of Ghazní, 128 km SW of Kabul, in eastern Afghanistan. Alternative is Qarábágh ("black garden", Azerbaijani)/Karabakh (Amenian), a geographic region in eastern Armenia and SW Azerbaijan.
Qarad	Qarad	Pers. being corroded, worm-eaten (leather); being silent (especially from an impediment in speech); being crisp and curly (hair); being matted and impacted (wool); palm-branches stripped of their leaves; being small (teeth); being spoiled in flavour; tautology. Ar. "monkey". Skirmish of Dhú Qarad (a reservoir or well, skirmish also named al-Ghábah, possibly 24.562517, 39.606828) three days before the battle of Khaybar. Located just north of Medina.
Qarad, Qarrad	Qarád (قَرَاد)	possibly should be qarrád (قَرَاد), "a keeper or trainer of monkeys"; or qurád (قَرَاد), "tick"
Qara-Gawhar, Qara-Guhar	Qará-Gawhar, Qará-Guhar	"Black pearl or gem", name given to a 51 kg chain, one of two dreadful chains (the other was Salásil) placed on Bahá'u'lláh in the Black Pit of Ṭihrán. See silsila and síyáh- <u>chál</u> .
Qaraguzlu, Qarah-Guzlu, Karagozlu	Qaraguzlú, Qarah-Guzlú, Karagözlú	T. "black-eyed". Turkish tribe, a large number live in Hamadán.
Qarah Darrah Qarah Tabbah	Qarah Darrah Qarah Tabbah	a village in Khuristan, Zanjan or Fars Provinces ("Qarah Tapah", "Qarih-Tapih") town in Iraq 28 km NNW of Jalula (Jalawlá) and 68 km NSW of the town of Kifrí. Bahá'u'lláh passed here enroute to Istanbul.
Qarar, Qararat	Qarár, pl. Qarárát	sedentariness, fixedness, fixity; firmness, solidity; steadiness, constancy, continuance, permanency, stability; repose, rest, stillness; duration; abode, dwelling, habitation; residence; resting place; bottom (e.g., of a receptacle); depth (of the sea);—pl., decision, resolution to gnash, grind (one's teeth); to nibble, crunch, chew (something). Derivatives Qirsh and Quraysh.
Qarasha (Qarsh)	Qarasha (Qarsh)	loan; "to cut", because historically the lender cut off part of his or her property to give to the borrower as a loan benevolent lending; interest-free loan with unstipulated due date (repaid at the pleasure of the borrower). Hence, can be translated as a loan that is a good deed or charitable act. Ḥasan is derived from Ihsán ("splendid or beautiful"). Term is translated as "loan on benevolent terms" in <i>Tablets of Bahá'u'lláh</i> , p. 132.
Qard (Qadh), Qird, Qurud	Qarḍ (Qird), pl. Qurúḍ	(fem. qarḥa, pl. qirah) ulcer, sore; abscess, boil
Qarḍ al-Ḥasan	Qarḍ al-Ḥasan	intoner, reciter or reader (especially of the Qur'án); the appointed time (of anything, especially of a periodical wind to blow); devout, pure, holy
Qarh, Qarha, Quruh, Qirah Qari', Qari'un, Qurra'	Qarḥ, pl. Qurúḥ Qári', pl. Qári'ún, Qurrá'	(sudden) misfortune, calamity; adversity. al Qári'ah, the Great Calamity, Súra 101.
Qari'a, Qawari'	Qári'a[h], pl. Qawári'	connected, joined, linked, combined, united, associated, affiliated; companion, mate, fellow, associate, comrade; husband, spouse, consort
Qarin	Qarín, pl. Quraná'	"to make the lines close together in writing" or "to walk with short steps". See muqarmaṭ
Qarmat	Qarmaṭ	Carmathian, Qarmathian or Karmathian; members of a
Qarmati, Qaramita	Qarmaṭí, pl. Qarámiṭa[t]	

		very fanatic and syncretic branch of Sevener Ismá'ílí <u>Shí'á</u> Islám. Mubáarak, was an accomplished calligrapher, excelling in a názuk style known as <i>muqarmaṭ</i> . For that reason he was entitled Muqarmaṭwayh. Thus the appellation Qarmaṭí and its westernized form, Carmathian, are derived from the muqarmaṭ style of calligraphy. People accepting the teachings of 'Abdu'lláh ibn Maymún and Mubáarak were called Mubáarakís or Qarmaṭís (of the Qarmaṭíya sect). Names of other founders have been suggested.
Qarn, Qurun	Qarn, pl. Qurún	horn (of an animal; as a wind instrument); feeler, tentacle, antenna; top, summit, peak (of a mountain); the first visible part of the rising sun; capsule, pod (botany); century. See qirán.
Qarshi	Qarshí	(Uzbek; Persian: Nakhshab; Russian: Karshi) is a city in southern Uzbekistan. Originally the Sogdian city of Nakhshab, and the Islamic Uzbek (Turkic) city of Nasaf, and the Mongol city of Qarshi (pronounced Kharsh), Qarshi was the second city of the Emirate of Bukhara.
Qarun	Qárún	mentioned in the Qur'án, believed to be the son of Moses' paternal uncle, the Korah (Korah son of Esau or Korah son of Izhar?) of the Old Testament, and proverbial for his wealth and avarice.
Qarya, Quran Qasa (Qais, Qays, Qiyas) Qasam (Kasam, Kassam), Aqsam Qasas	Qarya[h or t], pl. Quran, Pers. Qurá Qása (Qais, Qays, Qiyás) Qasam, pl. Aqsám Qaşaş	village; hamlet; small town; rural community to measure, gauge oath clippings, cuttings, chips, snips, shreds, narrative, tale, story. Also to relate, narrate, tell (to someone something)
Qasd	Qaşd	endeavour, aspiration, intention, intent; design, purpose, resolution; object, goal, aim, end; frugality; thrift, economy. bi'l-qaşd, on purpose, designedly.
Qashqa'i Qasi, Qusat Qasid	Qashqá'í Qásí, pl. Qusát Qaşíd	clans of Turkic ethnic origin Pers. hard; severe aspired, desired, aimed at, intended; faultless, without defects (of a poem)
Qasida at-Ta'íya, Qasidiy-i-Ta'íyyih	al-Qaşída at-Tá'íya	(Pers. Qaşidiy-i-Tá'íyyih) ode with tá' as the last consonant on each line
Qasida Lamiya, Qasidiy-i-Lamiyyih	al-Qaşída al-Lámíya	Pers. Qaşidiy-i-Lámíyyih, an ode with lám as the last consonant on each line
Qasida, Qasa'id (Kasida)	Qaşída[h], pl. Qaşá'id	"intention"; a poem, or elegy being a kind of longer <u>ghazal</u> ; an ode; a staff, rod; a fat she-camel. An ancient Arabic poem having, as a rule, a rigid tripartite structure. The verses have uniform length and rhyme. Therefore, poems are often named with reference to their end of line rhyming letter, e.g. 'ayníya, lámíya (ending in the letter lám), Núníya, etc.
Qasidah al-Warqa'íya	Qaşídah al-Warqá'íya	(Pers. Qaşidiy-i-Varqá'íyyah, "Qasidiy-i-Varqa'íyyah") "Ode of the Dove" by Bahá'u'lláh in Arabic
Qasim (Qassim)	Qaşím	easily broken, brittle, fragile. al-Qaşím, Saudi Arabian province in the centre of the Arabian peninsula.
Qasim Qasir, Qasira, Qisar, Qisara Qasr (1)	Qásim Qaşír, fem. Qaşíra(t), pl. Qişár, fem. Qaşr	divider; distributor; divisor, denominator (mathematics). (fem. pl. qişára(t)) short; small, short (of stature), low shortness, brevity; smallness; incapability, inability; insufficiency, inadequacy; laxity, slackness, negligence, neglectfulness; indolence, inertness, laziness; shortening, curtailment, abridgment, reduction, diminution; limitation, restriction, confinement (to)
Qasr (2) (Kassre), Qusur	Qaşr, pl. Quşúr	castle; palace; palais. Also a citadel, villa, any imposing building or structure, e.g. Qaşr Mazra'ih. Bahjí (built by 'Údí Khammár) is sometimes called Qaşr Bahjí (Mansion of Delight). Qaşr al-'Adlíya (Morocan) palace of justice, courthouse. Quşúr also means incapability, inability; insufficiency, inadequacy; deficiency (defect, default), shortcoming, lack; reduction, diminution (falling in price, falling short), decrease; slackness, laxity, negligence, neglectfulness; indolence, inertness, laziness; legal minority; failing; inaccuracy, incorrectness; error, sin, fault. Hence, "Dwellest thou in palaces" in Tablet to Pope Pius IX, SLH p. 54, can also be translated as "Dwellest thou in sin".



Qasr-i-Shirin Qass	Qaşr-i-Şhírín Qaşş	following (the footsteps of another); shaving, shearing, paring the nails; cutting (the hair); clipping the wings of a bird; bringing one near to death's door; being on the point of death
Qass, Qiss, Qusus	Qass, Qiss, pl. Qusús, Qusus	priest, presbyter, clergyman, minister, parson, vicar, curate, pastor (Christian)
Qassab, Qassabchi	Qaşşáb	a blower of a flute or a pipe; a butcher. Qaşşábchí (chí, Turkish ending indicating geographic location or profession)
Qat'i Qat'íya	Qat'í Qat'íya	decided, definite, positive; final, definitive certainty, definiteness, positiveness. Those who are certain.
Qat'íyan Qatil, Qatla	Qat'íyan Qatíl, pl. Qatlá	decidedly, definitely, emphatically, categorically killed; killed in battle, fallen; one killed in battle, casualty. Qurratu'l-'Ayn called Sayyid Kázim "al-Qatíl" (the killed one)—he died in Karbalá in SH 1259/CE 1843—it is believed he was poisoned.
Qatr, Qitar	Qatr, pl. Qitár	dripping, dribbling, dribble, trickling, trickle;—pl. drops, dribbles; rain
Qatra, Qatarat Qatrúya (Qatrúyeh), Qatayrat	Qatrah [h or t], pl. Qatárát Qatrúya [h or t], pl. Qatrúyát	( <i>nomen unitatis</i> of qatr) drop (also as a medicine). (diminutive of qatrat) droplet, driblet. Qatrúyah (Pers. Qutrúyih or "Qutrúh") is a city (29.146257, 54.701239) 37 km east of Nayríz.
Qawa'id al-'Aqa'id Qawam (Qavam)	Qawá'id al-'Aqá'id Qawám	the 'foundations of (Islamic) belief' upright posture, erect bearing; straightness; stature, physique, build, frame; figure, body (of a person); rightness, properness, proper condition, normal state; strength, vigour, stamina; firmness, consistency; support, stay, prop; livelihood, living
Qawam al-Mulk, Qavamu'l-Mulk Qawati, Qahawati Qawiy, Aqwiya'	Qawám al-Mulk, Pers. Qavámu'l-Mulk Qahwátí, Qahawátí, pl. Qahwátíya Qawíy, pl. Aqwiya'	coffeehouse owner (pl. also qahwíya) strong; vigorous; potent; mighty, powerful, forceful; intense, violent, vehement; firm, solid, robust, hardy, sturdy
Qawl (Qaul), Aqwal, Aqawil	Qawl, pl. Aqwál, Aqáwíl	word, speech, saying, utterance, remark; statement, declaration; report, account; doctrine, teaching;—pl. aqwál testimony (in court);—pl. aqáwíl sayings, locutions; proverbs. Qul, 2nd person, singular, masculine, imperative "Say!" (thou). Used as a command from God to Muḥammad (in the Qur'án) to inform the people.
Qawlawayh (Qawlavayh, Qulawayh)	Qawlawayh, Qúlawayh (Qúlúya)	Persian historian Abu'l-Qásim Ja'far bin Muḥammad bin Ja'far bin Muş'ab Ja'far b. Muḥammad, better known as ibn Qawlawayh or ibn Qúlawayh
Qawm (Qaum), Aqwam	Qawm, pl. Aqwám	fellow tribesmen, kinsfolk, kin, kindred; tribe, race, people, nation; people. e.g. "qawm Lút" used 11 times in Qur'án ("people of Lot")
Qaws (Qaus), Aqwas, Qusiy, Qisiy	Qaws m. and f., pl. Aqwás, Qusíy, Qisíy	bow, longbow; arc (geometry); arch, vault (architecture; of a bridge); violin bows, fiddlestick; semicircular table
Qaws-i-Nuzul, Qaws-i-'Uruj	Qaws-i-Nuzúl, Qaws-i-'Urúj	1. Qaws-i-Nuzúl (arc of descent), Bahá'í: Will (Mashíyat), Determination (Irádah), Destiny (Qadar), Decree (Qadá'), Permission (Idhn), Term (Ajal), and Book (Kitáb). 2. Qaws-i-'Urúj (or Qaws aş-şu'úd), Arc of ascent, Bahá'í: arc of ascent: valley of search, the valley of love, the valley of knowledge, the valley of unity, the valley of contentment, the valley of wonderment, and the valley of true poverty and absolute nothingness. See Maqám-i-Nuzúl, Maqám-i-'Urúj
Qawwas	Qawwás	bowmaker; bowman, archer; kavass (Turkish armed guard), consular guard
Qayrawan, Qayrawanat	Qayrawán, pl. Qayrawánát	("Qairawan, Kairouan") caravan. al-Qayrawán, northern Tunisian city.
Qays (Qais)	Qays	measuring one thing by another, comparing, estimating; name of the father of a tribe; also of the tribe itself; also of a city in Egypt, and of an island in the sea of 'Umán
Qaysar (Qaisar), Qayasir Qayyim	Qayşar, pl. Qayášir, Qayášira Qayyim	Caesar; emperor, kaiser; tsar valuable, precious; straight, right; caretaker, curator, custodian, superintendent; al-qayyima the true faith
Qayyum (Qaiyum)	Qayyúm	permanent, lasting; stable, fixed, steady; peerless, matchless; the everlasting, the eternal ("Self sufficient,

		Self-subsisting"—God); an appraiser, valuer. Superlative of Qá'im [the Báb], the Most Great One Who will arise [Bahá'u'lláh] "Verily I say, after the Qá'im [the Báb] the Qayyúm [Bahá'u'lláh] will be made manifest. For when the star of the Former has set, the sun of the Beauty of Husayn will rise ..." <i>Dawn-Breakers</i> , p. 41.
Qayyumu'l-Asma'	Qayyúmu'l-Asmá' or Qayyúm-i-Asmá'	"The Self-Subsisting Lord of All Names"—the Báb's commentary on Súra 12 Yúsuf. A title primarily referring to the "Greatest Name", i.e. Bahá'u'lláh.
Qazim	Qázim	should be Kázim
Qazwin (Qasvin, Ghazwin, Ghasvin)	Qazwín (also Qazvín)	a city 140 km NW of Tíhrán. The Casbeen of Milton's <i>Paradise Lost</i> .
Qazwini (Qazvini, Ghazvini)	Qazwíní (also Qazvíní)	of or from Qazwín. Mírzá Munír Nabíl Zádih-i-Qazvíní.
Qibla, Qiblih, Qiblatayn	Qibla[h or t], Pers. also Qiblih	anything opposite; that part to which people direct their prayers, direction to which Muslims turn in praying (towards the Ka'ba, the Point of Adoration for Muslims); recess in a mosque indicating the direction of the Ka'ba, prayer niche. English kiblah. The Most Holy Tomb of Bahá'u'lláh at Bahjí is "the Heart and Qiblih of the Bahá'í world" GPB 110, 277. Qiblatayn, dual, i.e. Mecca and Jerusalem (the latter having not only been the Christian Qibla, but also originally that of the Muslims; till their prophet, to conciliate the goodwill of his fellow-citizens, changed it to Mecca in the second year of the Hijra).
Qibliy-i-'Álam	Qibliy-i-'Álam	"Centre of the Universe" (DB p. xxxviii) a title of a Qájár Sháh
Qibt, Qubt, Aqbat	al-Qibt, al-Qubt, pl. al-Aqbát	the Copts (from Coptic language), an ethno-religious (mainly Christian) group native to north Africa (mainly in Egypt, Sudan and Libya)—they are the original inhabitants of Egypt, in contrast to sibṭ, the Hebrew settlers. Copt originally referred to all Egyptians, later it became synonymous with native Christians in light of Egypt's Islamisation and Arabisation after the Muslim conquest of Egypt in the 7th century. About 90% of Egyptians are Muslims, and about 15% are of Arab origin. Very few Jews (Sibṭ) remain in Egypt. See Sibṭ.
Qibti, Qubti	Qibtí, Qubtí, fem. Qibtíya[h or t]	pl. Qabátí. Formerly all Egyptians (not of Arabic descent), Coptic; Copt. Mária <b>h</b> bint Shám'ún, better known as Mária <b>h</b> al-Qibtíya, or Maria the Copt (d. 637).
Qidam	Qidam	time long since put, old times; remote antiquity, time immemorial; oldness; ancientness; infinite pre-existence, sempiternity (eternity), timelessness (of God); seniority
Qilij	Qilij	Turkish kılıç, pl. kılıçlar; a one-handed, single-edged and curved scimitar. Qilij Arslán; Turkish Kılıç Arslan or Kılıçarslan, literally "Sword lion" (1079–1107) was the Seljuq Sultan of Rum from 1092 until his death.
Qindil, Qanadil	Qindíl, pl. Qanádíl	lamp; candlestick; candelabrum
Qiran	Qirán	close union, close connection: conjunction (astronomy); marriage, wedding. Persian coin used between 1825 and 1932. One túmán = 10 qirán. (pl. of qarn) small hills summits of mountains.
Qirat, Qararit	Qírát, pl. Qarárít	a carat (weight); a dry measure; a square measure
Qirsh, Qurush	Qirsh, pl. Qurúsh	shark (zoological);—(pl.) piaster (currency)
Qisas	Qişás	requital, reprisal, retaliation; punishment, castigation, chastisement; accounting, clearing, settlement of accounts
Qisasi, Qasasi, Qisasyun	Qişaşı, Qaşası, pl. Qişaşún	narrative, epic;—(pl.) storyteller, writer of fiction, novelist, romancer
Qisasu'l-'Ulama'	Qişaşu'l-'Ulamá'	biography of Shí'í scholars by Tunukábaní
Qishla, Qishlaq (Qeshlaq, Kishlak)	Qishlá, Qishláq, Qishlaq	("Qeshlag", "Qeshlagh") Turkish from kışlak. A warm place where kings, etc, pass the winter; winter-quarters. There are many such places in Iran. Qishláq of Núr is Tunikábun County on the Caspian Sea coast, see Tunukában. See Yílaq.
Qishr, Qishra, Qushur	Qishr, fem. Qishra[h or t], pl. Qushúr	cover(ing), integument, envelope; shell; peel; rind, bark; skin, crust; scab; scurf; hull, husk, shuck; scales (of fish); slough (of a snake);—pl. trash, garbage, refuse; trivialities, banalities; externals, superficialities, formalities; dandruff
Qishri	Qishrí	scaly, scurfy, scabrous, squamous; crustaceous; superficial part, share, allotment; portion; division, compartment; section; department; group, class; district, precinct; police
Qism, Aqsam	Qism, pl. Aqsám	

		precinct, police station (Egypt); administrative subdivision of a muḥáfaza (Egypt); subcommittee; kind, sort, specimen, species
Qisma (Kismet), Qisam	Qisma[t], pl. Qismát, Qisam	dividing, division, distribution, allotment, apportionment; (mathematics) division (by);—(pl. qisam) part, portion, share, allotment; lot, destiny, fate (foreordained by God) manner of cutting; cut;—(pl.) narrative, tale, story.
Qissa, Qisas Qistas al-Mustaqim Qital	Qiṣṣa, pl. Qiṣaṣ al-Qistás al-Mustaqim Qítál	True Balance (Qur’án 17:35, 26:182) fight, struggle, contention (against); combat, strife, battle. See jihád
Qiyama, Qiyamah, Qiyamat	Qiyáma[h or t]	resurrection; tumult, turmoil, upheaval, revolution, overthrow; guardianship. At the end of time, the Qiyáma of bodies follows the annihilation of all creatures and precedes the Day of Judgement. Qur’án 75: al-Qiyámat (“The resurrection”). In Bábí doctrine, it is the termination of a prophetic cycle and the start of a new one.
Qiyas Quba’	Qiyás Qubá’	analogical deduction Former village (24.439296, 39.617262) 3,5 km south of the centre of al-Masjid an-Nabawí, Mecca. Site of first mosque built by Muḥammad.
Qubba, Qibab, Qubab	Qubba[h or t], pl. Qibáb, Qubab	cupola, dome; cupolaed structure, dome-shaped edifice; domed shrine, memorial shrine, kubba (especially of a saint)
Qubbat al-Khadra’	Qubbat al- <u>Kh</u> adrá’	“green dome”, name given to the horse mounted formation of Muḥammad and His escort wearing shiny green coats of arms (CE 630) en route to Mecca. Qubbah al- <u>Kh</u> adrá’ was built above the tomb of Muḥammad and early Muslim Caliphs, Abú Bakr and ‘Umar. The dome is now in the SE corner of the expanded al-Masjid an-Nabawí (Mosque of the Prophet), located in the traditional centre of Medina.
Qubbata’s-Sakhrah Quch Quchan	Qubbata’s- <u>Ṣ</u> akhrah Qúch Qúchán	Dome of the Rock, on the “Temple Mount”, Jerusalem Pers. a horned fighting-ram; a buck city and capital of Qúchán County, NE Iran; 90 km south of the border city of Ashkhabad ( <u>Ash</u> qábád). Sometimes called <u>Kh</u> habúshán, also name of a village 30 km NW of Qúchán. Old Qúchán (37.131218, 58.486137) was destroyed (with a huge loss of life) by an earthquake on 17 November 1893 and again 17 January 1895. City was moved 3,5 km SE.
Quch-Hisar	Qúch- <u>H</u> iṣár	Pers. “ram fence”, a former village (35.547045, 51.445648), about 10 km SSE of the centre of Tíhrán (in Ray district), which was once owned by Bahá’u’lláh. Bahá’u’lláh transferred the title to a sister of Muḥammad <u>Sh</u> áh to avoid Hájí Mírzá Áqásí purchasing it.
Quddus, Qaddus	Quddús, Qaddús	most holy, All-Holy (God). al-Quddús “The Most Holy” One. The title of Muḥammad-‘Alí of Bárfurúsh, last of the 18 Letters of the Living, second only to the Báb in rank among the Bábís. Father was Áqá Muḥammad Sálih.
Qudra (Quadrat)	Qudra[t]	faculty (of), being able; power, strength (for); capacity, ability, capability, aptitude, potency; prowess, courage, audacity; one of the attributes of God, omnipotence (of God), providence, prescience; the creation, universe, nature; destiny
Qudratu’llah Quds, Qudus, Aqdas Qudsi, Qudsiyan Qudsiya (Ghodsia, Ghodsieh), Qudsiyyih Quffa (Quffih), Qufaf Quhaf, Quhafa	Qudratu’lláh Quds, Qudus, pl. Aqdás Qudsí, pl. Qudsiyán Qudsíya[h or t], Pers. Qudsiyyih Quffa[h or t], pl. Qufaf Quḥáf, fem. Quḥáfa[h or t]	“Power of God” holiness, sacredness, sanctity;—pl. sanctuary, shrine holy, sacred; saintly; saint holiness, sacredness, sanctity; saintliness large basket; (Mesopotamian) round boat, gufa (Iraqi) torrential (river). ‘Uṭhmán ‘Abú Quḥáfah ibn ‘Ámir (CE 540–635), father of the first Rashidun caliph, Abú Bakr.
Quhafa	Quḥáfa	torrential (river). ‘Uṭhmán ‘Abú Quḥáfah ibn ‘Ámir (CE 540–635), was the father of the first Rashidun caliph, Abú Bakr
Quhistan, Kuhistan	Quhistán, also Kuhistán	Pers. “mountainous land”. Name of many places/regions in Afghanistan, Pakistan and Tajikistan, including a region of medieval Persia, the southern part of the Greater Khorasan Province (see Khurásán).
Qulam-‘Ali	Qulám-‘Alí	

Qulam-‘Aliy-i-Najjar Qulam-Husayn Qulhak (Qolhak or Gholhak)	Qulám-‘Alíy-i-Najjár Qulám-Ḥusayn Qulhak	(MF)  (Gholo-hak or Gulahek)—once a village (35.773919, 51.444023) and one of the well-known and delightful summer resorts of Ṭīhrán [now District 3 in the NE of the city] “son of” better known as Ali-Kuli Khan. In the early days the nom-de-plume Eshte‘al al-Ebn Kalanter (Ishti‘ál ibn-i-Kalántar) was used in his writings and translations. Mírzá Muḥammad Qulíy-i-Sabziwári, a mujtahid of Yazd who was martyred Pers. (Ar. influence) the top of a mountain; a large ewer holy city 130 km SSW of Ṭīhrán, location of the Shrine of Ma‘šúmih, the sister of Imám Rišá, the eighth Imám from Qum village 20 km NE Qum (34.725643, 51.072090) village, near or now in Edirne ( <i>Memorials of the Faithful</i> , p. 63). Kalísá? Gumrug al-Kalísá or Turkish Qümruk Kilise? a small village (38.002721, 44.705264) in West Azerbaijan Province. Turkish. Konya is a city (37.873514, 32.490676) in central Anatolia. Turkish/Persian. Áq Quyúnlú also called the “White Sheep Turkomans” (Turkish Türkmen), was a Persianate Sunní Turkoman tribal confederation that ruled parts of present-day eastern Türkiye from 1378 to 1501, and in their last decades also ruled Armenia, Azerbaijan, most of Iran, and Iraq. Qará Quyúnlú also called the Black Sheep Turkomans were a Muslim Turkoman monarchy that ruled over the territory comprising present-day Azerbaijan, Georgia, Armenia, north-western Iran, eastern Türkiye, and north-eastern Iraq from about 1374 to 1468. recitation, reading, the word (“The Reading, or the Book that ought to be Read”. Titled, “The Perspicuous Book”). The Qur‘án is meant to be recited. Its verses are divided according to the rhythm of the language. Therefore, Qur‘anic recitation guides (indicated by various marks) is based on the structure (or the syntax of the sentence) and the need to pause, for breath or for effect. Imám ‘Alí explains that <i>al-Qur‘án</i> is the essence of all Holy Books and the essence of <i>al-Qur‘án</i> is contained in its first chapter. Further, the essence of the first chapter is in the first verse, and the essence of the first verse is in the first letter, B. The duration of the cycle of <i>al-Qur‘án</i> (Islám) is 1,260 years. English Qur‘an or Koran. See Furqán, maṣḥaf (a PHYSICAL, written copy of the Qur‘án), nuskhá, tajwíd. (adjective) of or pertaining to the Qur‘an (min al-Qur‘án). English Qur‘anic. of, pertaining to, or belonging to the Quraysh (Koreish) tribe; Qurayshite (Koreishite) interchangeable with Qarn, which roughly corresponds to sandy, flat hillock. al-Qurayn (25.483768, 49.597740) is a small village 12 km north of al-Hufúf in the Wáḥat al-Aḥsá‘ region. Shaykh Aḥmad al-Aḥsá‘í studied in the village as a young boy. “Koreish”, dim. of qarasha (“shark”), name of an Arab tribe in ancient Mecca (that of Muḥammad) Banú Qurayza (“Qurayziḥ”) a Jewish tribe at the oasis of Khaybar (Khaibar), 138 km north of Medina. Battle of Khaybar CE 628. relation, relationship, kinship (Qur‘án 42:23 refers to respect or love of all relatives) (Ghorban) sacrifice, offering, immolation, oblation; Mass (Christian); Eucharist (Christian). Qurbán Khán was the father of Mírzá Taqí Khán. DB 421 Amínu’lláh Qurbánpúr consolation for the eye; delight of the eye; joy, pleasure, delight; darling. “Solace of the Eyes”—title given by Siyyid
Quli (Ghuli, Gholi, Kuli) Quli Khan	Qulí ‘Alí-Qulí Khán	
Quliy-i-Sabziwari	Qulíy-i-Sabziwári	
Qulla Qum (Ghom, Gom), Qumm	Qulla Qum	
Qumi (Ghomi, Gomi), Qummi Qumrud, Qomrud Qumruq-Kilisa	Qumí (Qummi) Qumrúd Qumruq-Kilísá	
Quni (Kuni)	Quni	
Quniyah	Qúníyah	
Qununlu (Aq or Qara), Qoyunlu, Koyunlu	Áq Quyúnlú or Qará Quyúnlú	
Qur‘an, Mashaf	Qur‘án (“plural”, see Maṣḥaf)	
Qur‘ani, Qur‘anic	Qur‘ání	
Qurashi	Qurashí	
Qurayn (Qurain)	Qurayn	
Quraysh (Quraish)	Quraysh	
Qurayza (Quraiza, Koreiza), Quraytha	Qurayza[h or t]	
Qurba	Qurbá	
Qurban, pl. Qarabin	Qurbán, pl. Qarábín	
Qurban-‘Ali-i-Banna Qurbanpur Qurrat al-‘Ayn, Qurratu’l-‘Ayn	Qurbán-‘Alíy-i-Banná Qurbánpúr Qurrat al-‘Ayn, Pers. Qurratu’l-‘Ayn	

Qurrat	Qurrat	Kázim to Fátimih umm-i-Salamih of Qazvín (Táhirih—the Pure One and Zarrín-Táf—Crown of Gold). being cool and cheerful (eye); being charmed by the sight of a beloved object (the same); joy, gladness “Solace of my eyes”
Qurrat-i-‘Ayni Qurratiya Qusayy (Qusai, Kusayy or Cossai)	Qurrat-i-‘Ayní Qurratíya Quşayy	Qurratis, followers of Qurrat-i-‘Ayn Quşayy ibn Kiláb ibn Murrah; c. 400–480, was an Ishmaelite descendant of the Prophet Abraham, orphaned early on he would rise to become King of Makkah, and leader of the Quraysh tribe. He is best known for being an ancestor of the Prophet Muḥammad.
Qustas, Qistas, Qasatis Qutb ad-Din Haydar	Quştás, Qistás, pl. Qasátís Quṭb ad-Dín Ḥaydar	balance, scales 10-11th century Persian Sufi mystic and founder of the mystic Ḥaydariya sect
Qutb ad-Din Qutb al-Aqtab Qutb, Aqtab	Quṭb ad-Dín Quṭb al-Aqṭáb Quṭb, pl. Aqṭab	pivot or axis of the faith “Axis of the Axes”, a description applied to Mullá Ḥusayn axis, axle; pole (astronomy, geography, electricity); pivot; leader; authority, leading personality, celebrity (chiefly used in the plural). Quṭb, is one of the highest titles of Sufism and Muḥammad assumes the title of quṭb al-aqṭab (pole of the poles or the major polestar). Quṭb ar-raḥá pivot (of something; figuratively.)
Qutr, Aqtar	Quṭr, pl. Aqṭar	region, quarter; district, section; tract of land; zone; country, land; diameter (of a circle); diagonal; calibre, bore (of a tube)
Quwa, Quwat, Quwan	Qúwa[h or t], pl. Qúwát, Quwan	strength; vigour; potency; power, force; intensity; violence, vehemence; courage, pluck; faculty, ability, capability, aptitude; efficacy, efficiency, potential; (electric) energy, power, capacity, output; armed force, troop;—qúwát armed forces; troops. bi’l-qúwa[h or t], with power, powerfully, vigorously.
Quzih-Kuh	Qúzih-Kúh	may refer to a part of the mountain range to the south of Bavánát
<b>R</b>		
Ra Ra’a, Yara, Ra’y, Ru’ya	Rá’ Ra’á, Yará, Ra’y, Ru’ya	Arabic letter to see; to behold, descry, perceive, notice, observe, discern (something); to look (at something as), regard (something as), consider, deem, think (something to be ...); to judge; to be of the opinion (that), believe, think (that); to express ones opinion; to feel (that); to deem appropriate, think proper (something), decide (on something, to do something); to consider, contemplate
Ra’d, Ru’ud Ra’fa, Ra’afa	Ra’d, pl. Ru’úd Ra’fa[h or t], Ra’áfa[h or t]	thunder mercy, compassion, pity: kindness graciousness. Hence, ra’fatí
Ra’id, Ruwwad	Rá’id, pl. Ruwwád	visitor; scout, reconnoiterer; boy scout; explorer, pioneer; leader; precept, guiding principle. rule (of conduct)
Ra’in	Rá’in, pl. Ru’áh, Ru’yán, Ru’á, Ri’á’	shepherd, herdsman; guardian, keeper, protector; patron, sponsor; pastor (Christian)
Ra’ina	Rá’iná	(a form of address coined by the companions of the Prophet used in addressing him and it happened to be somewhat homophonous with a Hebrew word meaning ‘evil’; therefore the Muslims were cautioned against using the expression) ‘regard us’, ‘look at us’, ‘listen to us’, ‘have care for us, our shepherd. Qur’án 2:104: “Believers, do not say [to the Prophet] ‘rá’iná’, but say ‘unẓurná’. See Unẓurná.
Ra’is, Ru’asa’	Ra’ís, pl. Ru’asá’	one at the head, or in charge, of; head; chieftain; leader; chief, boss; rais; director; head-master, principal, chairman; governor; president; manager, superintendent; conductor (music); superior (as distinguished from subordinate); (military) captain
Ra’isa (Raisa, Raissa, Ra’eesah) Ra’s, Ru’us, Ar’us	Ra’ísa[h] Ra’s (m. & f.), pl. Ru’ús, Ar’us	(fem. of Ra’ís) manageress; directress; mother superior head (also as a enumerative of cattle); chief, chieftain, head, leader; upper part, upper end; tip; top, summit, peak; vertex, apex; extremity, end; promontory, headland, cape (geography); main part. Araxes (Ar’us, “Aras”) River forms the NW border of Iran. In Islamic times, the Araxes became known in Arabic parlance as ar-Ra’s. This Arabic name led Muslim’s to connect the Araxes with the Aşḥáb

Ra'su'l-Himar, Sar-i-Khar Ra'uf	Ra'su'l-Ḥimár, Pers. Sar-i- <u>Khar</u> Ra'úf	ar-Ra's of the Qur'án 25:38, 50:12. 'Abdu'l-Bahá said the "Companions of Ras" (ar-Ra's, Aras or Araxes River) refers to Zoroaster and the Zoroastrians. Máh-Kú is to the west and Qal'ah <u>Chihríq</u> to the SW of the Araxes River. Ra's al-Krúm ("Ras el-Krum"), the northern point or headland, Haifa (32.834961, 34.985320). "Krúm" (since in Mt. Carmel area) is more likely to be Kurúm.
Ra'y (Ray, Rai), Ara'	Ra'y, Pers. Ráy (variation), pl. Árá'	ass's head, someone that cannot be trusted merciful, compassionate; kind, benevolent; gracious. ar-Ra'úf divine name the Compassionate opinion, view; idea, notion, concept, conception; advice, suggestion, proposal; (Islamic Law) subjective opinion, decision hued on one's individual judgement (not on the Qur'án and Sunna). Persian variation of the meaning for road, path.
Raba, Rubuw	Rabá (Rabá', Rubúw)	to increase; to grow; to grow up; to exceed, (a number) Form II to make or let grow; to raise, rear, bring up (someone); to educate; to teach, instruct (a child); to breed, raise (e.g., poultry, cattle); to develop (e.g., a method) Form III to practice usury Form IV to make grow, augment, increase (something); to exceed (a number, an age, a measure) Form V to be brought up, be educated; to be bred, be raised. See Riban
Rabah Rabb al-A'la, Rabb-i-A'la	Rabáh Rabb al-A'lá, Pers. Rabb-i-A'lá	gain, profit; a kind of cat "Lord the Most High" or "Exalted Lord" (a designation of the Báb)
Rabb, Arbab	Rabb, pl. Arbáb	lord; master; owner, proprietor (Islamic law); (with following genitive) one possessed of, endowed with, having to do with, etc. (the Lord = God)
Rabba, Rabbat Rabbani	Rabba[t], pl. Rabbát Rabbání	mistress; lady divine, godly; pertaining to God; a doctor of divinity. Surname given by 'Abdu'l-Bahá to Shoghi Effendi to distinguish him from his cousins (see Afnán and <u>Shahíd</u> ). See <i>Priceless Pearl</i> , p. 17. Also used by his siblings: Ḥusayn, Riyáḍ (Riad), Rúḥangíz and Mihrangíz.
Rabbi Rabbihi	Rabbí Rabbihí	my lord His Lord. Aḥmad ibn Muḥammad ibn 'Abd Rabbihí, <i>al-'Iqd al-Faríd</i> (The Precious (Priceless or Unique) Necklace)
Rabbiya'l-Abha Rabi'	Rabbíya'l-Abhá Rabí'	"My Lord, the Most Glorious" spring, springtime, vernal season; name of the third and fourth months of the Muslim year
Rabi', Rabi'a	Rábí', fem. Rábí'a[h], Pers. Rábí'ih	fourth (fem. fourth "female"); making a fourth. Bahá'u'lláh's family lived four months with the Rábí'ih family in 'Akká. The house is adjacent to the small Shrine of <u>Shaykh Ghánim</u> (the building with two small, green domes, east of bend in SE corner of Salah and Basri St, coord. 32.919514, 35.068102).
Rabi'a, Rabaya	Rabí'a[h], pl. Rabáya	guard. Brothers <u>Shaybah</u> ibn Rabí'ah (c. 560–624) and 'Utbah ibn Rabí'ah (c. 563–624), and nephew Walíd ibn 'Utbah were killed in a 3 × 3 match before the Battle of Badr in 624.
Rabi'u'l-Awwal (Rabi'u'l-Avval)	Rabí'u'l-Awwal (Rabí'u'l-Avval)	third month in Islamic calendar. The first [month] or beginning of spring, referring to its position in the pre-Islamic Arabian calendar.
Rabi'u'th-Thani (Rabi' al-Athir)	Rabí'u'th- <u>Thání</u>	fourth month in Islamic calendar. (the second/last spring). Also known as Rabí' al- <u>Ákhir</u> .
Rabigh	Rábigh	Rábigh is an ancient town on the Red Sea coast about halfway between Medina and Mecca. It is about 16 km NW of Masjid Míqát al-Juhfah
Rada, Rawd (Raud)	Ráda (Rawd)	to walk about, move about, prowl; to look. Form IV to want (something, to do something), wish, have a mind, be willing (to do something); to want to have (something). Form VIII to repair; to explore (something). <i>Aráda</i> want (to), <i>Aradtu</i> , wanted
Rada'u'r-Ruh (Rada'r-Ruh, Rada'ar-Ruh)	Rádí'u'r-Rúh	"Contented spirit", name given to Mullá Muḥammad-Riḍáy-i-Manshádí by Bahá'u'lláh. [Raḍ'ar-Rúh, Raḍa'r-Rúh and Raḍíur-Rúh all appear to be incorrect]
Radawi, Radavi (Razavi) Radd, Rudud	Raḍawí, Pers. Raḍaví Radd. pl. Rudúd	Ústán (province) Raḍawí <u>Khurásán</u> , in the NE of Iran return; restoration, restitution; refund, reimbursement; repayment, requital; repulsion; warding off, parrying;

Radi	Rađí	denial, refusal; rejection; reply, answer; reflection (e.g., of light); refutation; attribution (to)
Radi, Radiya	Ráđíf, fem. Rádíya[h or t]	content, pleased. See Mahíd
Radifa	Rádifa[t]	contented, satisfied, pleased, willing, acquiescent; pleasing, pleasant, agreeable
Radiy (Razi), Radiya (Raziya)	Ráđiy, fem. Rádíya[h or t]	second trumpet blast on Day of Resurrection (Qur'án 39:69)—Bahá'u'lláh
Radiy, Radiya (Razieh), Ardiya'	Rađíy, fem. Rađíya[h or t], pl. Arđiyá'	willingly, with pleasure. Pers. fem. also "Ráđiyyih".
Radiya, Ridan, Ridwan, Marda	Rađiya (Riđan, Riđwán, Marđá[h])	satisfied, content; pleasant, agreeable. Pers. fem. also "Rađiyih".
Raf', Rif'a	Raf', fem. Rif'a[h or t]	to be satisfied, be content. Riđan (contentment, satisfaction; agreement); Riđwán (consent, assent, agreement, acceptance, approval, sanction; good will, favour; pleasure, delight). See Marđáh
Rafi	Ráfi'	lifting, hoisting (also, of a flag); elevation; raise, raising, stepping up (of prices, of temperatures, etc.); setting up; erection; abolition; lift, (e.g., of a ban); remedy, elimination, removal; remission (of a tax), abrogation; submission, filing (e.g., of a report);—fem. height, elevation (e.g., of a structure); high rank or standing.
Rafi, Rafi'a	Rafí', fem. Rafí'a[h or t]	one who raises or exalts (bearer, crane, hoist); adducing; putting in the nominative case; a plaintiff; a high mountain
Rafi' ad-Darajat	Rafí' ad-Daraját	high, high-ranking; lofty, exalted, sublime; loud (voice, sound); thin, fine, delicate; exquisite, refined, subtle; artistic. Rafí' (or Qal'ih Rafí') small village 14 km NSE Sar Púl-i-Zaháb.
Rafi'a, Rafa'i'	Rafí'a[h], pl. Rafá'i'	The One Who is Exalted in Rank
Rafi'i	Rafí'í	legal case brought before the competent authorities; a document submitted to a proper authority
Rafidi, Arfad	Ráfíđí, pl. Arfáđ	Ardikán Ḥasan-i-Záđih Rafí'í, a Knight of Bahá'u'lláh
Rafi-i-Khayyat	Rafí'-i-Khayyát	apostate, renegade, turncoat; disloyal, rebellious; bigoted, fanatical
Rafiq, Rufaqa', Rifaq	Rafíq, pl. Rufaqa', Rifáq	companion, attendant; escort; buddy, friend; comrade (in Marxist terminology); associate, partner; accomplice; kind (to), mild, gentle, tender
Rafiq, Rafiqat	Rafíqa, pl. Rafíqát	woman companion; girl-friend; sweetheart; mistress, par amour
Rafsanjan (Rafsinjan)	Rafsanján	city and council in Kirman province, Iran
Raghib, Raghaba	Rághib, pl. Raghaba[t]	desiring, desirous
Raha, Rahat, Rah	Ráha, pl. Ráhát, Ráh	rest, repose; recreation; ease, leisure; vacation; comfort;—pl. palm of the hand, hand
Raha', Ruha'	Rahá', Ruhá'	wide (plain); ar-Ruhá' or ar-Rahá', ancient Edessa, now Şanlurfa
Rahbar	Rahbar	Pers. a way-guide, escort; demonstration, proof, "leader"
Rahbar-i-Mu'azzam	Rahbar-i-Mu'azzam	Pers. "supreme leader", commonly used as a sign of respect, although the 1989 Iranian constitution simply designates them as "leader" (rahbar)
Rahib	Rahíb	dreadful, awful, fearful, terrible; solemn, grave
Rahib, Ruhban	Ráhíb, pl. Ruhbán	monk (Christian), a pious person, a devotee, a hermit
Rahiba, Rahibat	Ráhíba (fem.), pl. Ráhíbat	nun (Christian)
Rahil	Ráhíl	Rachel
Rahil, Ruhhal, Rahilun	Ráhíl, pl. Ruḥḥal	departing leaving, parting; traveling; (pl. ráhílún) deceased, late
Rahim Khan, Rahimkhan	Raḥím <u>Khán</u>	Saráb-i-Raḥím <u>Khán</u> (Sarab-e Rahim Khan) village (36.800488, 46.296035) in Bukán County, West Azerbaijan Province, Iran. 145 km south Tabríz.
Rahim, Ruhama, Ruhum	Raḥím, pl. Ruḥamá', Ruḥúm	merciful, compassionate, one of the names (ar-Raḥím) of God. Raḥím is written as رَحْمَن, i.e. the "i" is a dagger alif that is not a consonant. See Bismi'lláhi'r-Raḥmání'r-Raḥím.
Rahimiyan	Raḥímíyán	UHJ 63–86, p. 620
Rahimpur	Raḥímpúr	Díjaz-i-Raḥím Púr ("Rahim Pur", "Dizaj-e Rahim Pur"), village, West Azerbaijan Province, Iran. 17 km SSE of Urmia (37.409444, 45.104167)
Rahiq	Raḥíq	Pers. the best wine; nectar; pure, clear, generous (wine); a kind of perfume
Rahiq-i-Makhtum	Raḥíq-i-Makḥtúm	sealed choice wine. A title by A. H. Ishráq-Khávárí. See Maykhána.

Rahjird (Rahjerd, Rahgird, Rah Gerd)	Ráhjird	is a village (34.389203, 50.366349) in Qom County, Qom Province
Rahm (Ruhm)	Raḥm	Pers. compassion, commiseration
Rahma	Raḥma[t]	pity, compassion; human understanding, sympathy, kindness; mercy. Pers. A gift of the divine mercy; rain, a woman's name; pity, compassion, commiseration; pardon, forgiveness.
Rahman	Raḥmán	merciful, compassionate (God). ar-Raḥmán the Merciful (i.e. God), the Most Gracious. The Báb permitted this phrase to be tattooed on the chest of women, in the most beautiful calligraphy.
Rahmani	Raḥmání	divine
Rahmatu'llah	Raḥmatu'lláh	Mercy of God. Raḥmatu'lláh 'Alá'í (Hájí Mullá Rhamatollah)
Rahnama, Rahanmay, Rahnamun	Ráhnamá, Ráhnamáy, Ráhnamún	Pers. showing the way; a guide; a chamberlain; a lord, prince
Raja	Raja	yearning, mystical station of yearning or longing for divine grace
Raja'a, Rija'a, Ruju, Raj'a, Rij'a	Raja'a[h], Rij'a[t], Rujú', Pers. Raj'a[h]	to come back, come again, return; to resort, turn (to); begin again, resume (the return of a specific person in a future time). e.g. Rij'at-Ḥusayní (Imám Ḥusayn)
Raja'i (Rajaei, Rajae, Rajai)	Rajá'í	Pers. (Turkish Reçai) is a given name and surname
Rajaba, Rajiba, Rajab	Rajaba, Rajiba (varn. Rajab)	to be afraid, be awed (respect, honour). Rajab is seventh month in Islamic calendar
Rajab-i-Haddad	Rajab-i-Ḥaddád	DB 487
Rajfa	Rajfa[t]	(nomen vicis) trepidation, tremor; shudder, shiver; agitation, earthquake
Rajifa	Rájifa[t]	first trumpet blast on Day of Resurrection (Qur'án 39:69)—the Báb
Rajm, Rujam	Rajm, pl. Rujam	stoning;—pl. missile. The Qur'án does not prescribe stoning as a punishment for any crime.
Rajul, Rijal, Rijalat	Rajul, pl. Rijál	man;—(pl. rijálát) great, important men, leading personalities, men of distinction. See Imra'.
Rak'a, Raka'at	Rak'a[h], (variation Rukú'), pl. Raka'át	a bending of the torso from an upright position, followed by two prostrations (in Muslim prayer ritual). The recitation of specifically revealed verses accompanied by a prescribed set of genuflections and other movements. Yarka' imperfect form of the verb.
Raka'a, Ruku', Ruku'at	Raka'a, Rukú'	1. to bend the body, bow (especially in prayer); to kneel down, drop to one's knees. 2. Rukú' (pl. ruku'át) can also roughly mean passage, periscope or stanza—it is used to denote a group of thematically related verses in the Qur'án. Longer chapters (surá) in the Qur'án are usually divided into several ruku'át, so that the reciters could identify when to make ruku' in Ṣaláh without breaking an ongoing topic in the Quranic text. There are 558 ruku'át in the Qur'án. Yarka' imperfect form of the verb.
Rakhsh	Rakhsh	Pers. lightning; the rainbow; reflection of light; a mixture of red and white; a face marked with moles; a mottled or partridge-coloured horse; swift; a horse; name of the horse of the celebrated Rustam; happy, fortunate, prosperous; joyful; commencement; happiness, prosperity
Ram	Rám	Pers. obedient, obsequious; tame, domestic; happy, cheerful; industrious; shrewd; alacrity; affluence, plenty; name of the inventor of the lute; the twenty-first day of the month; name of the angel who presides over that day; going, passing by, penetrating
Ramadan (Ramazan)	Ramaḏán (Pers. Ramazán)	ninth month in Islamic calendar. Time of "intense heat, scorched ground and shortness of rations" (burning heat)
Ramal	Ramal	name of a poetical meter
Ramda'	Ramḏá'	sun-baked ground
Ramin, Rumah	Rámin, pl. Rumáh	throwing; thrower, hurler; marksman; rifleman (Syrian military). Jabal Rumáh ("Archer's Hill", 24-502257, 39.612163) name given to a rock outcrop after the battle of Uḥud.
Raml, Ramala (Ramleh, Ramlih), Rimal	Raml, fem. Ramla[h], pl. Rimál	sand. ar-Ramlah (Heb. Ramla) a city in central Israel on the Jerusalem-Tel Aviv highway. Maḥaṭṭat ar-Raml ("Ramleh") is a neighbourhood of Alexandria, Egypt. 'ilm ar-raml or ḍarb ar-raml geomancy (divination by means of figures or lines in the sand). See Maḥaṭṭat ar-Raml



Ramy	Ramy	under Maḥaṭṭa. (act or process of) throwing, flinging, shooting, etc. Ramy al-Jamarát literally, "throwing of the jamarát" [place of pebbles], figuratively, "the stoning of the devil. See Jamra.
Ramz, Rumuz	Ramz, pl. Rúmúz	sign, nod, wink, motion; hint; allusion, intimation; allegory; riddle; symbol, symbolic figure, emblem, character; secret sign, code sign. ar-ramz al-munamnam ("the ornamented symbol"), an elevated rhyming title of Bahá'u'lláh.
Ransom-Kehler	Ransom-Kehler	Keith Ransom-Kehler (1876–1933), born Nannie Keith Bean (known later solely by her mother's maiden name of Keith). American Bahá'í lecturer and world traveller; designated by Shoghi Effendi as the first American Bahá'í martyr and, posthumously, the first woman appointed as a Hand of the Cause of God. Shoghi Effendi sent her on a special assignment in Iran to 1. represent the National Spiritual Assembly of the Bahá'ís of the United States and Canada, and on behalf of Shoghi Effendi; 2. to petition Riḍá Sháh Pahlaví to remove the ban on the entry and distribution of Bahá'í literature in Iran and also to secure the lifting of all the limitations that had for years been imposed on the Iranian Bahá'í community. Died of smallpox in Iṣfahán.
Raqasha	Raqasha	to variegate, make multi-coloured (something). Form II to adorn, embellish, decorate (something)
Raqib, Ruqaba'	Raqib, pl. Ruqabá'	vigilant, watchful; guardian, keeper, warden; watcher, observer, lookout; spy; overseer, supervisor, inspector; controller, control officer; postal censor; sergeant (Syrian military)
Raqim, Raqa'im	Raqím, pl. Raqá'im	inscription, tablet; letter, message; "essay" (in <i>Letters &amp; Essays</i> ). A writing, a book; especially that which records the history of the Seven Sleepers (Aṣḥáb al-Kahf (see listing), "Companions of the cave"); their dog; also their village, or the mountain and cave in which they slept.—pl. books; epistles, writings.
Raqiq, Ariqqa', Riqaq	Raqíq, pl. Ariqqá', Riqáq	slave, slaves (singular and collective); flat loaf of bread; thin; slender, slim; line, delicate; soft, tender, gentle; sensitive, tactful, discreet, prudent
Raqqa (Raqa, Riqqa), Rakka	Raqqa	to be or become thin, delicate, fine; to be tender, soft; to be pure, clear, limpid (water); to soften, relent (toward someone), have pity, feel compassion, have sympathy (for). ar-Raqqah is a city in Syria located on the northeast bank of the Euphrates River, 170 kilometres ESE of Aleppo.
Raqqi Raqsha'	Raqqí Raqshá'	of or from ar-Raqqah (from raqasha, to variegate, make multi-coloured) shape, beauty and ability to attract of a serpent. Female serpent, described as being marked with mottled black and white spots. "She-serpent", title given to the Imám-Jum'ih of Iṣfahán, Mír Muḥammad-Ḥusayn Kḥátúnábádí.
Rasa'il wa Raqa'im	Rasá'il wa Raqá'im	title of a book by Mírzá Faḍl that was translated as "Letters & Essays". See risála and raqím
Rasafa, Rusafa Rashad (variation Rishad)	Raṣáfa (or Ruṣáfa) Raṣhád (Riṣhád)	firmness, compactness. ar-Raṣáfa, east bank of Baghdád
Rashad Rashada	Raṣhad Raṣhada	integrity of conduct; reason, good sense, senses; maturity; garden peppergrass ( <i>Lepidium sativum</i> ) integrity of conduct, straightforwardness, forthrightness
Rashh	Raṣhh	to be on the right way, follow the right course, be well guided, not go astray (especially, in religious matters); to have the true faith, be a true believer; to become sensible, become mature, grow up; to come of age
Rashh-i-'Ama	Raṣhh-i-'Amá'	secretion (of a fluid); perspiration, sweating; leaking, leakiness; filtering, filtration, percolation; oozing, trickling; cold, catarrh
Rashid (Rashed), Rashida, Rashidun	Ráshid, fem. Ráshida, pl. Raṣhidún	"Sprinkling from a Cloud", often roughly translated as "Sprinkling of the Cloud of Unknowing". First poem by Bahá'u'lláh after His release from the Black Pit, Tíhrán. 'Amá symbolizes the First Invisible Substance. <i>Call of the Divine Beloved</i> uses "The clouds of the realms above". Many writers, reason unknown, omit the final ḥamza.
		following the right way, rightly guided, having the true faith; sensible, reasonable; of full legal age, major;—pl.

Rashid (Rasheed), Rashida, Rushada	Rashíd, fem. Rashída, pl. Rushadá'	Rashídún, Rashídín, Rightly-Guided, the first four Caliphs (Sunní Islám) rightly guided, following the right way; having the true faith; reasonable, rational, intelligent, discriminating, discerning; mature;—pl. of full legal age, major
Rashid ad-Din Sinan	Rashíd ad-Dín Sinán	a leader of the Syrian branch of the Nizárí Ismá'ílí state ("the Assassins"), and a figure in the history of the crusades. Was known by the crusaders as the "Old Man of the Mountain" (Shaykh al-Jabal). He went to the Alamút valley, the centre of the Hashsháshín, as a youth.
Rashid Khalifa	Rashíd Khalífa	Dr Rashíd Khalífa (1935–1990) was an Egyptian-American biochemist. He later claimed to be a messenger of God but not a prophet. He believed that the beliefs and practices of Islam should be based on the Qur'án alone. From 1968 he used computers to analyze the frequency of letters and words in the Qur'án. He claimed that the Qur'án, unlike the hadiths, was incorruptible because it contained a mathematical structure based on the number 19.
Rashsha, Rashsh	Rashsha (Rashsh)	to spatter, splash, spurt (a liquid); to spray (a liquid); to sprinkle (something, with, on); to splatter, spatter, bespatter (something, with water, etc.); to water (something)
Rasht	Rasht	city in province of Gilán
Rashti	Rashtí	of or from Rasht. See Sayyid Kázim Rashtí.
Rasiq (Rasikh), Rasiqun	Rásiq, pl. Rásiqún	firmly established, deep-rooted; grounded, firmly fixed, stable; conversant (with something), thoroughly versed, completely at home (in a field). Dr Shápúr Rásikh 1924–2021, Bahá'í educationalist, sociologist, scholar, author.
Rasiqun fi'l-'ilm	ar-Rásiqún fi'l-'ilm	those deeply rooted in knowledge (Súfí terminology)
Rasm	Rasm	Pers. marking out, drawing, writing; a law, canon, rule, regulation, precept, habit, custom, mode, manner, usage. Rasm (rite, formality and rule) affects everyone. Rasm (custom) has made it easy for the clergy to control the general population. <i>Hidden Words</i> Arabic no. 2. See sha'n.
Rasm, Rusum, Rusumat	Rasm, pl. Rusúm, Rusúmát	drawing (e.g., as a subject in school);—(pl. rusúm, rusúmát) a drawing; sketch; graph; picture; photograph; illustration; pattern (e.g., on a fabric);—(pl. rusúm) trace, impression; designation, mark; inscription, legend; record, notes; (official) document, (legal) instrument; writing; design; prescription, regulation; ceremony, form, formality; rate, fee, tax, due. Rasm is an Arabic writing script often used in the early centuries of Classical Arabic literature (CE 7th to early 11th century)—essentially Arabic script without dots (i'jám) and vowel marks (ḥarakát)—also known as Arabic skeleton script.
Rass	Rass	digging (a well or grave); the beginning of anything; first attack or symptom (of a fever or love); burying; hiding, secreting; making peace, reconciling; a well constructed with stones; name of a certain well in which the people of Thamúd imprisoned one of their prophets until he died. Aṣḥábí (ahli) ar-Rass—name given to these people. ar-Rass town 350 km WNW Riyadh.
Rast, Rastan	Rást, pl. Rástán	Pers. right, true; good, just, sincere, upright; straight, even, level; right (opposed to left); complete; actually, certainly, surely, truly; name of a note in music
Rastagar	Rastagár	Pers. safe, free, escaped, bountiful (Rastigar, Rastegar)
Rastakhiz	Rastákhíz	Pers. resurrection. Rastakhiz Party (Hizb-i-Rastákhíz "Resurgence party") founded on 2 March 1975 by Muḥammad Ridá Pahlaví, the Sháh of Iran. The party was intended as Iran's new single party, holding a monopoly on political activity in Iran, and to which all Iranians were required to belong. The Bahá'ís refused to join. It survives today in exile as an Iranian monarchist party opposing the Islamic Republic created when the Pahlavi dynasty was overthrown.
Rastaq (Rastagh, Rostaq)	Rastáq	a town (28.445751, 55.075400) 110 km SE of Nayriz, in Fars Province.
Rasul (Rassoul), Rusul, Rasulan	Rasúl, pl. Rusul, Pers. also Rasúlán	messenger; emissary; envoy, delegate; apostle (Christian). Term for a figure of salvation—Messenger of God (AND a Prophet). Persian plural may also be Rasúlin. Compare

Rasul Allah, Rasulu'llah	Rasúl Alláh, Pers. Rasúlu'lláh	with Nabí. Messenger of God. "Divine Manifestation" in the Bahá'í Writings. See Sultán ar-Rusul.
Ratl	Raṭl, pl. Artál	rotl, a weight (449.28 g; in Syr. 3.202 kg, in Beirut and Aleppo = 2.566 kg)
Rawan	Rawán	Pers. life, soul, spirit; the reasonable soul; the heart; the heart; brisk, active (sale); mounted, riding; running; flowing, fluid; lawful, proper; text; reading; forthwith, immediately, quickly
Rawandiz, Rawanduz Rawd (Raud), Rawda (Rauda), Ridan	Rawándiz, Rawánduz Rawḍ, fem. Rawḍa[h or t]	city (36.608285, 44.523910) in NE Iraq and a river (Isfahani Pers. Rawḍih) garden; meadow.—pl. rawḍ, riyád ("riaz", "riyaz", "reyz"; kindergarten, nursery school), fem. rawḍát; training or breaking in (a colt) and ríḍán. Riyád was the name of a brother of Shoghi Effendi. ar-Riyád ("Riyad", "Riyadh") is the capital of Saudi Arabia.
Rawda-Khwan (Rawdih-Khwan)	Rawḍa- <u>Kh</u> wán (Rawḍih- <u>Kh</u> wán)	Pers. an eulogist of, or one who prays over, the dead. Note: since a و (wáw) after a ح (kh) may not be pronounced, it may be written as rawḍa- <u>kh</u> án.
Rawda-Khwani (Rawdih-Khwani)	Rawḍa- <u>Kh</u> wání (Rawḍih- <u>Kh</u> wání)	Pers. "lament recitation". A traditional recital by Shí'a Muslims of the sufferings of Imám Ḥusayn. Note: since a و (wáw) after a ح (kh) may not be pronounced, may be written as rawḍa- <u>kh</u> ání (see PDC p. 93).
Rawdat as-Safa, Rawdatu's-Safa	Rawḍat aṣ-Ṣafá, Pers. Rawḍatu's-Ṣafá	Gardens of Purity. <i>Tárikh Rawḍatu's-Ṣafáy-i-Násirí</i> by Riḍá Qulí <u>Kh</u> án Hidáyat
Rawdiy-i-Kafi	Rawḍiy-i-Káfi	<i>Rawḍiy-i-Káfi</i> , concerning Zawrá' (the western side of Baghdád)
Rawh (Rauh) Rawh wa rayhan Rawha' (Rauha', Roha, Rooha)	Rawḥ Rawḥ wa rayḥán Rawḥá'	refreshment 'with joy and radiance' related to Ráḥa[h] ("rest"). The eastern side of Baghdád (split by the Tigris River) was known (by Persians) as ar-Rawḥá' (supposedly the wide-spreading or the shallow). See az-Zawrá'. ar-Rawḥá', a small place 62 km SW of Medina, was named after a king from Yemen who is said to have passed by and stayed there. There is a well, Bi'r ar-Rawḥá' (Bi'r ar-Rawḥá', "Well of Souls", 24.078195, 39.161778), and nearby is Bi'r ash-Shifá' ("Healing well", or also Bi'r ar-Rawḥá') (24.077791, 39.162389). Here Muḥammad and His companions rested on their march to Badr (CE 624). Abú-Sufyán and the Meccans also rested here after the battle of Uḥud (CE 625).
Rawhani (Rauhani) Rawi, Rawiyan	Rawḥání Ráwí, pl. Ráwiyán	Pers. good, agreeable, clean and pure (place) one who narrates the words of another, who alleges that he said so and so; a historian, a narrator, teller
Rawiy Rawshan (Raushan) Rawshani Rawza	Rawíy Rawshán, pl. Rawáshin Rawshání Rawza[h]	final letter, rhyming letter (in Arabic verse); rhyme skylight, scuttle  (Rauza, Rouza, Roza Rozza, Roseh) Perso-Arabic term ("shrine" or "tomb") derived through Persian from the Arabic rawḍah, but extended to mean a tomb surrounded by a garden as at Agra and Aurangabad. The Taj Mahal has been described as a rawza-i munawwárah (Perso-Arabic: rawḍah-i-munawwárah), meaning the illumined or illustrious tomb in a garden.
Raya, Rayat	Ráya[h or t], pl. Ráyát	banner, flag. ar-Ráyat as-Sawdá' ("The Black Banner" or "The Black Standard") also known as ar-Ráyat al-'Uqáb ("The Banner of the Eagle") or simply as) Ráyah-ar "The Banner") is one of the flags flown by Muḥammad in Muslim tradition. It was used by Abú Muslim in his uprising leading to the Abbasid Revolution in 747 and is therefore associated with the Abbasid Caliphate in particular. It is also an Islamic symbol heralding the advent of the Mahdí—from the ḥadīth that whenever it was unfurled at <u>Kh</u> urásán, it would signalize the advent of God's new Revelation on earth. Mullá Ḥusayn took a black flag from Mashhad (now in Raḍawí <u>Kh</u> urásán Ústán, a province) to <u>Sh</u> aykh Ṭabarsí. See <u>Ch</u> áwush.
Rayb (Raib) Rayhan (Rauhan, Reyhan), Rayhana	Rayb Rayḥán, fem. Rayḥána[h]	doubt; suspicion; uncertainty ease, fragrant herb, sweet basil. Rayḥána bint Zayd, a Jewish wife of Muḥammad.
Raytu'l-'Ayn	Ráytu'l-'Ayn	Pers. "vision of the eye". See Ra'y

Raytu'llah Rayy (Raz, Ray, Rey, Raghes)	Ráytú'lláh Rayy	Pers. "I saw God". See Ra'y an ancient capital city of the Medes to the east of <u>Shahr-i-Ray</u> (SE <u>Tíhrán</u> ). Ráz, an older name.
Razaqa, Razzaq	Razaqa[h], Pers. Razzáq	to provide with the means of subsistence (to someone; said of God); to bestow (upon someone something, material or spiritual possessions; said of God), endow (someone with); to bless (someone with, especially with a child); Pers. dispenser, disposer of; an attribute of God, as the provider of the necessities of life, the giver of daily bread; providence.
Razi	Rází	Pers. inhabitant of Ráz. Abú Bakr Muḥammad Zakariyá Rází, also known Rhazes or Rasis (854–925), was a Persian polymath, physician, alchemist, philosopher, and important figure in the history of medicine. He also wrote on logic, astronomy and grammar.
Raziq	Rázíq	giver of the necessities of life; providence. ar-Rázíq, the Maintainer, the Provider (one of the 99 attributes of God)
Ri'asa, Riyasa	Rí'ása, Riyása	leadership, leading position; management, direction; chairmanship; presidency, presidentship; supervision, superintendency
Riban (Riba'), Ribawan, Ribayan	Riban (Riba'), dual Ribawán (or Ribayán)	interest, but usually usurious interest; usury; gain in selling, profit. Qur'án 3:130, 4:161, 30:39 and most importantly 2:275–2:280. Muslims generally interpret usury as including all interest. However, according to the Báb ( <i>Persian Bayan</i> , p. 181), the Qur'án does not forbid interest: "Most important, he [the Báb] denied the validity [of the generally accepted interpretation] of the Quranic law against usury, maintaining that interest on money may be taken." Vahid Rafati, <i>The development of Shaykhí thought in Shí'í Islam</i> , p. 152. See fá'id, ribawí, and the root rabá.
Ribat (Robat, Rubat), Ribatat, Rubut	Ribát, pl. Ribátát, Rubuṭ	ribbon, band; ligature, ligament; bandage; dressing (of a wound); bond, fetter, shackle;—pl. inn for travellers, caravansary; hospice (for Sufis or the poor).
Ribat (Robat, Rubat), Rubut, Arbita	Ribát, pl. Ribát, Rubuṭ, Arbita[h or t]	ribbon, band, lace; ligature, ligament; bandage; dressing (of a wound); bond, fetter, shackle;—pl. (ribát, rubuṭ) inn for travellers, caravanserai; hospice (for Sufis or the poor). Rubát Karím is a city (35.471603, 51.084752) 36 km SW of <u>Tíhrán</u> .
Ribawi	Ribawí	usurious
Rida'	Riḍá'	foster relationship
Rida', Ardiya	Ridá', pl. Ardiya	loose outer garment, cloak, robe; (lady's) dress, gown; attire, costume
Rida', Riza'	Riḍá', Pers. Rizá' & Riḍá	(Pers. "Reza") contentment, contentedness, satisfaction; agreement, consent, assent, acceptance, approval, sanction; propitiation, conciliation. "good-pleasure". Mystical station in which one finds absolute peace and inner pleasure in relation to life in general.
Rida'i, Riday	Riḍá'í (Riḍáy)	Pers. (Rezaei, Rezaee, Rezai, Rezaie, Rezayee, or Rezayi) "of Riḍá' (Reza)"
Rida'u'r-Ruh	Riḍá'u'r-Rúh	"Contentment of the spirit". This is the preferred name, based on Arabic grammar and "Riḍá", for Mullá Muḥammad-Riḍáy-i-Manṣhádí, see the Ráqlí'u'r-Rúh entry.
Rida-Quli	Riḍá-Qulí	Riḍá-Qulí, Mírzá. Half-brother of Bahá'u'lláh who kept apart from Him and hid his relationship.
Riday-i-Qannad	Riḍáy-i-Qannád	
Riday-i-Saffar	Riḍáy-i-Şaffár	
Ridwan, Ridwan	Riḍwán, fem. Riḍwána[h], Per. Riḍván	consent, assent, agreement, acceptance, approval, sanction; good will, favour; pleasure, delight. It is sometimes translated as 'paradise', 'heaven', 'tabernacle' and 'garden'. See Raḍiya. Name given to two gardens significant in Bahá'í history: the garden of Najíbíyah owned by Najíb Páshá outside Baghdád (≈33.344433, 44.378333, area now occupied by the Baghdad Medical City—22 April–2 May 1863); and the Na'mayn Garden (32.915208, 35.090687). See Na'mayn.
Ridwani, Ridvani	Riḍwání	Pers. (Ar. influence) belonging to Paradise, used as surname
Ridwaniya, Ridvaniyyah Ridwanu'l-'Adl, Ridvanu'l-'Adl	Riḍwáníya[h], Pers. Riḍvániyya[h] Riḍwánu'l-'Adl	used as Persian fem. name (Ridvaniyeh), satisfaction "The Garden of Justice" by Bahá'u'lláh

Ridwanu'l-Iqrar, Ridvanu'l-Iqrar Ridwanu'llah, Ridvanu'llah Rif (Riff), Aryraf	Riḍwánu'l-Iqrár Riḍwánu'lláh Ríf, pl. Aryáf	"The Garden of Confession" by Bahá'u'lláh "The Garden of God" fertile, cultivated land; country (as opposed to city), countryside, rural; ar-Ríf or Ríf Mişr Lower Egypt; seashore, seacoast; ar-Ríf (Rif, Riff or Er Rif) hilly coastal region of NE Morocco
Rif'a (Rif'at or Raf'at; Rafat, Rafati)	Rif'a[t] or Raf'a[t]	height, elevation (e.g. of a structure); high rank or standing. Raf'atí (Pers.) related to Arabic Raf'at. e.g. Dr Vahid Rafati (1945-, Vahíd Rafátí), former Head of the Research Department in Haifa, the author of numerous articles and books in Persian and English.
Rifa'i (Rifa'iyya, Rifa'iya)	Rifá'í (also Rifá'iyya, Rifá'iya)	eminent Súfí order (ṭaríqa) founded by Aḥmad ibn 'Alí ar-Rifá'í
Rifat, Rafat Rih, Riyah, Arwah, Aryah Rik'at Rikab, Rukub, Rikabat, Raka'ib Risala, Risalat, Rasa'il	Rifát, Rafát Ríh, pl. Riyáh, Arwáh, Aryáh Rik'at Rikáb, pl. Rukub, Rikábát, Raká'ib Risála[h or t], pl. Risálát, Rasá'il	lifted, elated, joyous wind; smell, odour;—pl. also name of the father of a tribe prostration in prayer ( <i>The Kitáb-i-Íqán</i> , p. 50) stirrup;—pl. riding camel, riding animal, mount consignment, shipment; mail item; (written) communication or report; missive; letter, note; epistle; treatise; dispatch; message; radio message; the gift of prophecy; the office of a prophet; Messengership. Messengership is described as proclaiming the knowledge of the first intellect ( <i>al-'aql al-awwal</i> ) to the prepared ( <i>musta'id</i> ) people. <i>Shaykh</i> Aḥmad in <i>The development of Shaykhí thought in Shí'í Islam</i> , p. 90. See nubúwa "Treatise on Singing" by the Báb "Treatise on Grammar" by the Báb "Treatise on Justice" by the Báb "Treatise on the Cause" by Muḥammad Muşţafá al-Baghdádí "Treatise on the earlier verses" by Mírzá Abu'l-Faḍl "Treatise on Job" by Abu'l-Faḍl should be <i>Khuṭbiy-i-Dhikríyyih</i> by the Báb, <i>Gate of the Heart</i> , p. 379. "Treatise on Fiqh" by the Báb "Treatise of Justice: Branches" by the Báb "Epistle on the Proofs of the Prophethood (of Muḥammad)" by the Báb, i.e. His specific station and mission.
Risalah Fi'l-Ghina' Risalah Fi'n-Nahv Risaliy-i-'Adliyyih Risaliy-i-Amriyyih	Risálah Fi'l-Ghíná' Risálah Fi'n-Naḥv Risáliy-i-'Adlíyyih Risáliy-i-Amríyyih (Ar. Amriya)	
Risaliy-i-Ayat-i-Mu'arrakhih Risaliy-i-Ayyubiyyih Risaliy-i-Dhahabiyyih	Risáliy-i-Ayát-i-Mu'arrakhih Risáliy-i-Ayyúbiyyih Risáliy-i-Dhahabíyyih	
Risaliy-i-Fiqhiyyih Risaliy-i-Furu'-i-'Adliyyih Risaliy-i-Ithbat-i-Nubuvvat-i-Khassih	Risáliy-i-Fiqhíyyih Risáliy-i-Furú'-i-'Adlíyyih Risáliy-i-Iṭḥbát-i-Nubuvvat-i-Khášshih	
Risaliy-i-Khaqaniyyih	Risáliy-i-Khāqáníyyih	treatise in answer to Fath-'Alí Sháh's question regarding the superiority of the Qá'im over His ancestors.
Risaliy-i-Madaniyyih	Risáliy-i-Madaniyyih	Pers. "Treatise on civilization" (or Shoghi Effendi as "Tablet of Divine Civilization") written anonymously by 'Abdu'l-Bahá in 1875. First English translation title (1910 & 1918) "Mysterious Forces of Civilization". Marzieh Gail 1957 tr. title "The Secret of Divine Civilization". Treatise on Politics by 'Abdu'l-Bahá "The royal message" by <i>Shaykh</i> Aḥmad to Fath-'Alí Sháh
Risaliy-i-Siyasiyyih Risaliy-i-Sultaniyyah Rish, Rishun, Riyash, Aryash	Risáliy-i-Siyásiyyih Risáliy-i-Sultáníyyah Rísh (collective; noun Ríshun)	feathers; feathering, plumage; clothes, attire, exterior; bristles (e.g., of a brush);—pl. riyásh, aryásh feather; quill; writing pen; brush (of a painter); plectrum; lancet; (e.g.) reed (of certain wind instruments, e.g., of the oboe (music)
Risha, Rishat	Rísha[t] (n. -un.) pl. Ríshát	
Rish-Safid	Rísh-Safíd	"white beard" of wisdom, a person in charge of the welfare of a group of a few households. The term denoted a person of wisdom and experience within the community.
Riyal Riz-Ab (Rizab, Rezab)	Riyál, pl. Riyalát Ríz-Áb	a silver coin Pers. waste bath or washing water. A village (empty? 31.302413, 54.080200?) in Taft County, Yazd Province, Iran. 90 km SW of Yazd. A village (28.853536, 55.008231) 78 km SE of Nayriz.
Rizq, Arzaq	Rizq, pl. Arzáq	livelihood, means of living, subsistence; daily bread, nourishment, sustenance; boon, blessing (of God); property, possessions, wealth, fortune; income; pay, wages
Rizqu'llah Rizwan, Ruzwan	Rizqu'lláh Rizwán, Ruzwán	"God bless him", "fortune from God" Pers. accepting, acquiescing; being pleased, gratified;—rizwán, a blessing, benediction; paradise; name of the porter or gardener of paradise

Ru'ya', Ruya	Ru'ya', Rúyá	seeing, looking, viewing, vision; inspection, examination. See Ra'á
Ru'yatú'l-Mashiyya Rub', Arba'	Rú'yatú'l-Mashíyat Rub', pl. Arbá'	"vision of the Primal Will of God" quarter, fourth part; roubouh, a dry measure. ar-Rub' al <u>Kh</u> álí ("empty quarter", desert region in southern Arabia, largest in the world)
Ruba'i, Ruba'iyat	Rubá'í, pl. Rubá'iyát	consisting of four, quadripartite, fourfold, quadruple; quadrangular; tetragonal; (grammar) consisting of four radical letters, quadriliteral; quartet;—pl. quatrains (poetry)
Ruba'iyat 'Umar Rubat-Karim (Robot-Karim)	Rubá'iyát 'Umar <u>Kh</u> hayám Rubát-Karím	"Ruba'iyat of Omar Khayyam" trans. Edward Fitzgerald (formerly known as <u>Sh</u> ahríyár and <u>Sh</u> ahryár) is a city (39 km SW of Teheran; 35.472695, 51.084748) in Tehran Province, Iran. Nabíl-i-A'zam first heard of the declaration of the Báb while visiting an uncle what was then a village. See Ribát.
Rubban (Rabban), Rubaniya, Rababina Rububiya, Rububiyya Rud	Rubbán, pl. Rubbáníya, Rabábina[h] Rubúbíya[h or t], Pers. Rubúbíyyih Rúd	master, captain, pilot, skipper, boatswain, navigator divinity, deity, godship, dominion, supreme power Pers. river, torrent, flowing water; the Oxus; intestines, gut; the string of a musical instrument; a bow-string; song, cheerfulness, jovial conversation, convivial mirth; vocal or instrumental music; a son or daughter; a beautiful brunette; a comely and amiable youth; a plucked bird; a shorn sheep. Used as a suffix with given name, as in Yálrúd.
Rudaki	Rúdakí	from a Rúdak village (in Fars (very small, 29°37'31" N 51°25'57" E), Qazvin (35.694810, 49.894467) and Tihiran (NE Tihiran, 35°50'55" N 51°32'59" E) Provinces). Abú 'Abd Alláh Ja'far ibn Muḥammad ar-Rúdakí (died 941), better known as Rúdakí, a Persian poet regarded as the first great literary genius of the modern Persian language. He was born in Rúdak (38.437844, 68.766154)—now a town (Рӯдакӣ, 11 km south of Dushanbe) in western Tajikistan.
Rudbar	Rúdbár	Pers. "by the river", a city and capital of Rudbar County, Gilan Province, Iran. 54 km south of Rašt.
Ruh al-Mu'ani	Rúh al-Mu'ání	ar-Rúh al-Mu'ání, <i>The Spirit of the Meanings</i> , by <u>Sh</u> aykh Maḥmúd al-Álúsí
Ruh Husayn ibn	Rúh, Ḥusayn ibn	Abú al-Qásim al-Ḥusayn ibn Rúh an-Nawbakhtíy) was the third of the four deputies of the twelfth Imám
Ruh, Arwah Ruha	Rúh m. & f., pl. Arwáh Rúhá	breath of life, soul; spirit (in all senses); gun barrel wind, breath, spirit. Rúhá <u>Kh</u> ánum (1880–1971) a twin daughter of 'Abdu'l-Bahá. See Túbá.
Ruhangiz, Ruh-Angiz	Rúhángíz	Pers. (rúh + ángíz) "raising the spirit". Rúhángíz Rabbání a sister of Shoghi Effendi.
Ruhani, Ruhanut	Rúhání, pl. Rúhánún	spiritual, immaterial; divine, sacred, holy; clergyman, minister (Christian)
Ruhaniya, Ruhaniyyih Ruhi Afnan	Rúháníya, Pers. Rúháníyyih Rúhí Afnán	spirituality; transfiguration Shoghi Effendi's cousin, Rúhí Muḥsin Afnán, known as Ruhi Effendi, eldest son of 'Abdu'l-Bahá's daughter, Túbá
Ruhi Fida' Ruhi, Ruhát Ruhya, Ruhyyih	Rúhí Fidá' Rúhí, pl. Rúhát Rúhíya, Pers. Rúhyyih	"my soul is redemption", a common expression spirituous; spiritual;—pl. spiritual things spirituality; mentality, mental attitude, frame of mind. Amatu'l-Bahá Rúhíyyih <u>Kh</u> ánum Rabbani (née Mary Sutherland Maxwell).
Ruhu'llah	Rúhu'lláh	"Spirit of God". A designation Muslims use for Jesus (Rúhu'lláh 'Ísá) based on verses such as Qur'án 4:171 (Rúhun Minhu, "Spirit of/from Him (it) (God)"). Rúhu'lláh Varqá was the son of Mírzá 'Alí-Muḥammad-i-Varqá.
Ruhu'l-Ma'ani	Rúhu'l-Ma'ání	a tafsír (exegesis) of the Qur'án by Muftí Sayyid Maḥmúd al-Álúsí al-Baḡhdádí (10 December 1802—29 July 1854), was an 'Iráqí Islamic scholar best known for writing Rúhu'l-Ma'ání
Rukh	Rúkh	Pers. a cheek; the face, countenance; a side, point, quarter; the rook or tower at chess; a knight-errant; a head-stall for a horse
Rukhsara Rukn ar-Rabi', Rukn-i-Rabi	Rúkh-sára ar-Rukn ar-Rábi', Pers. Rukn-i-Rábi'	Pers. cheek, face, complexion, mien "The Fourth Pillar or Support" (God, Muḥammad and the Imams are the first three)—a perfect <u>Sh</u> í'í man ( <u>ash</u> - <u>Sh</u> í'í al-Kámil) believed always to exist among the Shi'as and to serve as a Channel of grace

Rukn, Arkan	Rukn, pl. Arkán	pillar, support, prop; corner; nook; basis, basic element, first principle; face—pl. staff (military); basic elements, chief elements
Rukni'd-Dawlih	Rukni'd-Dawlih	the Pillar of the State
Rum	Rum	sand, especially light sand that can be carried by the wind
Rum, Arwam	ar-Rúm, pl. al-Arwám	of or pertaining to the eastern Roman Empire, that later became the Byzantine Empire, the Byzantines; Byzantium (i.e. the Christian people and countries (Greece; Rome, Romelia; Türkiye);—pl. (the adherents of) the Greek Orthodox Church. ar-Rúm is an old name for Istanbul. Derived from a Greek plural word meaning Romans. Baħr ar-Rúm (the Roman Sea) the Mediterranean.
Rumi, Arwam, Rumiyan	Rúmí, pl. Arwám, Pers. Rúmiyán	Roman, Byzantine; Greek Orthodox (Church). Jalálu'd-Dín-i-Rúmí, "Glory of the Faith from Byzantine (Anatolia)".
Rumilya, Rumelia, Roumelia	Rúmílyá	Turkish (Rumeli) for "Land of the Romans" also known as Turkey (now Türkiye) in Europe, was a historical term describing (after 1453) the area now referred to as the Balkans (an area primarily populated by Christians) when it was administered by the Ottoman Empire. Rumelia included the provinces of Thrace, Macedonia and Moesia, today's Bulgaria and Turkish Thrace. The name Rumelia was ultimately applied to a province composed of central Albania and north-western Macedonia.
Rumman (Ramman), Rummana	Rummán or Rummána[h]	a pomegranate (it has red-purple aril covering each seed)
Rummani	Rummání	Pers. (Ar. influence) seller of pomegranates; resembling a pomegranate; ruby-coloured; a ruby
Runiz (Roniz Olya)	Rúníz	a town (29.192224, 53.768822) 55 km west of Nayríz
Ruqayya (Ruqiyya)	Ruqayya[h]	(also spelled Ruqaiya, Ruqaya, Ruqiyyih, etc.) feminine name meaning "rise, ascent, ascending", "chant or recite Divine Words". Derived either from ruqiy or ruqyah. It also means "enchanting, bewitching or of being armed against sorcery". Ruqayyah bint Muħammad (601–624), a daughter of Muħammad and <u>Kh</u> adíjah. Name given to Mary Hotchkiss Bode by 'Abdu'l-Bahá.
Ruqiy	Ruqíy	rise, progress, upward development
Ruqya, Ruqan	Ruqya[h or t], pl. Ruqan	spell, charm, magic; incantation
Rushan (Raushan, Roshan)	Rúshan	Pers. a window. Rúshan-Kúh (Roshan Kouh), a very small village (36.380516, 53.364171; many are Bahá'ís who are suffering persecution, confiscation and destruction of properties) 34 km SE of Sárí.
Rushd	Ru <u>sh</u> d	integrity of (ones) actions, proper, sensible conduct; reason, good sense, senses; consciousness; maturity (of the mind). Abú'l-Walíd Muħammad ibn 'Aħmad ibn Ru <u>sh</u> d (1126–1198) "Averroes", was a Muslim Andalusian philosopher and thinker who wrote about many subjects, including philosophy, theology, medicine, astronomy, physics, Islamic jurisprudence and law, and linguistics.
Rushdi	Ru <u>sh</u> dí, fem. Ru <u>sh</u> diya[h]	rightly guided, of true faith, mature
Rustam (Rostam, Rostem, Rustum)	Rustam	Pers. the most renowned Persian hero, described as Persia's Hercules. Character in <u>Sh</u> áhnáma[h].
Rustami	Rustamí	Pers. valour, heroism
Rustaq, Rastaq	Rustáq, Rastáq	(Ar. element) a village, market-town, encampment of tents or huts; a villager; the commander of a file of men, a corporal. Rastáq (Rostagh, 28.448690, 55.076019) a village in Fars Province, 110 km SE of Nayríz
Rutba, Rutab	Rutba, pl. Rutab	degree, grade, level; rank, standing, station; class, quality; (military) rank; clerical rank, order (of the Christian ministry); religious ceremony (Christian)
Ruz	Rúz	Pers. a day; day-time; the sun; the face; good fortune; opportunity; the vernal equinox; power, strength; courage; open, manifest, clear, evident
Ruz-bih, Ruzbih	Rúz-bih, Rúzbih	Pers. good day, fortunate days, happy times; improving daily; happy, fortunate. For bih, see bahja.
Ruzbihan (Ruzbihyan)	Rúzbihán	(Roozbehyan) possible plural of Rúzbih. Rúzbihán Baqlí <u>Sh</u> írází (d. 1221), 13th-century Iranian mystic.
Ruz-i-Alast	Rúz-i-Alast	Pers. Day of Alast
Ruz-i-Payman	Rúz-i-Paymán	Pers. Day of the Covenant. Rúz-i-Payghún may be an alternative.
Ruzita	Ruzítá	Pers. (from French) little everlasting rose. Ruzítá Samandarí, wife of Bahman Samandarí (executed 1992)

## S

Sa'a, Sa'at Sa'ada	Sá'a[h or t], pl. Sá'át, Sá' Sa'áda[h or t]	(short) time, while; hour; timepiece, clock, watch (fem. of sa'd) happiness; bliss, felicity; good fortune, success, prosperity, welfare; title of a páshá; sa'ádat (with following name, e.g. Sa'ádat-Ábád) is the title of a high official. Sa'ádat Ábád (29.272778, 53.061111) is a small village on the road between Shíráz and Nayríz, where the headless body of Mírzá 'Abdu'l-Ḥusayn (Nayríz uprisings) was buried. Also a village (36.442778, 52.2275) 11.5 km WSW of Ámul visited by Bahá'u'lláh in 1844. Sa'ádat Alláh happiness of God.
Sa'adat-Abad	Sa'ádat-Ábád	a village (36.443640, 52.228517) in Mazandaran Province, and a wealthy district in northern Tihrán.
Sa'b mustas'ab Sa'b	Ṣa'b Mustas'ab Ṣa'b, pl. Ṣi'áb	"exceedingly abstruse" hard, difficult;—pl. difficulties. Ṣa'b as a verb means to become abstinent, or to become extreme and unbearable; and as a noun, is the opposite of domestic animal, and refers to everything that is unbearable. See mustas'ab
Sa'd (Sa'ad)	Sa'd, pl. Su'úd	good luck, good fortune. Sa'd ibn Abí Waqqás, also known as Sa'd ibn Malik, was a companion of Muḥammad. Sa'd was reportedly the seventh person to embrace Islam (aged 17). His son, 'Umar ibn Sa'd bin Abí Waqqás, known as Ibn Sa'd (d. 685) was the commander of the army of 'Ubayd Alláh bin Ziyád in the death of Imám Ḥusayn and his companions. He is among the most hated figures in Shí'a Islamic history.
Sa'd ibn Ma'adh (Sa'd-i-Ma'adh)	Sa'd ibn Ma'ádh, (Sa'd-i-Ma'ádh)	"being happy/fortunate" + "act of taking refuge or a place of refuge". Abú 'Amr Sa'd ibn Ma'ádh ibn an-Nu'mán (c. 591–627) was a chief of the Aws tribe in Medina and a prominent companion of Muhammad.
Sa'dan, Sa'adin Sa'di (Saadi)	Sa'dán, pl. Sa'ádn Sa'dí	ape "fortunate, lucky". Persian poet Muḥarrif al-Dín ibn Muṣlih al-Dín Shírází (1210–1291), named after his patrons Sa'd bin Zangí and Abú Bakr bin Sa'd (hence nom de plume Sa'dí). See Gulistán and Shírází. Sa'dí village about 3 km north of Shiraz city centre, now District 3 of the city.
Sa'du'llah Sa'i	Sa'du'lláh Sa'í	"Joy of God" seeking, search or ritual walking. The walk between the rocky outcrops aṣ-Ṣafá and al-Marwah in Mecca
Sa'id (Saeed, Saied, Saeid), Su'ada'	Sa'id, fem. Sa'ída[h or t], pl. Su'adá'	(Sa'ida, Sa'ihih) happy; radiant, blissful; lucky, auspicious; felicitous. Sa'ádatukum is a polite form of address that means "Your Excellency" or "Your Honour" (-kum, "your"). Búr Sa'id (Port Said) is a seaport in NE Egypt.
Sa'id, Su'ud	Ṣa'id, pl. Ṣu'úd	highland, upland, plateau. aṣ-Ṣa'id and Ṣa'id Miṣr: Upper Egypt.
Sa'ida, Sawa'id Sa'idi, Sa'ayida	Sá'ida[h], pl. Sawá'id Ṣa'idí, pl. Ṣa'áyida	tributary. Qaṣṣ ibn Sá'idah Upper Egyptian (i.e. southern or south of latitude 30° north, south of Cairo) in the sense of "ascend"
Sa'idu'l-'Ulama'	Sa'idu'l-'Ulamá'	title with colloquial meaning of "Leader of the Learned" or "Chief of the Scholars". Title given to Mullá Sa'id, a mujtahid from Bárfurúsh, by Náṣiri'd-Dín Sháh as a reward (to gain his political support) for his hostility to the Bábis during the siege of Shaykh Ṭabarsí in 1849.
Sa'igh, Suyyagh, Sagha, Suwwagh Sa'im Sa'imun, Suwwam, Suyyam, Siyam	Ṣá'igh, pl. Ṣuyyágh, Ṣágha[h], Ṣuwwágh Ṣá'im pl. Ṣá'imún, Ṣuwwam, Ṣuyyam, Ṣiyám	goldsmith, jeweller fasting (adjective); faster, one who fasts plurals of Ṣá'im. Hasan Balyuzi, Shoghi Effendi and Adib Taherzadeh and others use ṣiyám.
Sa'in Qal'a (Sa'in Qal'ih)	Ṣá'in Qal'a (Ṣá'in Qal'ih)	Pers. small island in southern Lake Urmia and city 67 km SE Zanján
Sa'in	Ṣá'in	preserver, sustainer, maintainer, keeper, guardian, protector; protective "Preserver of religion"
Sa'inu'd-Din Sa'iqqa, Sawa'iq Sa'ir, Su'ur	Ṣá'inu'd-Dín Ṣá'iqqa[h or t], pl. Ṣawá'iq Sa'ír, pl. Su'úr	bolt of lightning, thunderbolt blazing flame, fire; blaze; hell, inferno. Mt. Sa'ír (Mt. Seir; 30.184341, 35.316634)—the mountain can be a reference to Jesus. Chain of mountains west and south of the Dead Sea extending through Jerusalem and Bethlehem. Sa'ír is a Palestinian town 8 km north-east of Hebron.
Sa'sa' Sa'sa'a	Ṣa'sa' Ṣa'sa'a[h or t]	separated, dispersed. separating, dividing, dispersing; moving, shaking; name of



Sa'ud	Sa'úd	a purgative plant; also of the father of a tribe. The Banú 'Ámir ibn Şa'sa'ah was a large and ancient Arab tribe originating from central and south western Arabia that dominated Najd for centuries after the rise of Islam.
Sa'udi	Sa'údí	Ál-Sa'úd is the ruling royal family of Saudi Arabia
Sab'a, Sab', Sab'ih	Sab'a[h], fem. Sab', (Pers. Sab'ih)	Saudi. al-Mamlaka[h] al-'Arabiya[h] as-Su'údiya[h] ("the Saudi Arab kingdom")—normally translated as "the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia"
Sab'ata 'Ashara, Sab'a 'Ashrata	Sab'ata[h or t] 'Aşhara	seven
Sab'un	Sab'ún	seventeen (fem. Sab'a 'Ashrata[h or t])
Saba, Saba', Saba'iyyun	Sabá' (or Saba'), pl. Saba'iyyún	seventy
Saba, Sabw, Subuw, Siban, Saba'	Şabá, Şabw, Şubúw, Şiban, Şaba'	Saba, Sabaeen ("Sabean", and not Sabian), Sheba (Hebrew). Ancient Ma'rib, in modern Yemen, was the capital of the kingdom of Sabá' (the kingdom of "Sheba", in King Solomon's day, included Yemen and parts of the west side of the Red Sea, which was later Christianised from Abyssinia). The kingdom was founded by the Sabaeans (as-Saba'iyyún). In the Qur'án, they are described as Saba' (not to be confused with Şábi') or as the people of Tubba' (Qawm Tubba'). Symbolic home or dwelling place of the "well-beloved" (PHW 1).
Sabah	Şabáh	to be a child, be childish. There is also a link with the east wind, see separate listings for Şaban Şubúw.
Sabaha, (Sabh, Sibaha)	Sabaḥa (Sabh, Sibáḥa)	morning
Sabahani	Sabaḥani	to swim (in); to float (figuratively); to spread, Form II to praise, glorify
Saban, Sabawat, Asba'	Şaban, pl. Şabawát, Aşbá'	glorify me. Sounds like sabakthani. See Shavaktani
Sabara	Şabara	east wind
Sabbagh	Şabbáḡh	to bind, tie, fetter, shackle; to be patient, be forbearing, have patience, take patience, persevere; to bear calmly, patiently, stoutly, endure
Sabbaq, Sabbaqun	Sabbáq, pl. Sabbáqún	dye
Sabha, Subha, Subuhat	Sabḥa[h or t], Subḥa[h or t]	anticipatory; precursory; triumphant; fast train, express train; precursor; winner in contest
Sabi', as-Sabi'a, Subat, Sabi'a, Sabi'un	Şábi', pl. Şubát	(pl. subuḥát) majesty (of God). Translated by Shoghi Effendi as "veil". See Subuḥát al-Jalál.
Sabil, Subul, Asbila, Siplan	Sabíl (m. & f.), pl. Subul, Asbila, Siplán	an idolater, who changes his religion, pagan, Sabian (not "Sabean"); Mandaean. fem. Şabí'a[h or t], Şabí'a[h or t]. aṣ-Şábi'a or aṣ-Şábi'ún (derived from the Aramaic term Şabi, 'to baptize'), the Sabians, designation of two different sects: 1) the Mandaeans, a Judeo-Christian Gnostic, baptist sect in Mesopotamia (Christians of St. John), used in this sense in the Qur'án. 2) The Sabians of Ḥarrán, a pagan sect extant as late as the 11th century CE. See Mandá'iyún.
Sabiq, Sabiqun, Sabiqin, Subbaq, Sabiqan	Sábíq, pl. Sábíqún, Sábíqín, Subbáq	way (e.g. God's), road, path; access; means, expedient, possibility (to, for);—(pl. asbila) public fountain;—(pl. siplán) clay pipe bowl, clay pipe (of the Bedouins)
Sabiq, Sawabiq	Sábíqa[h], pl. Sawábíq	antecedent, preceding, foregoing, previous, prior; former, ex-; retired; <i>sábíqan</i> formerly, previously. The Báb initially described the Ḥurúf-i-Ḥayy ("Letters of the Living") as Sábíqún (those who "have preceded in faith"). In Islam it refers to the eminent early followers of Muḥammad.
Sabir	Şábir, dual Şabírán	(fem. of sábíq) precedence, priority; previous case, precedent; previous, earlier publication of an author;—pl. antecedents; previous convictions
Sabir, Sabar, Subara'	Şabír, Şabár, pl. Şubará'	patient, long-suffering, enduring, perseverant, steadfast
Sabiriyán	Şabíríyán	patient, mild, long-suffering; a surety, sponsor
Sabr	Şabr	those who are patient
Sabri (Zabari), Sabriya	Şabrí, fem. Şabríya[h or t]	fettering, shackling; patience, forbearance; composure, equanimity, steadfastness, firmness; self-control, self-command, self-possession; perseverance, endurance, hardiness. e.g. Súriy-i-Şabr
Sabt, Sabut	Sabt, pl. Sabút	patient. A very small village (also known as Zabárí, 35.728333, 56.929167) in Sabzevar County, Razavi Khorasan Province. 87 km SW of Sabzevar.
		rest, quiet, repose. as-sabt, the Jewish sabbath (possibly borrowed from Hebrew <u>Ş</u> habát); observing the Sabbath (Shabbat); Saturday

Sabti	Sabtí	(Ar. influence) surname of Aḥmad, a son of Harún ar-Rashíd, supposedly because he devoted six days of the week to the service of God, and worked on the sabbath, or Saturday, for a livelihood
Sabuktigin	Sabuktigín	also spelt as Sabuktagin, Sabuktakín (“Sabuktakíyn”), Sebüktegin and Sebük Tigin. Abú Mansúr Sabuktigín (c. 942–997), a brave general, (father of Sulṭán Mahmúd, the founder of the Ghaznawíyán dynasty (r. 977–997)). In Turkic the name means beloved prince.
Sabur, Subur	Şabúr, pl. Şubur	(very) patient, enduring, perseverant, steadfast
Sabz	Sabz	Pers. green, verdant, fresh, recent.
Sabzi	Sabzî	Pers. verdure, greenness; vegetables
Sabz-i-Maydan, Sabzih-Maydan	Sabz-i-Maydán	Pers. “Vegetable square”, “Green square”, “Sabzih-Maydán”. Square (35.677350, 51.419981) in Tíhrán to the south of the main palace where many early Bábís were martyred. Now a gold and jewellery market.
Sabzivar (Sabzevar), Bayhaq, Sabziwar	Sabzivár	city (36.216270, 57.673413) in Khurásán Province, NE Iran. “Sabzihvár” in <i>The Dawn-Breakers</i> . Medieval name was Bayhaq (“Beihagh”). Abú Bakr Aḥmad ibn Ḥusayn ibn ‘Alí ibn Músa al-Khusrujirdí al-Bayhaqí, also known as Imám al-Bayhaqí, was born 994 in the small town of Khusrújird, less than 10 km west of Sabzivár (Bayhaq). Bahá’u’lláh named it Madínatu’l-Khadrá’ (The Verdant City).
Sad	Şád	Arabic letter
Sada (Pers. Sada, Sadih, Sadeh)	Sáda	simple; plain, unicoloured, uniform (fabric). Pers. white; a feast kept by the Persians at the winter solstice
Sada (Sadah, Sadih, Sedeh)	Sada	Pers. a flaming fire; a festival-night, on which the Persians light a number of large fires (see sáda). Sadih (Sedeh), derived from Sih-dizh (“three castles”, a town (32.684449, 51.515125), prior to the 1930s, that formed around three neighbouring castles. Now part of the city of Khumayní Shahr, which is now part of the Isfahan Metropolitan area. Birth place of the Bahá’í poet brothers Nayyir and Siná.
Sadaqa, Sadaqat	Şadaqa[t], pl. Şadaqát	alms, charitable gift; alms-giving, charity, voluntary contribution of alms, freewill offering; legally prescribed alms tax (Islamic Law)
Sadar-i-Kull	Sadár-i-Kull	<i>The Dawn-Breakers</i> , p. 556
Sadat-i-Khamsi	Sádát-i-Khamsí	Surname adopted by five siyyid brothers (it was formerly Báqiroff)
Sadhaj, Sadhij, Suddaj	Sádhaj, Sádhij, pl. Suddaj	(from Sáda) simple; plain, unicoloured, uniform (fabric); innocent, ingenuous, naive; plain, homely; artless, guileless, candid, frank (character); primitive. Sádhij (Sazij), a daughter of Badí’u’lláh (a son of Bahá’u’lláh)
Sadhaja	Sádhája	simplicity; innocence, ingenuousness, naiveté; homeliness, plainness; guilelessness
Sadhijiyih	Sádhijíyyih	Pers. second daughter of Bahá’u’lláh and His second wife, Mahd-i-‘Ulyá
Sad-i-Isfahani	Şád-i-Işfahání	<i>Epistle to the Son of the Wolf</i> , p. 86
Sadiq (Sadeq, Sadegh), Sadiqa	Şádiq, fem. Şádiqa[h or t]	true, truthful (veridical), veracious, sincere, candid; reliable; accurate, true, genuine, faithful, authentic; righteous, loyal and just, saintly The sixth Shí’a Imám.
Sadiq, Sadiqa, Asdiqa’, Sudiqa, Sudqan	Şádiq, pl. Aşdiqá’, Şudaqá, Şudqán	friend; friendly, connected by bonds of friendship. Fem. Şádiqa[h] and Pers. also Şadíqih. See Pers. Yar
Sadiqi	Şádiqí	Pers. truthfulness; truth, sincerity
Sadiq-i-Khurasani	Şádiq-i-Khurásaní	Mullá Şádiq-i-Khurásaní (formerly known as Muqaddas), and surnamed Ismu’lláhu’l-Aşdaq by Bahá’u’lláh.
Sadiqi-pur (Sadiqipur)	Şádiqí-púr (Şádiqíqúpúr)	‘Abbás-‘Alí Şádiqíqúpúr
Sadiq-i-Tabataba’i	Şádiq-i-Ṭabátábá’í	Attempted to assassinate Náşir ad-Dín Sháh in 1852.
Sadiq-i-Tabrizi	Şádiq-i-Ṭabrizí	
Sadiq-i-Yazdi	Şádiq-i-Yazdí	
Sadiq-i-Zadih	Şádiq-i-Zádih	
Sadr ad-Din	Şadr ad-Dín	one who is foremost and most prominent in religion. Şadr ad-Dín Muḥammad Shírází, more commonly known as Mullá Şadrá (Persian; Arabic Şadr al-Muta’allihún; c. CE 1571/2–c. 1635/40/AH 980–1050), was a Persian Twelver Shí’í Islamic mystic, philosopher, theologian, and ‘Álim who led the Iranian cultural renaissance in the 17th century.
Sadr al-A’zam (Sadr-i-A’zam)	aş-Şadr al-A’zam (Şadr-i-A’zam)	“the Greatest Leader”. Often the prime minister or chief

Sadr al-Ardibili	Şadr al-Ardibílí	minister; dignity of premier; chief seat. One of the honorifics attached to the chief minister of a <u>sháh</u> . See <u>Wazír-i-A'zam</u> .
Sadr al-Muta'allihin	Şadr al-Muta'allihín	Sufi leader in Ardibíl. See Ardibílí.
Sadr	Sadr	foremost among those who have become divine-like
Sadr, Sadra, Sudur, Asdar	Şadr (Pers. also Şadrá), pl. Şudúr, Aşdár	setting (the hair) a flowing (a woman)
		chest, breast, bust; bosom, heart; front part, front; part, portion; first hemistich; leader, commander; beginning, start, outset, commencement, inception; early period, beginnings, dawn (figurative);—pl. (also) coming out, appearance, publication (e.g., of a book), issuance (e.g., of an ordinance). Aşdár is a non-standard plural used by Bahá'u'lláh. Şadr ad-Dín Muḥammad bin Ibráhím bin Yaḥyá Qawámí <u>Shírází</u> (best known in Persian as Mullá Şadrá, later given the Arabic title Şadr al-Muta'allihín; c. 1571/2–c. 1635/40), was a Persian Twelver <u>Shí'í</u> Islamic mystic, philosopher, theologian, and 'Álim who led the Iranian cultural renaissance in the 17th century.
Sadra'iya, Sadra'iyya, Sadra'iyun	Şadrá'íya[h or t], Şadrá'íyya[h or t]	(pl. Şadrá'íyún) follower of Mullá Şadrá
Sadri (Sedreh, Sadre)	Şadrí	Pers. (Ar. influence) pectoral; supreme; a vest, waist-coat; a jacket. Zoroastrian sacred vest. See <u>kustí</u>
Sadr-i-utaq	Şadr-i-uṭáq	Pers. seat of honour
Sadru'd-Dawlah (Sadru'd-Dawlih)	Şadru'd-Dawlah	"Heart of the state" or "Heart of the dynasty". Şadru'd-Dawlat al-Işfahání (Şadru'd-Dawliyy-i-Işfahání).
Sadru'l-'Ulama'	Şadru'l-'Ulamá'	honorific title, "Heart of the scholars". A title given by 'Abdu'l-Bahá (also the title Şadr aş-Şudúr) to Ḥájí Sayyid Aḥmad Şadr al-'Ulamá Hamadání (1868–1907), a learned believer who around 1904, with 'Abdu'l-Bahá's encouragement, established the first teacher-training class for Bahá'í youth in Tíhrán.
Sadru'l-A'zam, Sadr-i-A'zam	aş-Şadru'l-A'zam, Pers. Şadr-i-A'zam	Ottoman Empire Grand Vizier or Prime Minister
Sadru's-Sudur	Şadru's-Şudúr	The title originally held by the chief priest of Persia since Şafawí times until abolished by Nádír <u>Sháh</u> . Now chief judge, chancellor. The officer would have been in charge of ecclesiastical law, which consists of the utterances of the Prophet in the Qur'án; of the opinions of the Twelve Holy Imams; and of the commentaries of a school of pre-eminent ecclesiastical jurists. The body of law so framed has been roughly codified and divided into four: 1. religious rites and duties, 2. contracts and obligations, 3. personal affairs, 4. sumptuary rules and judicial procedure. This law is administered by an ecclesiastical court, consisting of 'ulamá' (i.e. lay priests) and mujtahids (i.e. learned doctors of the law), assisted sometimes by qaḏá (qadis or judges), and under the presidency of an official, known as the <u>Shaykhu'l-Islám</u> . The chief of this ecclesiastical hierarchy was in the past the Şadru's-Şudúr, or Pontifex Maximus, a dignitary chosen by the king and placed over the entire priesthood and judicial bench of the kingdom. For an example, see the 'Abd an-Nabí entry.
Saduq	Şadúq	veracious, truthful, honest, sincere
Safa (Saffa), Safw, Sufuw, Safa'	Şafá, Şafw, Şufúw, Şafá'	to be or become clear, unpolluted, limpid, cloudless, untroubled, serene, undisturbed, pure. May also appear as Şaff. Edward Kinney (1863–1950) named Şafá ("Serenity") by 'Abdu'l-Bahá. See Wafá. aş-Şafá and al-Marwah are two rocky outcrops about 450 m apart and a little to the north of the Ka'ba, within the Great Mosque of Mecca in Saudi Arabia. Muslims travel back and forth between them seven times, during the ritual pilgrimages of Hajj and 'Umrah.
Safa'i (Safai)	Şafá'í	Pers. from Ar. purity, clearness; Suhayl Şafá'í
Safad, Sifad, Asfad	Şafad, Şifád, pl. Asfád	bond, tie, fetter
Safadi	Şafadí	belonging to, native or inhabitant of, Safad
Safaha	Şafáha[h or t]	(fem. of Saffih) foolishness, stupidity, silliness; impudence, shamelessness, insolence
Safar, Asfar	Safar, pl. Asfár	departure;—pl. journey, travel, trip, tour. e.g. Pers. <i>Safar-náma</i> ( <i>The book of travels</i> )
Safar, Asfar	Şafar, pl. Aşfár	second month in Islamic calendar. "void", see şafira
Safawi, fem. Safawiya, Safawiyyun	Şafawí, fem. Şafawíya[t], pl. Şafawiyyún	Pers. a prince or member of a dynasty of Persian kings (Safawiyán or Safavid dynasty— <u>Khándání</u> Şafawíya),

		named after Ismael Šaffī. aš-šafawīya (pl. aš-šafawīyyūn), the safawid (or Pers. safavid).
Safdar	Šafdar	(Pers., Ar. influence) he who breaks the ranks; warlike, brave
Saff, Sufuf	Šaff, pl. Šufúf	aligning or arranging in a line or row;—pl. row, line, file, rank, queue; row, or tier, of seats; grade, form (in school), class course, section, division, group
Saffa	Šaffa	to set up in a row or line, line up, align, array, arrange, order (something); to eat, compose (type); to range, class, classify (someone among); to cut (something) in strips
Saffah	Saffáh	shedder of blood, killer, murderer. Caliph ‘Abu’l-‘Abbás ‘Abdu’lláh as-Saffáh.
Saffar, Saffara	Šaffár, collective Šaffára[h or t]	brass founder or a copper smith
Saffari, Suffari	Šaffárí, Šuffárí	Pers. a coppersmith
Saffariyan	Šaffáriyán	Pers. the Saffarid dynasty, it was a Sunní Iranian dynasty from Sístán that ruled over parts of eastern Iran, with its capital at Zaranj (a city now in SW Afghanistan), from 861 to 1003. Founded by the Persian coppersmith Ya’qúb ibn al-Layth al-Šaffárí (840–879)
Saffatun, Saffat	Šáffatun, Šáffat	those standing in or forming a rank, line or a row
Safid (Safed), Safida (Safidah, Safedih)	Safíd, fem. Safída	Pers. white, fair; clear, evident, manifest. Fem. chalk, whitening. Sapíd/sapída have similar meanings.
Safih, Sufaha’, Sifah	Safih, pl. Sufahá’, Sifáh	foolish, stupid, silly; fool; an incompetent (Islamic law); impudent, shameless, insolent; insolent fellow. Áqá Muḥammad-Mihdí, because of his stupidity, was mockingly called Safihu’l-‘Ulamá’, “the Foolish One of the Learned”.
Safina, Sufun, Safa’i	Saffína, pl. Sufun, Safá’i	ship, vessel, boat
Safir, Sufara	Saffír, pl. Sufará	mediator (between contending parties); ambassador (diplomatic). Also as a term for a figure of salvation—messenger, mediator
Safira, Safar, Sufur	Šafira (Šafar, Šufúr)	to be empty, be devoid, vacant (of)
Safiy	Saffý	term for a figure of salvation—the friend, the chosen one
Safiy, Safi, Asfiya	Šaffý, Pers. Šaffí, pl. Ašfiyá’	clear, limpid, untroubled, undisturbed, serene, cloudless, pure, sheer;—pl. sincere friend, best friend, bosom friend
Safiya (Safiyya), Salifiya	Šaffiya[t], pl. Šalaffiya	leader’s share of the loot; lion’s share of the booty. Name of one of Muḥammad’s wives.
Safir, Sifr, Sufir, Safir, Sufur, Asfar	Šafir, Šifr, Šufir, Šafir, Šufur, pl. Ašfár	empty, void, devoid, (of), free (from)
Safura	Šáfúrá	Zipporah, the wife of Moses
Safwat, Sifwat, Suwat	Šafwat, Šifwat, Šufwat	Pers. choicest, best, purest part. Muḥammad Páshá Šafwat
Saghir ‘Id	aš-Šaghír ‘Íd	Little Bayrám, i.e., the feast of fast breaking on the 1st of Šawwál
Saghir, Sighar, Sughara	Šaghír, pl. Šighár, Šughará	small, little; paltry, scanty, insignificant; tiny, minute; young, juvenile, minor; a minor, one under age
Sahabi, Sahaba	Šahábí, pl. Šahába	a companion of the Prophet Muḥammad; companions, disciples, scribes and family of Muḥammad. Sing. Šahábíyy (masc.), Šahábíyyah (fem.) See Tábi’ún.
Sahar	Sahar	sleeplessness, insomnia; wakefulness, vigil; watchfulness, vigilance (over); crescent moon (“just before dawn”). Turkish Seher.
Sahar, Ashar	Šahar, pl. Ašhár	time before daybreak, early morning, dawn
Sahba’	Šahbá’	reddish (she-camel); wine, or the expressed juice of white grapes; red wine. Faríburz Šahbá’, Bahá’í architect.
Sahban	Šahbán	water left in a bottle. Šahbán Wá’il, famed pre-Islamic poet
Sahha, Sihha (Pers. Sihhih), Sahah	Šahha, Šihha[h or t], Šaháh	to be healthy; to be all right, be in order; to recover, recuperate (from); to heal (of a wound); to be sound, strong, vigorous, firm, right, correct, faultless, unimpaired, unblemished; to be firm, unshakable (resolution); to be admissible, permissible; to be true, authentic, certain, sure; to prove true, turn out to be true; to hold good
Sahhaf	Šahháf	a bookseller; a book-binder; a librarian
Sahib Amr	Šahhib Amr	“Master of the Cause”, i.e. Shoghi Effendi.
Sahib az-Zaman, Sahibu’z-Zaman	Šahhib az-Zamán, Šahhibu’z-Zamán	“The Lord of the Age”. A title of the Qá’im or twelfth Imám, the Promised One of Islamic tradition. The Báb according to the Bahá’í Writings.
Sahib Sunna, Ahl as-Sunna	Šahhib Sunna[h or t]	pl. Ahl as-Sunna[h or t]. Adherent to the Sunnah, Sunni in English. Plural adherents of Sunní Islám are referred to in Arabic as ahl as-sunnah wa l-jamā’ah (“the people of the Sunnah and the community”) or ahl as-sunnah for short;

Sahib, Ashab, Suhab, Sahaba, Suhban	Şáhib, pl. Aşháb, Şuhub, Şahába[h]	in English Sunnis. In English, doctrines and practices of Sunní Islám are sometimes called Sunnism, while adherents are known as Sunni Muslims, Sunnis, Sunnites and Ahlus Sunnah. associate, companion, comrade, friend; (in India) a title of courtesy, equivalent to Mr and Sir; adherent, follower; the other (of two); (with following genitive) man, owner, possessor, holder, master, lord, commander, representative, author or originator of ...; entrusted with; addicted or given to. Other plurals: şuhbán, şuħba[h]. fem. of Şáhib, woman companion, a lady; a wife, etc. Şahába[h] or Şihába[h]. To be or become a companion, an associate, a comrade, a friend (of someone), make or become friends, be friends (with someone); to associate, have social intercourse (with someone); to accompany, escort (someone); to be closely associated (with someone). Mullá Muḥammad Báqir, better known as Şuħbat-i-Lárf (d. 1835-36), Şúfi poet. "Master of the Treasury" or "Minister of Finance" possessed of free election or option; pre-eminent. <i>Ikhtiyár</i> used by Balyuzi and <i>The Dawn-Breakers</i> Pers. heroic; royal, imperial. Aḥmad <i>Sháh's</i> summer palace, Şáhib-Qirányiyh ( <i>Arches of the years</i> ). leaf (in a book or notebook), page; newspaper, paper, daily, journal; epidermis; surface; exterior. Pers. also Şahífih
Sahiba, Sahibat, Sawahib, Sawahibat Sahiba, Suhba, Sahaba, Sihaba	Şáhiba, pl. Şáhibát, Şawáhib, Şawáhibát Şahiba, Şuħba[h or t]	
Sahib-Diwan Sahib-Ikhtiyar	Şáhib-Díwán Şáhib-Ikhtiyár	
Sahib-Qirani	Şáhib-Qirání	
Sahifa (Sahifih), Suhuf, Saha'if	Şahífa[t], pl. Şuħuf, Şahá'if	
Sahifah as-Sajjadiyah	as-Şahífah aş-Sajjádíyah (Pers. Sajjádiyya)	("Scripture of Sajjád") is a book of supplications attributed to 'Alí ibn Ḥusayn Zayn al-Ábidín, the great-grandson of Muḥammad
Sahifatu'l-Haramayn	Şahífatu'l-Ḥaramayn	"Epistle of the Twin Shrines" by the Báb, alternative name is Şahífa Baynu'l-Ḥaramayn
Sahifiy-i-'Adliyyih	Şahífíy-i-'Adlíyyih	"Epistle of Justice: Root Principles" or the "Book of Justice" by the Báb. Also called Şahífíy-i-Uşúl-i-'Adlíyyih, on the fundamental or root principles of religion
Sahifiy-i-A'mal-i-Sanih Sahifiy-i-Baynu'l-Haramayn	Şahífíy-i-A'mál-i-Sanih Şahífíy-i-Baynu'l-Ḥaramayn	"Epistle on the Devotional Deeds of the Year" by the Báb "The Epistle revealed between the Twin (Two) Shrines" by the Báb. It was composed on the road between Medina and Mecca in answer to questions posed by Mírzá Muḥít-i-Kírmání.
Sahifiy-i-Fatimiyyih Sahifiy-i-Furu'-i-'Adliyyih Sahifiy-i-Ja'fariyyih Sahifiy-i-Makhzumiyyih	Şahífíy-i-Fátimíyyih Şahífíy-i-Furú'-i-'Adlíyyih Şahífíy-i-Ja'faríyyih Şahífíy-i-Makḥzúmíyyih	Book of Fatimih. See Kalimát-i-Maknúnih and Maşḥaf. "Epistle of Justice: Branches" by the Báb "Epistle to Ja'far" by the Báb by the Báb. An interpretation of a tradition related to Abú 'Ubayd-i-Makḥzúmí about the disconnected letters of the Qur'án and the time of the appearance of the Qá'im. It is also named Makḥzúní because at its beginning the Bab has referred to it as Makḥzúní [given as Şahífíy-i-Makḥdhúmíyyih in <i>The Dawn-Breakers</i> , p. 669] "Hidden Treasured Epistle" by the Báb "Epistle of Ridá" by the Báb
Sahifiy-i-Makhzunih Sahifiy-i-Radaviyyih Sahifiy-i-Shattiyih	Şahífíy-i-Makḥzúnih Şahífíy-i-Raḍavíyyih Şahífíy-i-Şhattíyyih	Pers. "Epistle of the River" by Bahá'u'lláh. Bahá'u'lláh unveils different aspects of the Word of God, which is the supreme testimony of God and conclusive demonstration of His power, and many other questions by using the analogy of a river ( <i>shatt</i> ). Divine revelation can be likened to a great river which inundates the land.
Sahih, Sihah, Asihha	Şahíh, pl. Şiháh, Aşihhá'	healthy, well, sound, healthful; complete, integral, perfect; whole, entire, undivided; right, correct, proper; true, veritable, actual, real; authentic, genuine, truthful, reliable, credible, believable; valid, legally valid, legal, lawful, rightful; strong (grammar; of a consonant, a verb). <i>Táj al-Lughá wa aş-Şiháh al-'Arabíya</i> "The Crown of Language and the Correct Arabic" (abbreviated as <i>aş-Şiháh fí al-Lughá</i> , "The Correct Language", and <i>aş-Şiháh</i> ), a dictionary of Arabic, by Abú Naşr Ismá'íl ibn Ḥammád al-Jawharí.
Sahir	Sáhir	sleepless, awake, wakeful; watchful, vigilant; evening, night, nocturnal, nightly, taking place by night. The s-h-r root means staying up at night, insomnia; the earth's surface, the Earth, desert. Of this root, only sáhira occurs in Qur'án 79:14.

Sahira (Sahirah or Sahirat)	Sáhira[h or t]	the earth, or its surface; a running fountain; an extensive desert without water; Syria; hell; a country that God will create for the day of resurrection
Sahl, Sahil, Suhul	Sahl and Sáhil, pl. Suhúl	smooth, level, even, soft (ground); easy, facile, convenient (for someone); simple, plain; fluent, flowing, facile (style);—(pl.) level, soft ground; plain
Sahm, Siham, Ashum, Suhum	Sahm, pl. Sihám, Ašhum, Suhúm	arrow; dart;—pl. (ašhum) portion, share, lot; share (of stock). as-Sahm (24.172222, 56.888611) is a coastal town in northeastern Oman.
Sahn, Suhun, Ashina	Şahñ, pl. Şuhún, Aşhina	a bowl, dish; plate; dish, meal, food; yard, courtyard; surface, plane; disk;—(pl. ašhina) phonograph record
Sahna, (Sahnih, Sahneh)	Şahna, Pers. Şahñih	Pers. a city (34.480369, 47.690936) in and the capital of Şahna County, Kermanshah Province, Iran. 60 km SE Kermanshah and 83 km SW Hamadan.
Sahra', Saharin, Sahara, Sahrawat	Şahrá', pl. Şahárin, Şahárá, Şahrawát	desert, stepp. aš-Şahrá' Sahara. Şahrá' an-Nafúd is a desert in the northern part of the Arabian Peninsula
Sahw (Sahv)	Şahw	cloudlessness, brightness serenity (of the weather); clarity, alertness of the mind, consciousness; bright, serene, cloudless, sunny (weather)
Sahw, Suhuw	Şahw, Şuhuw	to regain consciousness, come to; to recover (from intoxication), sober up; to wake up, awake (from sleep); to become alert (to something), become aware (of something); Form II to wake up, awaken, rouse (someone); Form IV to be or become clear, bright, cloudless, serene (day, sky); to wake up, awaken, rouse (someone). Contrast with maḥw
Sahyun (Sahion) or Sihyawn (Sihyaun) Saj', Asja'	Şahyún or Şihyawn Saj', pl. Asja'	Zion speaking rhythmically; cooing (of a dove); crying (of a she-camel); rhymed prose; rhyme, metre, cadence, poetry. Saj' has strong features of rhymed and metred verse, but it is not poetry. Rather, it is formalized and very stylized poetic prose. Called saj' because of its evenness or monotony, or from a fancied resemblance between its rhythm and the cooing of a dove.
Saj'a Sajah	Saj'a[h] Sajáh	a passage of rhymed prose Sajáh bint al-Ĥáriṭh ibn Suwayd, Arab Christian and soothsayer, declared she was a prophetess after learning that Musaylimah (whom she later married) and Ṭulayḥa ibn <u>Ḥ</u> uwaylid ibn Nawfal al-Asadí (631) had declared prophethood. After the Battle of Yamáma where Musaylimah was killed, Sajáh converted to Islám.
Sajda, Sajadat Sajid, Sujjad, Sujud Sajin (Sajjin), Sujana', Sajna	Sajda[h or t], pl. Sajadát Sájid, pl. Sujjad, Sujúd Sajín, pl. Sujaná', Sajná	prostration in prayer prostrate in adoration, worshiping imprisoned, jailed, captive; prisoner, prison inmate, convict
Sajjad, Sajjadun Sajur	Sajjád, pl. Sajjádún Sájúr	one who bows in adoration, worshiper (of God) a Druze town 26 km east of 'Akká and 14 km west of Safed. The area for sájúr stone used for the Bahá'í terraces.
Sakhira, Sakhar, Sakhr, Sukhur, Sukhr	Sakhira	(also Sakhár, Sakhr, Sukhur, Sukhr, Sukhra, Maskhar) to laugh, scoff, jeer, sneer (at), mock, ridicule, deride (someone or something), make fun (of)
Sakhkha	Şakhkha[h or t]	that which deafens by its vehemence; to pierce; calamity of the Resurrection. Found in Qur'án 80:33. From the root ş-kh-kh deafening sound, a cry that deafens by its vehemence; to pierce; calamity.
Sakhr, Sukhur, Sukhura, Sakharat	Şakhír (collective; nomen unitatis)	(pl. Şukhúr, Şukhúra, Şakharát) rocks, solid rock, boulders, rock formations
Sakhra	Şakhra[h]	boulder, rock. Qubbat aš-Şakhrah, the Dome of the Rock, the Mosque of Omar (in Jerusalem)—also called al-Aqşá, "The Rock"
Sakht, Sakhta	Sákht, fem. Sákhta[h or t]	Pers. make, construction, fabric, manufacture; furniture, apparatus, gear
Sakhtan	Sákhtan	Pers. to make, form, fashion, prepare, perform, build, construct, manufacture; to invent; to feign, counterfeit; to compose; to adapt, adjust, polish, furbish; to be content to do, to manage (with); to suit, to agree with
Sakhwid (Sakhvid, Sakhoid)	Sakhwíd	small village and rural district (31.506288, 54.067142) 50 km SW of Yazd, Iran
Sakin, Sakinun, Sakana, Sawakin	Sákin, pl. Sákinún, Sakana, f. Sawákin	calm, motionless, still; vowelless (medial consonant); stagnant, standing (water); (pl. sukkán, sakana) dweller,

Sakina, (Sakinih), Sak'in	Sakína[h or t], Pers. Sakínih, pl. Saká'in	inhabitant, resident, occupant; the population. Persian plural <i>sákinán</i> ("sakinan"—inhabitants)
Sal' (Sela), Sulu'	Sal', pl. Sulú'	immanence of God, presence of God; devout, God-inspired peace of mind; calm, tranquillity, peace. One of the half-sisters ("tranquil") of Bahá'u'lláh. From Hebrew Shechinah ("calmness").
Sala (Salah, Salat), Salawat	Šalá[h], pl. Šalawát	crack, fissure, rift (from the root <i>salá</i> ). Jabal Sal' is a rocky outcrop on the NW side of central Medina. Also known as "Jabal Sala". The highest point (24,47672, 39,59870) is 100 m. Outcrop name based on appearing to be sliced several times. Muḥammad prayed to God for victory here during the Battle of the Trench.
Sala, Salawat	Šalá[h or t], pl. Šalawát	(convention, <i>šaláh</i> , but is pronounced <i>šalát</i> when in combination with a word starting with a vowel, e.g. al-) English <i>salat</i> , the official Islamic prayer ritual; intercession, intercessory prayer, benediction; blessing, grace (of God)
Salaf, Aslaf, Sulaf	Salaf, pl. Asláf, Suláf	the official Islamic prayer ritual; intercession, intercessory prayer, benediction; blessing, grace (of God). Term used for prayers revealed by Bahá'u'lláh. Includes the five daily obligatory prayers: <i>fajr</i> ("dawn"); <i>ẓuhr</i> ("midday"); <i>'aṣr</i> ("time", "epoch" or "afternoon", i.e. afternoon prayer; also Qur'án 2:238 <i>Šalát al-Wuṣṭá</i> ); <i>maghrib</i> (just after sunset); <i>'Ishá'</i> ("evening"). <i>Šalawát</i> also means a special Arabic salutation upon the prophet of Islam. The salutation is usually expressed by Muslims in their five daily prayers, and when the name of Muhammad is mentioned. Pers. <i>namáz</i> is similar in meaning.
Salafiya, Salafiyat	Salaffiya[h], pl. Salaffiyát	predecessors; forebears, ancestors, forefathers. <i>as-salaf aṣ-šáliḥ</i> "the pious predecessors" understood to be the first three generations of Muslims.
Salah ad-Din, Salahi'd-Din, Salahu'd-Din	Šaláh ad-Dín, Šaláḥi'd-Dín, Šaláḥu'd-Dín	free loan; (cash) advance. <i>as-Salaffiya</i> is an Islamic reform movement in Egypt, founded by Muḥammad 'Abduh. Known as Salafi or Salafist movement, also Salafism. As a rule, all Wahhabis are Salafis but not all Salafis are Wahhabis. See <i>wahhábi</i>
Salah	Šaláh	"Righteousness of the Faith". Šaláh ad-Dín Yúṣuf ibn Ayyúb ibn <i>Šhádhí</i> (1137–1193), known in the West by the epithet as Saladin, was the first sultan of Egypt and Syria and the founder of the Ayyubid dynasty (al-Ayyúbíyún). Pers. <i>Šaláḥi'd-Dín-i-Ayyúbí</i> .
Salaha	Šalaha	goodness, properness, rightness; usability, practicability, usefulness; righteousness, probity, piety, godliness. Šaláh Jaráh (1918–1989), a caretaker at Bahjí.
Salahiya (Salahiyyih), Salahiyyat	Šaláhíya[h], pl. Šaláhíyát	<i>šalaha</i> ( <i>šaláh</i> , <i>šulúḥ</i> , <i>maṣlaḥa</i> ) and <i>šaluḥa</i> ( <i>šaláh</i> , <i>šaláhíya</i> ). to be good, right, proper, in order, righteous, pious, godly; to be well, thrive; to be usable, useful, practicable, serviceable, fitting, suitable, or appropriate (for), etc.
Salajiqa, as-Salaji Salak	as-Salájiqa[h or t], pl. as-Salájí[h] Sálak	suitability, fitness, appropriateness, aptness; efficiency; usability, practicability, usefulness, use, worth; serviceability, proper or working condition (e.g., of a machine); competence; validity, applicability;—pl. full or mandatory power, power of attorney. Bahá'u'lláh passed here on His journey to Istanbul (possibly Kifrí). Pers. also <i>Šaláhíyyih</i> .
Salaka, Salk, Suluk	Salaka (Salk, Sulúk)	the Seljuk
Salam, Salamat	Salám, pl. Salámát	Aleppo boil ( <i>qarḥa ḥalab</i> ), a skin disease caused by the bite of a sandfly infected with the <i>Leishmania</i> parasite resulting in a red bump that eventually turns into an ulcer. The ulcer can take months to heal and can leave a permanent scar.
		to follow (a road), travel (along a road); to take (a road), enter upon a course or road (figuratively); to behave, comport oneself (toward someone); to proceed, act; to set foot (on), enter (a place). Can be understood in the sense of a "spiritual journey". See <i>sulúk</i> for a second meaning of the word.
		soundness, unimpairedness, intactness, well-being; peace, peacefulness; safety, security;—pl. greeting, salutation; salute; military salute; national anthem. <i>as-salámu</i>

		'alaykum ("alikum"): Peace be (with you); salutation; obeisance, homage; health, security; submission, resignation (in the will of God); professing Islám; conceding, granting; acknowledging; assenting to, accepting. Typical response is wa 'alaykumu as-salám "and peace be upon you, too". The complete phrase is as-salámu 'alaykum wa raḥmatu'lláhi wa barakátuh "Peace be upon you, as well as the mercy of God and his blessings."
Salama, Salamih (Salameh, Salamah)	Saláma[h or t] (fem.), Pers. Salámih	(fem. of salám) blamelessness, flawlessness; unimpaired state, soundness, integrity, intactness; well-being, welfare; safety, security; smooth progress; success. Also means submission, see root salima.
Salar	Sálár	Pers. old, aged; a prince, chieftain, leader, general, commander, vice-regent, viceroy, lord-lieutenant, judge, or any person in high office. Not salár as in some instances in <i>The Dawn-Breakers</i>
Salaru'd-Dawla Salat al-Jinaza, Salat-i-Jinaza Salat-i-Jama'ah Salat-i-Mayyit Sali'a, Sala'	Sáláru'd-Dawla (Sáláru'd-Dawlih) Şalát al-Jináza, Pers. Şalát-i-Jináza Şalát-i-Jamá'ah Şalát-i-Mayyit Sali'a (Sala')	"leader of the state", a Governor of Kirmánsháh Prayer for the dead congregational prayer "Prayer for the Dead" by Bahá'u'lláh
Salih, Saliha, Salihat, Salihin, Sawalih	Şáliḥ, fem. Şáliḥa[h or t]	to crack, become cracked; Form VII to split, break open, burst (pl. fem. Şáliḥát, pl. Şáliḥín, Şawáliḥ) good, right, proper, sound; thorough, substantial, downright, out-and-out, solid; virtuous, pious, devout, godly; usable, useful, practicable, serviceable, fitting, suitable, appropriate (for); fem. virtuous, chaste;—pl. Şáliḥín the righteous, the pious; good men;—pl. Şawáliḥ advantage, benefit, interest, good, welfare. "Righteous"—Prophet of God Who appeared before Abraham and sent to the tribe of <u>Thamúd</u> in Arabia. Contrast with <u>Táliḥ</u> .
Salih-i-Baraqani Salik, Salikat	Şáliḥ-i-Baraqání Sálik, pl. Sálikát	Hájí Mullá Şáliḥ-i-Baraqání, father of <u>Táhirih</u> traveller; a devotee; a disciple. Also passable, practicable (road); entered upon (course); clear, open, not blocked, not obstructed (also anatomy);—(pl.) one who follows the spiritual path (especially mystical)
Salim Salim, Sulama	Sálim Salím, pl. Sulamá	meaning, see Salím. Masc. name. safe, secure; free (from); unimpaired, undamaged, unhurt, sound, intact, complete, perfect, whole, integral; faultless, flawless; well; safe and sound; safe; healthy; sane; (euphemistically) seriously injured or damaged, on the verge of ruin. Masc. name. Ottoman sultán, Salím I.
Salima	Salima (see derivatives Saláma, Salám)	to be safe and sound, unharmed, unimpaired, intact, safe, secure; to be unobjectionable, blameless faultless; to be certain, established, clearly proven (fact); to be free (from); to escape (danger). Form II to preserve, keep from injury, protect from harm (someone), save (someone from); to hand over intact (something, or to someone); to hand over, turn over, surrender (someone, something, or to someone); to deliver (to someone something); to lay down (arms); to surrender, give oneself up (or to); to submit, resign oneself (or to); to greet. Salute (someone); to grant salvation (God to the Prophet); to admit, concede, grant (something); to consent (to something), approve (of something), accept, sanction, condone (something)
Salis	Salis	tractable, pliable, docile, compliant, obedient; flexible, smooth, fluent (style)
Saljuq	Saljúq	Pers. from Turkish Selçuklu (pl. Selçukluları). Name of founder of the Seljuk Empire who was a medieval Turko-Persian.
Saljuqi Salm, Salama	Saljúqí Salm, fem. Salama[h or t]	Pers. Saljukian dynasty peace, one who cultivates peace and friendship; eldest son of Farídún. Salmih is sometimes used. Pers. may use Salamih. See Umm Salama.
Salma, Sulayma (Sulaima)	Salmá, diminutive Sulaymá (beloved)	the south wind; name of a woman celebrated for her beauty; hence in general, a mistress, sweetheart, lady-love; name of a mountain; also of a tribe
Salman	Salmán	obedient, disciplined, humble, loyal, devoted. Salmán al-Fársí (born Rúzbih <u>Khushnúdán</u> , 568–653) was a friend of



Salmanpur Salmas	Salmánpúr Salmás	Muḥammad and ‘Alí. Muḥammad used him to indicate the Qá’im would be Persian. Dr Ḥabíbu’lláh Salmánpúr a city (formerly, <u>Sháhpúr</u> ; 38.199498, 44.767944) in West Azerbaijan Province, Iran, near the eastern border of Anatolia. Located at the north west end of Lake Urmia. About 30 km ENE of <u>Chihríq</u> . Salmás was called the “abode of Salmá” by the Báb.
Salsabil	Salsabíl	spring, well, “softly flowing”. A plain and the name of a river or fountain in Paradise.
Saltan, Saltana (Saltanih, Saltaneh)	Salṭan, fem. Salṭana[h or t]	(Pers. Salṭanih) making emperor; power, authority, dominion; magnificence, majesty; an empire, reign, kingdom, principality; saltanate. Used in title, as in Dīyá’u’s-Salṭanih, daughter of Fath-‘Alí <u>Sháh</u> . Tasalṭana (Tasaltana) to become a sultan or ruler.
Salvari, Silivri	Salvárí, Silivri	city and a district in Istanbul Province along the Sea of Marmara in Türkiye
Salwan (Salvan, Silwan, Sulwan)	Salwán	forgetting. Hebrew Shiloah (Siloam); neighbourhood and pool just to the south of old Jerusalem. See Sulwán
Sam Khan Sam	Sám <u>Khán</u> Sám	Shem (eldest son of Noah). Pers. the rainbow; a swelling; a disease; fire.
Sam’, Asma’ Sama’ Samad Samadiyya, Samadiyyih Samah	Sam’, pl. Asmá’ Samá’ m. & f., pl. Samáwát Şamad Şamadíyya, Pers. Şamadíyyih Samáh	hearing, sense of hearing, audition; ear;—pl. ears heaven, sky; firmament lord; eternal, everlasting (epithet of God) eternal refuge (?). See Şamdán magnanimity, generosity; kindness; liberality, munificence; indulgence, forbearance, tolerance, forgiveness, pardon; permission (for, to do something)
Saman	Sámán	Pers. household furniture, baggage, articles; instruments, tools, apparatus; order, arrangement, disposition; preparation; foundation of a house; a boundary, limit, place where any sign or mark is placed to separate one field from another, etc.
Samandar	Samandar	Ar. salamander (lizard-like amphibians, mythically associated with fire). Pers. samandar, samandir, samandur, samandal, samandúr (said to be derived from sám, fire, and andarún, within), a salamander, sometimes associated with the phoenix. Name given by Bahá’u’lláh to Muḥammad Kázim Qazvíní (1844–1918) (known as <u>Shaykh</u> Kázim-i-Samandar or just Samandar). He was an Apostle of Bahá’u’lláh. Described by Shoghi Effendi as a “flame of the love of God”.
Samandari	Samandarí	(1874–1968) named Tarázulláh by Bahá’u’lláh, son of Samandar. Hand of the Cause of God and a distinguished Persian calligrapher.
Samaniyan	Sámáníyán	Pers. the Samanid Empire (Samanian Empire, Samanid dynasty, Samanid Emirate, or simply Samanids) was a Sunní Iranian empire from 819 to 999. The empire was centred in <u>Khurásán</u> and Transoxiana; at its greatest extent, the empire encompassed all of today’s Afghanistan, large parts of Iran, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, Uzbekistan, Kyrgyzstan and parts of Kazakhstan and Pakistan.
Samanu Samariya, Samariyyih	Samanú Sámariya[h or t] or Samaríya[h or t]	Pers. a malt and flour candy (Pers. Bahá’ís Samariyyih) Samaria is the historic and biblical name of the central region of Palestine, bordered by Judea to the south, Galilee to the north, and the Jordan River to the east. Samariyyih Hill (32.961469, 35.092595, termed Buq’atu’l-Ḥamrá’ by Bahá’u’lláh), 2 km north of Bahjí, opposite the kibbutz of Lohamei HaGeta’ot. A tel 3.25 km north of Bahjí, Tall as-Sámayríya (32.972709, 35.093416) and former Arab village site. See Buq’atu’l-Ḥamrá’.
Samarqand, Samarkand Samarra	Samarqand, Samarkand Sámarrá’	city in Uzbekistan modern city on the east bank of the Tigris River, 125 km north of Baghdad. The formal name of the Abbasid city, Sámarrá’ (an archaeological site; 34.166250, 43.904869) was Surra Man Ra’á (“he who sees it is delighted”).
Samarri (Samuri, Simari)	as-Sámarrí	from or of Sámarrá’. Abú al-Ḥasan ‘Alí ibn Muḥammad as-

Samawah (Samawih)	Samáwah	Sámarrí is the fourth deputy of the twelfth Imám. as-Samáwah is a city (31.314945, 45.284614) between Baghdad and Basra
Samawar, Samavar	Samáwar (Samávar)	Pers. for the Russian samovar (“self-boiling”). Sometimes written samovár.
Samdan, Samdani, Samadi Samdaniya Sami’ (Pers. Sami’ih), Suma’a Samih, Samiha (Samihih), Sumaha’	Şamdán, Şamdání, Şamadí Şamdáníya[h or t] Samí’, pl. Suma’á’ Samíh, fem. Samíha[h or t], pl. Sumahá’	eternal, everlasting; divine eternity hearing, listening; hearer, listener generous, magnanimous; kind, forgiving; liberal, open-handed. Samíh (Pers.), wife of Músá Banání (incorrectly given as Sami’ih ( <i>A basic Bahá’í chronology</i> ), Samíyyih ( <i>The Unfolding Destiny of the British Bahá’ís</i> ), Samíhíh, etc.
Samim	Şamím	innermost, heart; core, essence, marrow, pith; true, sincere, genuine
Samimi Samir, Samira	Şamímí Samír; fem. Samíra[h or t]	(possible Arabic origin) cordial; inward; pure, sincere companion in nightly entertainment, conversation partner. Pers. also Samírá.
Samir, Summar	Sámir, fem. Sámira[h or t], pl. Summár	companion in nightly entertainment; conversationalist; entertainer
Samiramis (Semiramis)	Samírámis	a mythical and a historical early 9th century BCE Armenian queen.
Samiri (Sameri), Samiriyun	Sámirí, pl. Sámiríyún	of or belonging to Sámir. Samaritan; Samaritan language. as-Sámira, the Samaritans. as-Sámirí (predating by centuries the building of Samaria) in the Qur’án is unlikely to be a personal name—possibly Shemer (Egyptian) or Shamar (Hebrew, “guard, watchman”). According to Qur’án 20:88, Sámirí (possibly a magician in the court of Pharaoh during the time of Moses) built the biblical “golden calf” that made a “lowing” sound. See <i>khuwár</i> .
Samit	Şámit, pl. Şummát	enjoying another’s misfortune. ‘Ubaydah ibn as-Şámit was a notable companion of Muḥammad and a well respected chieftain of the Anşár tribes confederation, which participated in almost every battle during the time of Muḥammad. His official title, according to Muslim scholarly tradition, was ‘Ubadah bin Şámit al-Anşárí al-Badrí due to his actions at the Battle of Badr.
Samiy (Pers. Samiyyih) Samm, Sammat, Sumum, Simam	Samíy Sámm, fem. Sámmat, pl. Sumúm, Simám	high, elevated; exalted, lofty, sublime, august; namesake poison, toxin; venom; opening, hole; eye (of a needle). A pun of as-salámu ‘alaykum is as-sámmu ‘alaykum.
Samn, Sumum Samnan (Semnan)	Samn, pl. Sumún Samnán	clarified butter (ghee), cooking butter the capital city (180 km east of Tíhrán) of Semnan Province, Iran
Samra, Samrih	as-Samrá, Pers. Samrih	was a Palestinian Arab village 10 km southeast of Tiberias. It was depopulated during the 1947–1948 Civil War in Mandatory Palestine on 21 April 1948—later it was destroyed. It was one of three villages where ‘Abdu’l-Bahá grew corn and wheat during the First World War. See ‘Adasiya and an-Nuqayb. See asmar
Samsun San’ai (Sana’a)	Sámsún Şan’á’	Black Sea port, Anatolia, Türkiye capital and largest city in Yemen. It is one of the oldest, continuously inhabited, cities in the world.
San’at Sana Hijriya Sana Miladiya Sana Muhammadiya	Şanf’at Sana Hijríya Sana Míládíya Sana Muḥammadíya[h]	an art, action year of the Muslim era (after the hegira), A.H. year of the Christian era, CE year of Muḥammad—better would be sana islámí (Islamic year)
Sana, Sinun, Sanawat	Sana[h or t], pl. Sinún, Sanawát	year. ra’s as-sanat, New Year. yawm ra’s as-sanat al-jadídah, new year’s day.
Sana’ al-Barq	Saná’ al-Barq	<i>The Brilliance of Lightening</i> , written by Sayyid Ja’far al-Kashfí, father of Sayyid Yaḥyá Darábí
Sana’	Saná’	brilliance, resplendence, splendour, radiance, flash, flare (of lightning); exaltedness, sublimity, majesty, high rank; eminence, dignity; meridian
Sana’u’llah	Saná’u’lláh	“Brilliance of God”, a title of Bahá’u’lláh. It signifies the divine splendour and light associated with Bahá’u’lláh’s mission.
Sana’i	Saná’í	Ḥakím Abu’l-Majd Majdúd ibn Ádam Saná’í Ghaznawí, a Persian poet from Ghazní, now in Afghanistan, between the 11th century and the 12th century. He died between 1131 and 1141.

Sanaiyan	Sanawíyan	annually, yearly, in one year, per year, per annum
Sanam, Asnam	Şanam, pl. Aşnám	idol, image
Sanandaj	Sanandaj	Provincial capital (35.312666, 46.996324) of Persian Kurdistán. Also called Sinna ("Senna") from Kurdish.
Sanat, Sana	Sanat, Sana	Pers. a year; a single revolution of the sun. See sunna
Sanawi	Sanawí	annual, yearly
Sanduq al-Khayr	aş-Şandúq al- <u>K</u> hayr	benevolent fund
Sanduq-dar	Şandúq-dár	"Treasurer of the savings"
Sang, Sang-ha	Sang, pl. Sang-há	Pers. a stone; a rock; a weight; a tombstone; stone of a sealing-ring; dumb-bells of athletes; a cannon-ball; gravity, authority, dignity; value, worth, price; equality
Sanglaj (Sangelaj)	Sanglaj	Pers. a neighbourhood of District 12 (west of the Golestan Palace), <u>T</u> ihrán
Sangsar (Sang-i-Sar, Sang-Sar)	Sangsar (Sang-i-Sar, Sang-Sar)	Pers. stone + head = headstrong. A city now called Mahdí-Şahr. See Mahdí-Şahr.
Sangsar (Sang-i-Sar, Sang-Sar)	Sangsár (Sang-i-Sár, Sang-Sár)	Pers. stoning to death. A small village (near the Turkmenistan border; 38.211599, 56.976785), in Bojnord County, North Khorasan Province, Iran.
Sangsara, Sang Sara	Sang Sará	a very small village (also known as Sangsar, 18 km south of Láríján, 37.040964, 50.006681) in Gilan Province, Iran. A small village (near Caspian Sea, 36.575771, 51.733581) 25 km west of Núr in Mazandaran Province.
Sani'	Şaní'	any work of art; operation, creation, performance, act, deed; a creature of God; a present, gift, donative; well groomed and fed (horse); polished and proved (sword, arrow, etc.)
Saniy (Sani), Saniya	Saníy, fem. Saniya[h or t]	high, lofty, sublime, exalted, splendid, flashing, shining, more shining, more radiant, more brilliant. Pers. may use Saní.
Sanjar (Senjar)	Sanjar	Pers. a prince, emperor, king; name of a celebrated monarch; name of a hunting bird; ecstasied, enraptured. A village 6 km west of Dizfúl
Santur	Santúr	Pers. a hammered dulcimer of Iranian origin
Saoshyant (Soshans)	Saoshyant (Sósháns)	from Avestan, "one who brings benefit", saviour, benefactor. Name of a saviour figure in Zoroastrian tradition used for three saviour figures (Muhammad (Úshídár Bumí), the Báb (Úshídár Máh) and Bahá'u'lláh (He claimed to be the <u>Sh</u> áh Bahrám Varjávand)) that progressively bring about the final renovation.
Sapid (Saped), Sapida (Sapeda)	Sapíd, fem. Sapída	Pers. white; conspicuous, manifest; empty. Fem. whiteness; the white of the eye; the dawn; the white of an egg.
Saqar	Saqar fem.	hell
Saqat, Asqat	Saqat, pl. Asqat	any worthless thing; offal, refuse, rubbish, trash; junk
Saqi, Saghi, Saqiyan	Sáqí, Pers. pl. Sáqiyán	a water-carrier; a cup-bearer (Bahá'u'lláh, often of wine and symbolic of "mystical inebriation"), page. Persian sometimes given as <u>sághí</u> .
Saqi-Az-Ghayb-i-Baqá'	Sáqí-Az- <u>G</u> hayb-i-Baqá'	Pers. "The Cupbearer of the Invisible Eternity" (fifteen couplet qaşída (ghazal) by Bahá'u'lláh)
Saqiya, Sawaqin	Sáqiya[h or t], pl. Sawáqin	barmaid;—pl. rivulet; irrigation ditch, irrigation canal; water scoop; water wheel—more common type, often powered by animals. See ná'úra.
Saqsin (Saksin, Saksin-Bolgar)	Saqsin	a medieval city that flourished from the eleventh to the thirteenth centuries. Excavations at Samosdelka (46.022892, 47.839000) on the Lower Volga River in Russia have located ruins of the city.
Sar Pul-i-Dhahab (Sarpol-e Zahab)	Sar Púl-i- <u>D</u> haháb	city 112 km west of Kermanshah
Sar	Sar	from Pers. in compounds: head, chief. Pers.: the head; top, summit; having many inequalities (ground); placed after nouns it denotes plenty, magnitude, similitude, or possession
Sar	Sár	Pers. a starling; a camel; pain; affliction, grief, trouble; a place, spot; a hollow reed; a milestone; a wine-press; a title by which the princes in Georgia were formerly addressed; a czar; high, tall
Sara	Sárá	happiness, laughter, joy, delight. Pers. pure, excellent (applied to gold, ambergris, musk); undefiled. Sarah, Abraham's wife. See Sarrá'.
Sara	Sará	Pers. a palace, mansion. Hebrew lady, princess, queen; English Sarah.

Sara	Sára	Pers. posts or stones along a path, placed at the distance of a parasang apart
Sara, Sarih	Sára[h or t], Pers. Sárih	“woman of high rank”, Sarah, a woman’s name. Wife and aunt of Abraham. Sárih <u>Khánum</u> ; loyal, full sister of Bahá’u’lláh; who married (1932) Mirza Maḥmúd (never a Bahá’í), the son of Mírzá Ismá’íl-i-Vazír of Yalrud. Maḥmúd’s younger sister, Ásíyih <u>Khánum</u> , married Bahá’u’lláh.
Sarab	Saráb	mirage; phantom; sewage
Sarandib	Sarandíb	Pers. for island now known as Sri Lanka
Saray, Saraya, Sarayat	Saráy, fem. Saráya[h or t], pl. Saráyát	palace. In Persian can also mean a house, grand edifice.
Sarbaz	Sarbáz	Sarbaz; also known as Qal’ah-i-Sarbáz—“Fort Sarbaz”. It is a city in and the capital of Sarbaz District, in Sarbaz County, Sistan and Baluchestan Province, SE Iran.
Sar-Chah	Sar- <u>Cháh</u>	a village (36°32’30” N 58°24’40” E) in the Central District of Nishapur County, Razavi Khorasan Province, Iran. 72 km NE of Sabzivár.
Sar-Chashma (Sarcheshmeh)	Sar- <u>Chashma</u> (Sar- <u>Chashmah</u> )	Pers. “Sar- <u>Chashmih</u> ”. A fountain-head, spring. Located to the southern side of the centre of Tíhrán.
Sardar (Sar-dar)	Sardár	Pers. a general, field-marshal, officer of rank, king’s lieutenant, a chief in any department; a prince
Sardar-Kull	Sardár-Kull	Pers. literally, the commander of all military forces, i.e. “General commander” or “Chief commander”
Sarf, Suruf	Şarf, pl. Şurúf	averting, turning away; expenditure, expense; spending, use, application (e.g., of time, of effort, etc.); issuance, issue, making out; disbursement; money changing; barter (Islamic law); drainage; inflection (grammar);—(pl. şurúf) adversities, misfortunes (also şurúf ad-dahr)
Sar-Galu, Sargalu, Sargallu, Sarjallu	Sar-Galú (Sarjallú)	(“Sarkalu”) a village (35.867656, 45.162043) 43 km NW of as-Sulaymáníyah, Iraq. Bahá’u’lláh lived here and/or in a nearby mountain cave.
Sari (Shahr-Tajin, Shahr-Tajan), Saruy	Sárí	Pers. a starling; a milestone; a city and provincial capital of Mázindarán province (36.566292, 53.058604). Also once known as Zard- <u>Shahr</u> (“Yellow town”; colour of citrus fruit on trees surrounding the town) and <u>Shahr-i-Tajin</u> (“Town on the Tajin” River). Sáráy, citizen.
Sari	Sarí, pl. Suryán	Pers. chiefship, rank of general; a large river; a funnel; a kind of armour for a horse’s head;—pl. rivulets
Sari’, Sar’a	Şarí’, pl. Şar’á	thrown to the ground, felled; epileptic; demented, insane, mad, crazy; (with following genitive) succumbing to something, fallen victim to something. Qur’án 69:7
Sarih, Sariha, Suraha’ Sar-i-Jisr	Şaríh, fem. Şaríḥa[t], pl. Şurahá’ Sar-i-Jisr	Pers./Ar. clear, evident, palpable; pure, unmixed Pers. a “coffee-house of Sar-i-Jisr” near al-Kádhimiya Mosque in the Kádhimayn suburb of Baghdád
Sarim al-Dawla Sarim, Sawarim Sariya, Saraya Sarkar, Sar-kar	Şárim al-Dawla Şárim, pl. Şawárim Saríya[h or t], pl. Saráyá Sarkár, Sar-kár	strict state sharp, harsh, hard, severe, strict, stern, cutting a brigade, army, troops, any body of men from 5 to 400 Pers. compound of (sar, “head”) + (kár, “agent, doer”); a chief, superintendant, supervisor, overseer, agent; a title by way of respect given to a person present or absent; a workshop; a king’s court; government; estate; property; knowledge, practice; headman
Sarkar-i-Aqa	Sarkár-i-Áqá	“His Excellency the Master”. A title Bahá’u’lláh used for ‘Abdu’l-Bahá.
Sarmad	Sarmad	endless duration, eternity (the world of perpetuity)
Sarmadi	Sarmadí	eternal, without beginning or end; “everlasting”
Sarra	Sarrá’	happiness, prosperity
Sarrafi (Saraf), Sarrafa	Şarráf, fem. Şarráfa[h or t]	money changer; cashier, teller, treasurer; paymaster; banker. See sayraf.
Sarraj	Sarráj	saddler or leather worker
Sartip	Sartíp	Pers. brigadier
Saruq	Sárúq	(also known as Qal’ih-i-Sárúq, Qal’ih-i-Bálá Sárúq and Súraqh) is village (34.414167, 49.494167) in Markazi Province
Sarw, Sarv	Sarw, Pers. also Sarv	(collective; <i>nomen unitatis</i> ã) evergreen cypress tree
Sarwistan, Sarvistan	Sarwistán, Pers. also Sarvistán	(Sarvestan, Serostan) “land of cypresses”; city (29.267124, 53.222546) and county in the province of Fárs, Írán
Sar-Zamin	Sar-Zamín	Pers. the earth; a country, region; limits, confines; upon the spot, on the premises
Sas, Sasan	Sás, pl. Sásán	Pers. a mother-in-law; pleasant, elegant, graceful; neat,

Sasani, Sasaniun, Sasaniyan	Sásání, pl. Sásáníyún, Pers. Sásáníyán	clean; poor, indigent; name of an old family in Persia.—pl. solitary, recluse; a beggar; name of the father of Ardashír Bábak, founder of the dynasty of the Sasanids, who reigned in Persia from CE 224–651, when Yazdagird, the last of the race, was overpowered by the Arabians belonging or relating to the Sásán dynasty (Iranian or Sasanian Empire) of Persian kings. Sásáníyún, the Sasanides; also known in English as the Sasanian, Sassanian, Sasanid and Sassanid Empire.
Satar	Satár	Pers. a star; a mosquito curtain;— <i>sítár</i> (for <i>sih tár</i> ), a three-stringed guitar; a rising star; a riff
Sati', Sati'an, Sawati'	Sáti', dual Sáti'án, pl. Sawáti'	radiant, brilliant, shining, luminous, bright; manifest, obvious, clear, plain, patent, evident (proof)
Sattar	as-Sattár	the veiler, the coverer (an attribute of God)
Satwa, Satawat	Satwa[t], pl. Saṭawát	attack, assault; influence, authority; presumption, cockiness, pride, power, strength
Satwatu'llah	Saṭwatu'lláh	authority of God
Sawad (Savad)	Sawád, pl. Aswida	black colour, black, blackness;—pl. black clothing, mourning; arable land, tilth; shape, form; inner part, core; majority; multitude
Sawad-Kuh (Savad-Koh)	Sawád-Kúh	mountain (32.522235, 50.257248) west of Işfahán. A county in Mazandaran Province, capital city (36.116846, 53.056318) is Pul-Safid ("white bridge").
Sawda (Sauda)	Sawda[h]	date palm garden or land with many date palms. Sawda bint Zam'a was the second wife of Muḥammad.
Sawiq, Pist	Sawíq, Pers. Pist	bruised corn; meal of wheat, barley, or vetches, especially when toasted
Sawla (Saula, Pers. Sawlih), Sawlat	Şawla, pl. Şawlát	attack, assault; force, tyranny, despotism, arbitrariness
Sawm (Saum)	Şawm	abstention, abstinence, abstemiousness; fasting, fast; aş-şawm fasting during Ramadán
Sawma' (Sauma'), Sawami'	Şawma', pl. Şawámi'	a cloister; monk's cell; tower; hermitage
Sawma'a (Sauma'a)	Şawma'a[h or t]	heaping up to a point; collecting, bringing together; a high-crowned cap, mitre, tiara; a Christian cell, a hermitage, a monastery; an eagle
Sawn, Sawan (Savan), Sun	Sawn, Sawan or Pers. Sún	a side, a part; like, resembling
Sawsan (Sausan), Susan	Sawsan, Pers Súsán	lily of the valley (botanical)
Sawwaf	Şawwáf	wool merchant
Sayda	Şaydá	Sidon, southern Lebanon
Sayf (Saif), Asyaf	Şayf, pl. Aşyáf	summer
Sayf (Saif), Suyuf, Asyaf, Asyuf	Sayf, pl. Suyúf, Asyáf, Asyuf	sword; sabre, foil, rapier. Sayf al-Islám—title of princes of the royal house of Yemen. Sayf Alláh or Sayfa'lláh—the Sword of God.
Sayfu'l-Haq (Saifu'l-Haqq)	Sayfu'l-Haq (Saifu'l-Haqq)	"The sword of truth" applied to Áqá Ján by Mírzá Yahyá
Sayha (Saiha), Sayhat	Şayḥa[h] (n. vic.), pl. Şayḥát	cry, outcry, shout. The <i>nomen vicis</i> (n. vic.) is an Arabic infinitive that intends to denote the singleness of the action.
Sayqal (Saiqal), Sayqalat, Masaqil	Şayqal, pl. Şayqalát, Maşáqil	polisher, smoother. Şayqal (other possible names: Rayḥánah, Súsán and Narjis) was a slave of Imám Ḥasan al-'Askarí and claimed by <u>Shi'</u> ahs to be the mother of the twelfth Imám.
Sayraf, Sayrafi, Sayarif, Sayarifa	Şayraf, Şayrafí, pl. Şayárif, f. Şayárifá[h]	money changer; cashier, teller, treasurer. See şarráf.
Sayrurat (Sairurut)	Sayrúrat	Pers. being, becoming, proving
Saysan (Sausan), Susan	Saysan, Súsán	lily of the valley (botanical)
Saysan (Seysan), Sisan, Sisan-i-Qadim	Saysán	Bahá'í village (37.827427, 46.734777) 46 km SE of Tabríz, East Azerbaijan Province. Also known as Saysán-i-Qadím ("Old Seysan"). All of the Bahá'ís of the village were removed and their houses razed to the ground by bulldozers in an operation of ethnic cleansing after the Islamic Revolution of 1979.
Sayyah, Sayyahun	Sayyáh, pl. Sayyáḥún	traveller; tourist. Title, 'Alíy-i-Sayyáh, given to Adí-Guzal of Maraghíh, the eminent traveller and disciple of the Báb. Lawḥ-i-Sayyáh is a Tablet in honour of Mullá Adí-Guzal. Hájj Sayyáh, Mírzá Muḥammad 'Alí Maḥallátí (c. 1836–1925), the first Iranian-American; a world traveller; constitutionalist and human rights activist; and secret emissary of Mas'úd Mírzá to Bahá'u'lláh, 'Akká, in 1888. See Guzel.
Sayyid (Saiyid), Sayyida, Asyad, Sada	Sayyid, fem. Sayyida[h or t]	(dual Sayyidán, pl. Asyád, Sáda[h or t], Sádát, fem. Sayyidát) master; gentleman; Mister; Sir; lord, overlord; chief, chieftain; title of Muḥammad's direct descendants

Sayyid 'Ali (Siyyid 'Ali)	Sayyid 'Alí	through His daughter, Fátimah. Dual: The two sons of Imám 'Alí, Ḥasan and Ḥusayn. During the time of the Ottoman Empire, sayyids formed a kind of nobility with the privilege of wearing green turbans. Siyyid is a Persian Bahá'í variation. See <u>ḥashísh</u> . Hájí Mírzá Siyyid 'Alí (surnamed <u>Khál-i-A'zam</u> , the "Most Great Uncle") middle maternal uncle of the Báb, who raised Him after His father, Siyyid Mírzá Muḥammad-Riḍá, died when His son was 9 (1828). He was the only relative of the Báb to espouse His Cause openly during His lifetime and to accept martyrdom for His sake.
Sayyid Kazim-i-Rashti	Sayyid Kázim-i-Rashtí	Siyyid Kázim bin Qásim al-Ḥusaynī ar-Rashtí (1793–1843). The second (successor of <u>Shaykh</u> Aḥmad-i-Aḥsá'í) of the "twin resplendent lights" (Bábayn, two gates) who taught their followers that the coming of the Promised One of Islam (the Báb) was at hand and prepared them for His advent. Died 31–12–1843, Karbilá, leaving no successor. See <u>Shaykh</u> Aḥmad-i-Aḥsá'í.
Sayyid Muhammad	Sayyid Muḥammad	Hájí Mírzá Siyyid Muḥammad (surnamed <u>Khál-Akbar</u> , the "greater uncle"), eldest maternal uncle of the Báb.
Sayyidi (Saidi, Sidi), Sayyidiya	Sayyidí, fem. Sayyidiya[h or t]	(informal sídī) my lord; sir. Honourific before the names of Muslim saints.
Sayyid-i-'Uluvv (Siyyid-i-'Uluw)	Sayyid-i-'Uluw	"Lord of the Gate" (a designation of the Báb)
Sayyid-i-Bab (Siyyid-i-Bab)	Sayyid-i-Báb	"Lord of Remembrance" (a designation of the Báb)
Sayyid-i-Dhikr (Siyyid-i-Dhikr)	Sayyid-i- <u>Dhikr</u>	DB 471
Sayyid-i-Khal-Dar (Siyyid-i-Khal-Dar)	Sayyid-i- <u>Khál</u> -Dár	"Radiant Sayyid". Name given to Hájí Siyyid Javád by the Báb. DB 188.
Sayyid-i-Nur (Siyyid-i-Nur)	Sayyid-i-Núr	DB 153
Sayyid-i-Shish-Pari (Siyyid-i-Shish-Pari)	Sayyid-i- <u>Shish</u> -Parí	(Pers. Siyyidu' <u>sh</u> - <u>Shuhadá'</u> ) "The master of martyrs" or "The Prince of Martyrs", Imám Ḥusayn
Sayyidu'sh-Shuhada'	Sayyidu' <u>sh</u> - <u>Shuhadá'</u>	Pers. a musical instrument; concord, harmony; arms, apparatus, harness, furniture; preparations (for nuptials, journey, or any important business); a feast, banquet; (in compounds from <u>sákhtan</u> ) preparing, making, effecting
Saz, Sazan	Sáz, pl. Sázán	
<b>Sh</b>		
Sha'a	<u>Shá'a</u>	to want; to wish (something, that)
Sha'b, Shu'ub	<u>Shá'b</u> , pl. <u>Shu'úb</u>	people, folk; nation (modern meaning); tribe; race. Qur'án 69:13 "made you into nations [ <u>shu'úb</u> or "non-Arabs"] and tribes [qabá'il or "Arabs"]. "Of course the modern notion of 'nation' did not then exist." (Balyuzi, <i>Muḥammad and the Course of Islám</i> , p. 288) See umma.
Sha'ba, Sha'b	<u>Shá'aba</u> , <u>Shá'b</u>	to gather, assemble, rally (people, something); to disperse, scatter (people, something)
Sha'ban	<u>Shá'bán</u>	eighth month in Islamic calendar (scattered)
Sha'iq (Shaiq, Shaiq)	<u>Shá'iq</u> ( <u>Sháiyiq</u> )	arousing longing, stimulating desire; brilliant, gorgeous, splendid, beautiful
Sha'ir, Shu'ara'	<u>Shá'ir</u> , pl. <u>Shu'ará'</u>	knowing (by instinctive perception), endowed with deeper insight, with intuition; poet;—pl. poet
Sha'iriya, Sha'iriyat	<u>Shá'iriya</u> [h or t], pl. <u>Shá'iriyát</u>	poetry; poetical work, poetization; poetical talent; poetship
Sha'n, Shan, Shu'un, Shu'unat	<u>Shá'n</u> ( <u>Shán</u> ), pl. <u>Shu'ún</u> , <u>Shu'unát</u>	matter, affair, concern, business; circumstances, state of affaire, case; nature, character, quality, kind; situation, condition, state; significance; importance, consequence; standing, prestige, rank, dignity, power, authority; respect, regard;—pl. dignities, honours, etc. <i>sha'na</i> like, as; <i>bi-sha'ni</i> regarding, with regard or respect to, relating to, pertaining to, concerning, as to, about. See rasm
Sha'r, Sha'ar, Shu'ur, Shi'ar, Ash'ar	<u>Shá'r</u> , <u>Shá'ar</u> , pl. <u>Shu'úr</u> , <u>Shi'ár</u>	(coll.; nomen unitatis) hair; bristles; fur, pelt. <u>Ash'ar</u> , very hairy.
Sha'rani	<u>Shá'rání</u>	hairy, hirsute, shaggy. 'Abd al-Wahháb ibn Aḥmad <u>ash-Shá'rání</u> , author of <i>Kitáb al-yawáqit wa al-jawáhir fi bayán 'aqá'id al-akábir</i> (The book of sapphires and jewels: an explanation of the tenets of faith of mystic luminaries).
Sha'rawi (Sha'ravi)	<u>Shá'ráwí</u>	Hudá <u>Shá'ráwí</u> (1879–1947) was a pioneering Egyptian feminist leader, nationalist, and founder of the Egyptian Feminist Union. <i>God Passes By</i> , p. 388.
Sha'ya	<u>Shá'yá</u>	Isaiah
Sha'ystah, Sha'istah, Sha'ystih	<u>Shá'ystah</u>	(Sha'ista, Shayista) fem. one who is polite and well-behaved

Shab	<u>Shab</u>	Pers. night, darkness
Shaba (Shayb, Shayba, Mashib)	<u>Shába</u> ( <u>Shayb</u> , <u>Shayba</u> [h], <u>Mashíb</u> )	("Shaib, Shaiba") to become white-haired, grey-haired; to turn white or grey (hair); to grow old, to age; to make white-haired; to bleach (something) Form II to make (someone) white-haired, cause someone's hair to turn white (grief)
Shabah, Shubuh, Ashbah	<u>Shabah</u> , pl. <u>Shubúh</u> , <u>Ashbáh</u>	blurred, indistinct shape; apparition; phantom; ghost, spectre, spirit; nightmare; figure, person. <u>ashbáh</u> núr "silhouettes of light". See <u>Zill</u>
Shabdiz	<u>Shabdíz</u>	Pers., literally "night-coloured", "black") legendary black stallion of Khosrau Parvez
Shabih, Shibah	<u>Shabíh</u> , pl. <u>Shibáh</u>	similar (to), like, resembling (someone, something)
Shabistar	<u>Shabistar</u>	city 54 km WNW Tabriz
Shabistari	<u>Shabistari</u>	Sa'd ad-Dín Maḥmúd ibn 'Abd al-Karím Yahyá <u>Shabistari</u> (1288–1340) is one of the most celebrated Persian Sufi poets of the 14th century.
Shabnam	<u>Shabnam</u>	Pers. ( <u>shab</u> , "night" or "darkness" + <u>nam</u> , "moisture") dew
Shad	<u>Shád</u>	Pers. cheerful, exulting; glad, happy; much; full; wine; light, a ray, gleam
Shadda	<u>Shadda</u> [h or t]	( <i>nomen vicis</i> ) strengthening, intensification; stress, emphasis; pulling, dragging, tugging; tightness, tautness; stress, strain; doubling sign over a consonant (grammar) (also called by the verbal noun from the same root, <u>tashdíd</u> ). See <u>tashdíd</u> .
Shadh	<u>Shádh</u>	Pers. glad
Shadhi	<u>Shádhí</u>	Pers. gladness
Shadid, Shadidat, Ashidda', Shidad	<u>Shadíd</u> , f. <u>Shadíd</u> at, pl. <u>Ashiddá'</u> , <u>Shidád</u>	strong, powerful, forceful, vigorous, stern, severe, rigorous, hard, harsh, violent, vehement, intense; bad, evil, ominous, calamitous, difficult; grievous. <u>Shidád</u> has a numerical value of 309—described as "year of stress", AH 1309 [CE 1892], the date of Bahá'u'lláh's ascension. See <i>Memorials of the Faithful</i> , p. 35
Shadid-i-Sawla (Shadid-i-Sawlih)	<u>Shadíd-i-Şawla</u> ( <u>Shadíd-i-Şawlih</u> )	Pers. intense, strong, vehement to attack. Name use by 'Abdu'l-Bahá for Ali-Kuli Khan.
Shadpur	<u>Shadpúr</u> ( <u>Shad</u> + <u>púr</u> )	Pers. <u>Ghulám-Husayn Shadpúr</u>
Shafa	<u>Shafá</u>	to cure (someone of a disease), heal (someone of a disease, a wound), make (someone) well, restore (someone) to health
Shafi, Shafiya	<u>Sháfí</u> , fem. <u>Sháfíya</u>	healing, salutary; distinct, clear. <u>Sharḥ Sháfíyat</u> ibn Ḥájib by Astarábádí.
Shafi', Shufa'a	<u>Shafí'</u> or <u>Sháfí'</u> , pl. <u>Shufa'á</u>	mediator, intercessor, advocate. Name, and title given to certain persons, i.e. <u>Shafí' Khán</u> , Prime Minister Áqás's adviser.
Shafi'i, Shafi'yun, Shawafi'	<u>Sháfí'í</u> , pl. <u>Sháfí'yún</u> , <u>Shawafí'</u>	adherent (shafiite, shafii, shafi'i, shafee) of the Shafiitic (or shafi'itic) school, a system of orthodox Sunnī jurisprudence (one of 4—the Ḥanafí, the Ḥanbalí, the Málíkí and the <u>Sháfí'í</u> ) founded by ibn Idrís <u>ash-Sháfí'í</u> .
Shafiq, Shafiqā (Shafiqih)	<u>Shafíq</u> , fem. <u>Shafíqa</u> [h or t]	merciful, compassionate, condoling; affectionate, benevolent
Shaft	<u>Shaft</u>	Pers. town 20 km SW of <u>Rasht</u> , Gilan province
Shafti	<u>Shaftí</u>	Pers. of or from <u>Shaft</u> . Ḥájí Siyyid Muḥammad-Báqir-i- <u>Shaftí</u> , a celebrated mujtahid.
Shah, Shahan	<u>Sháh</u> , pl. <u>Sháhán</u>	Pers. a king, sovereign, emperor, monarch, prince; the king at chess; check to the king (in chess); a bridegroom; a son-in-law; a title assumed by fakírs; a wide, main road; a sort of garment used in India; root, origin; name of an animal; of noble blood; great, excellent in any degree
Shah-'Abbas	<u>Sháh-'Abbás</u>	5th Safavid king of Iran
Shahab	<u>Shaháb</u>	milk diluted with water
Shahadah, Shahadat	<u>Shaháda</u> [h or t], pl. <u>Shahádát</u>	testimony, witness, evidence, deposition; statement; certificate, certification, testimonial, affidavit; attestation, attest; credentials, identification; (Muslim) creed (doctrinal formula); martyrdom. <u>Shaháda</u> is the act of witnessing, or attesting, to the formula or creed: "Lá 'iláha 'illá 'lláhu Muḥammadun Rasúlu 'lláh"—"There is no God but God and Muḥammad is His Messenger". ' <i>álami shahádat</i> , the visible world. The above two statements are commonly prefaced by <i>ashhadu 'an</i> ("I bear witness that"), yielding the full form: <i>Ashhadu 'an lá 'iláha 'illa 'lláhu</i> (I bear witness there is no God but God), wa

Shahan-Shah (Shahanshah, Shahinshah)	<u>Sháhán-Sháh</u>	' <u>ashhadu</u> 'anna muḥammadan rasúlu 'lláhi (, and I bear witness that Muhammad is the Messenger of God). Pers. king of kings, lord of lords. <u>Sháhánsháh</u> is a contraction, which by inversion is <u>sháh-i-sháhán</u> .
Shahata (Shaht)	<u>Shahaṭa (Shaht)</u>	to be far away, distant, remote; to strike (a match); to strand, be stranded, run aground (ship); to ground on a sandbank
Shah-Bahram	<u>Sháh-Bahrám</u>	( <u>Sháh Bahrám Vajárvand</u> ) the world saviour promised by the prophet Zoroaster. Fulfilled by Bahá'u'lláh.
Shahbar	<u>Sháhbár</u>	DB 547
Shah-Chiragh (Shah-Cheragh)	<u>Sháh-Chirágh</u> (Ar. <u>Sháh-Siráj</u> )	Shrine of <u>Sháh-Chirágh</u> ("King of the Lamp", 29.609702, 52.543339) in <u>Shíráz</u> . Burial site of <u>Khadíjih-Bagum</u> , wife of the Báb.
Shahdad Kalut	<u>Shahdád Kalút</u>	A barren region (20%) of the Lút desert characterised by enormous wind-sculpted sandstone ridges and outcrops.
Shahi	<u>Sháhí</u>	Pers. royal; imperial dignity, dominion, sovereignty, royalty; the followers of the sect of 'Alí; name of a poet; name of an old Persian coin; a penny (modern colloquialism); a sort of sweetmeat, made of starch and white of egg. 20 <u>sháhí</u> = a qirán; one <u>sháhí</u> = 50 dínár (unit of accountancy, it is not a Persian coin).
Shahid al-Hayy	<u>ash-Shahíd al-Hayy</u>	living martyr <sup>1</sup>
Shahid ibn-i-Shahid	<u>Shahíd ibn-i-Shahíd</u>	martyr, son of the martyr. Title given to Ibn-i-Aṣdaq by Bahá'u'lláh
Shahid, Shahida, Shuhada	<u>Shahíd</u> , fem. <u>Shahída[h]</u> , pl. <u>Shuhadá'</u>	witness; martyr, one killed in battle. Family name of Rúḥá <u>Khánum</u> who married Mírzá Jalál. Children Muníb, Ḥasan, Maryam, Duḥá and Zahra.
Shahid, Shuhud, Ashhad, Shawahid	<u>Sháhí</u> , pl. <u>Shuhúd</u> , <u>Shuhhad</u>	present (as witness);—(pl. <u>Shuhúd</u> , <u>Ashhád</u> ) witness (for); notary public;—(pl. <u>Shawáhid</u> ) (piece of) evidence (for); attestation; quotation serving as textual evidence; testimony; an oblong, upright tombstone
Shahida, Shawahid	<u>Sháhida[h]</u> , pl. <u>Shawáhid</u>	(fem. of <u>Shahíd</u> ) an oblong, upright tombstone; index finger; true copy, copy of a letter, duplicate
Shahid-Zadih (Shahidzadih)	<u>Sháhíd-Zádih</u>	
Shahin, Shawahin	<u>Sháhín</u> , pl. <u>Shawáhín</u>	Pers. Indian falcon
Shah-i-Sahib-'Alam	<u>Sháh-i-Şáhib-'Alam</u>	( <i>Memorials of the Faithful</i> , 99)
Shahit, Shahuta (Shahouta)	<u>Sháhít</u>	far (away), distant, remote, outlying, out-of-the-way; stranded. <u>Sháhúṭá</u> or <u>Shahúṭa[h or t]</u> ("place apart"), an area SE of 'Akká, and a village in Lebanon. See root <u>shahaṭa</u> .
Shahkuh (Shah-Kuh)	<u>Sháhkúh (Sháh-Kúh)</u>	<u>Sháhkúh-i-Suflá</u> (Shahkuh-e Sofla); also known as <u>Sháh Kúh-i-Pá'ín</u> , <u>Shádkúh-i-Pá'ín</u> , <u>Sháhkúh Páín</u> and <u>Shá Kúh-i-Pá'ín</u> ; a village (36.560526, 54.414918) in Gulistan Province, 53 km NW of <u>Sháhrúd</u> .
Shahmirzad (Shah-Mirzad)	<u>Shahmírzá</u> d ( <u>Sháh-Mírzá</u> d)	city (35.772902, 53.327945) in the province of Semnam, 173 km east of <u>Tíhrán</u> , Iran
Shah-Muhammad	<u>Sháh-Muḥammad</u>	
Shah-Muhammad-Amin	<u>Sháh-Muḥammad-Amín</u>	
Shahnama, Shah-nama	<u>Sháhnáma[h or t]</u> , <u>Sháh-náma[h or t]</u>	Pers. ( <u>Sháhnámih</u> , Shahnameh, Shahnamih, Shah-namih) "The Book of Kings", a history of kings. A long (longest by one poet?) epic poem written by Firdawsí between c. 977 and 1010 and is the national epic of greater Persia. A medieval Muslim verse reworking of Zoroastrian stories about pre-Islamic Persian heroes.
Shahnaz Khanum	<u>Shahnáz</u> <u>Khánum</u>	Louise Dunn (1866–1939); used the name Louise Robinson Spencer from the 1890s; was a poet, composer of music and songs, and writer; who received 41 Tablets from 'Abdu'l-Bahá. She married Edger Francis Waite (1865–1931) in 1902. Named <u>Shahnáz</u> ("sweet music") <u>Khánum</u> by 'Abdu'l-Bahá, and called a "sweet singing bird" and a "nightingale".
Shahnaz	<u>Shahnáz</u>	Pers. ( <u>Sháh</u> + <u>Náz</u> ) "pride of the king"; sister of the mythical <u>Jamshíd</u> ; female name, surname, and musical

<sup>1</sup> "While suffering death on the pathway of God is the highest attainment, still, that dying which continues on throughout life, giving life to other souls, is the station of 'living martyrdom'. The death of a martyr means the immediate end to all his afflictions and tests: martyrdom is the easiest way to enter the Kingdom of Heaven. But those who rise up to serve the Cause, to bear afflictions and undergo tribulations and trials in order to draw souls into the holy Faith—those are living martyrs, their labour goes on and on, and their noble work, the regeneration of all humankind, will win them the highest of rewards, for ever and ever. My prayer for you ... is that you will reach that goal, the goal of the living martyrs." *Summon up remembrance*, pp. 135–6.



Shahpar	<u>Sháhpar</u>	note or type of melody (can be translated as “sweet music”)
Shahpur	<u>Sháhpúr</u>	Pers. the largest bird wing feather
Shahr al-‘asal	<u>Shahr al-‘asal</u>	Sasanian (Sásáníyán) kings and district in Fars. Former name of Salmás.
Shahr as-Sabr, Shahru’s-Sabr	<u>Shahr as-Şabr, Şahru’s-Şabr</u>	honeymoon
Shahr, Ashur, Shuhur	<u>Shahr, pl. Ashhur, Shuhúr</u>	the month of patience, i.e. fasting
Shahraban	<u>Sháhrabán</u>	new moon; month (especially lunar). Pers. town, city.
Shahram	<u>Shahrám</u>	city, now al-Muqdádiyah, ‘Iráq. 80 km NE of Baghdad
Shahrbanu (Shahribanu)	<u>Shahrbánú</u>	Pers. male name (Shehr Bano) “Lady of the Land”, one of the wives of Ḥusayn ibn ‘Alí, (grandson of Muḥammad and third Twelver <u>Shí’ah</u> Imám) and the mother of ‘Alí ibn Ḥusayn (the fourth Imámí-Twelver <u>Shí’ah</u> Imám). <u>Shahribánú</u> in <i>The Dawn-Breakers</i> , p. lii, is incorrect.
Shahrir, Shahriwar	<u>Shahrír, Shahríwar</u>	Pers. eighth Persian solar month; the fourth day of every month
Shahr-i-Ray	<u>Shahr-i-Ray</u>	now a city on SE outskirts of Ṭíhrán. Formerly a village named after the saint <u>Sháh</u> ‘Abdu’-‘Azim or Ḥaḍrat-i-‘Abdu’-‘Azim.
Shahristan	<u>Shahristán</u>	Pers. fortifications around a city; a large fortified city. <u>Shahristán</u> (Kah-Kakha, 39.7745° N 68.8093° E) is an ancient town (until 7th century), just west of present day <u>Shahristán</u> in Tajikistan.
Shahristani	<u>Shahristání</u>	Táj ad-Dín Abú al-Faṭḥ Muḥammad ibn ‘Abd al-Karím <u>ash-Shahrastání</u> (1086–1153), also known as Muḥammad <u>ash-Shahrastání</u> , was an influential Persian historian of religions, a historiographer, Islamic scholar, philosopher and theologian.
Shahrnush Parsipur (Parsi’pur, Parsi pur)	<u>Shahrnúsh Pársí púr</u>	(شهرنوش پارسى پور) Iranian woman writer (1946–)
Shah-Rud (Shahrud)	<u>Sháh-Rúd (Sháhrúd)</u>	Pers. a mighty river; name of a river; also of a city; the thickest cord of a musical instrument; name of a musical instrument. City (36.418352, 54.969676) 330 km ENE of Teheran.
Shah-Rukh (Shahrukḥ)	<u>Sháh-Rukḥ (Sháhrukḥ)</u>	Pers. rhinoceros horn; the rooks in chess; a title given to the sons of nobility; name of a son of Ṭímúr.
Shahsavar, Shahsawar	<u>Shahsavár, Shahsawár</u>	name of a number of places in Iran. Former name of Tunukábán.
Shahsawan, Shahsavan, Shahsun	<u>Sháhsawan or Sháhsún</u>	(Pers. شاهسون) a side (as in supporter) of the <u>Sháh</u> ; <u>Sháhsawan</u> , a village (34.468397, 47.644854) in Kermanshah Province, Iran; Mírpasand; also known as <u>Sháhsavan</u> , <u>Sháhsavand</u> and <u>Sháhsún</u> , a village (35.350497, 59.817741) in Razavi Khorasan Province, Iran
Shahwa, Shahawat	<u>Shahwa, pl. Shahawát</u>	greed, craving, desire, ardent wish, longing, yearning, eagerness, passion, carnal appetite, lust; appetite
Shah-Zada (Shah-Zadih), Shahzada	<u>Sháh-záda, Sháhzáda</u>	Pers. king’s son, heir-apparent. Fem. <u>sháh-záda-khánú</u> . —pl. <u>Sháh-Zádagán</u> .
Shajar, Shajara, Ashjar, Shajarat	<u>Shajar, fem. Shajara[h or t]</u>	(pl. <u>Ashjár</u> , fem. <u>Shajarat</u> ) (collective; <i>nomen unitatis</i> , ة) trees; shrubs, bushes;—fem. a tree; shrub, bush; a genealogical tree. Pers. <u>Shajarah</u> . <u>Shajara</u> an-nasab genealogical tree.
Shajara-i-Awwaliya	<u>Shajara-i-Awwaliya</u>	“the Primal Tree”—a Prophet of God
Shajara-i-Haqiqat	<u>Shajara-i-Haqiqat</u>	“the Tree of divine Reality”—a Prophet of God
Shakar, Shakkar (Shikkar)	<u>Shakar, Shakkar</u>	Pers. sugar; sweet words
Shakara, Shukr, Shukran	<u>Shakara, Shukr, Shukrán</u>	to thank (someone or someone for something), be thankful, grateful (for something); to praise, laud, extol (someone)
Shakha, Shayakh, Shuyukha	<u>Shákha, Shayakh, Shuyúkha</u>	to age, grow old; to attain a venerable age. Also <u>Shaykhúkha</u> (Shaykhukha)
Shakhiyan	<u>Shakhshíyan</u>	personally
Shakhs, Ashkhas, Shukhus	<u>Shakhş, pl. Ashkhás, Shukhús</u>	individual, person; figure; character (of a play); someone, somebody
Shakhsi, Shakhsiya (Shakhsiyya)	<u>Shakhşí, fem. Shakhshíya[h or t]</u>	pl. fem. <u>Shakhshíyát</u> . Personal, private, of one’s own; subjective; fem. individuality, personality (also = personage); distinctive way of life, peculiarity, distinctive character, personal stamp; identity. Persian also <u>Shakhshíyya[t]</u> (“ <u>Shakhshíyyih</u> ”).
Shakir	<u>Shákir</u>	thankful, grateful
Shakl (Shikl) at-Tathlith, Shakl at-Tarbí	<u>Shakl at-Tathlith, Shakl at-Tarbí</u>	triangular and rectangular figures, respectively
Shakl, Ashkal, Shukul	<u>Shakl (Shikl?), pl. Ashkál, Shukúl</u>	similarity, resemblance, likeness; outward appearance,

Shakur	<u>Shakúr</u>	figure, form, shape, build; form of perception, perceptual form (as opposed to matter or content; philosophy); type, out, pattern; mode, manner; sort, kind, specimen
Shal, Shilan	<u>Shál</u> , pl. <u>Shílán</u>	very thankful, grateful, appreciative; one of the names of God; satisfied with little, and yet thriving (cattle)
Shalfurush	<u>Shálfurúsh</u>	shawl
Shallal, Shallalat	<u>Shallál</u> , pl. <u>Shallalát</u>	'Abdu'l-Majíd-i- <u>Shálfurúsh</u> (shawl dealer)
Shalwar (Shalvar), Shulwar	<u>Shalwár</u> , <u>Shulwár</u>	cataract, waterfall, rapids
Sham	<u>Sham</u>	Pers. inner breeches, drawers reaching to the feet (the outer breeches being called <i>tumbán</i> ); sailors' or travellers' trousers
Sham, Sha'm	<u>Shám</u> , <u>Sha'm</u>	Pers. error, flight; the tail; deceit, fraud, trick; distance; terrified, astonished, fearing; disturbed, distracted; a subterranean habitation; a house for the accommodation of travellers, a caravanserai; a place for cattle; a nail
Sham', Shama'	<u>Sham'</u> , <u>Shama'</u> , pl. <u>Shumu'</u>	Pers. <u>Shám</u> evening, supper (dinner). <u>ash-Shám</u> , <u>ash-Sha'm</u> : the northern region, the North; Syria; Damascus.
Sham'a, Shama'a, Shama'un	<u>Sham'a</u> [h or t], <u>Shama'a</u> ,	<u>Sham'un</u> (collective; nomen unitatis ♂). wax; (wax) candles. Persian also taper; any candle; a lamp
Sham'i ilaha	<u>Sham'i iláhá</u>	fem. of <u>Sham'</u> . <u>Shama'un</u> (nomen unitatis ♂). (wax) candle. The <u>Sham'ah</u> family of Damascus still owned one-third of the Bahjí Mansion when the Bahá'ís regained possession of it in 1929. Covenant-breakers (through Músá Bahá'í (a son of Mírzá Muḥammad 'Alí), who worked as an official in the Estate Registry Office) managed to acquire a one-sixth interest.
Sham'un	<u>Sham'un</u>	divine candle, the Qur'án; Islam; sun and moon
Sham'unu's-Safa (Sham'unu as-Safa)	<u>Sham'unu's Şafá</u> ( <u>Sham'un aṣ-Şafá</u> )	Simon
Shamam	<u>Shamam</u>	Simon, later Simon Peter. Later he was also called Cephas ("rock" or possibly "stone"). Hence, " <i>this is the day whereon the Rock [Peter] crieth out and shouteth</i> " (Bahá'u'lláh in <i>Summons of the Lord of Hosts</i> , p. 59. See <i>buṭrus</i> and <i>batrá'</i> .)
Shamata	<u>Shamáta</u>	pride, haughtiness, superciliousness
Shami, Shamiyun, Shuwam	<u>Shámí</u> , pl. <u>Shámíyún</u> , <u>Shuwám</u>	malicious joy, <i>Schadenfreude</i> (German), malice
Shams wa Qamar	<u>Shams wa Qamar</u>	a Syrian
Shams, Shumus	<u>Shams</u> fem., pl. <u>Shumús</u>	sun and moon. The sun symbolizes the Manifestation. The successors and deputies of the Manifestation are the moons of His dispensation. The priests and scholars are the stars of the heaven of that religion, which no longer give light, due to their rejection of the new Manifestation, and fall off the sky of religion. With the Advent of a new Manifestation, a new heaven is raised, a new earth is spread, and new moons and stars are manifested—a new era starts.
Shamshir	<u>Shamshír</u>	sun. See <u>Shumays</u> for diminutive.
Shamsi Hijri (SH)	<u>Shamsí Hijrí</u>	Pers. possibly from <u>sham</u> (claw or tail) + <u>Shír</u> (lion). A sword, scimitar, sabre; a blade; the light of the morning or of the sun.
Shamsi, Shamsiya	<u>Shamsí</u> , fem. <u>Shamsíya</u> [h or t]	Solar Hijri calendar is the official calendar of Iran and Afghanistan. Start date is the Hijra—the emigration of the Muslims from Mecca to Medina in CE 622.
Shamsi-Jahan	<u>Shamsí-Jahán</u>	sun- (in compounds), solar
Shams-i-Tabriz	<u>Shams-i-Tabríz</u>	("Shamsi-Jehan") "Sun of the World"
Shamsu'd-Din	<u>Shamsu'd-Dín Muḥammad</u>	Rúmí's spiritual director in Konya, a comparatively illiterate but powerful mystic. He was a Persian poet. He later settled in Khoy. He is believed to have been killed in a riot. (CE 1185–1248)
Shamsu'd-Duha, Shams-i-Duha	<u>Shamsu'd-Duḥá</u> (Pers. <u>Shams-i-Duḥá</u> )	(a great Persian poet)
Shamsu'l-Imarih	<u>Shamsu'l-Imárih</u>	Morning Sun (the Luminous Orb), pronounced <u>Shams-oz-Zohá</u> (Pers. pronounced "Shams-she-Zohá"). Name given to <u>Khurshíd</u> Bagum, mother-in-law of Mírzá Muḥammad-Ḥasan (King of Martyrs).
Shamuyil	<u>Shamúyíl</u>	Pers. "Sun building"
Shanbih, Shanba	<u>Shanbih</u> , <u>Shanba</u>	Samuel
Shapur	<u>Shápúr</u>	Pers. a day, Saturday
Shapur Rasikh (Shapour Rassekh)	<u>Shápúr Rásikh</u>	Pers. <u>sháh</u> + <u>púr</u> ("son of the king"); name of Persian kings. See <u>Sháhpúr</u>
		Dr <u>Shápúr Rásikh</u> (1924–2021) Persian Bahá'í, professor of sociology, author of books and articles on sociology,

Shaqiq, Ashiqqa Shaqiqa, Shaqiqat, Shaqá'iq	<u>Shaqíq</u> , pl. <u>Ashiqqa</u> , <u>Ashiqqá'</u> <u>Shaqíqqa</u> [h or t], pl. <u>Shaqíqqát</u> , <u>Shaqá'iq</u>	economics and education split or halved; one half; a brother uterine fem. of <u>shaqíq</u> . <u>Shaqá'iqu'n-nu'mán al-ḥamrá'</u> (or <u>shaqá'iqu'n-nu'mán</u> ), blood red anemone (botanical).
Shaqqa Shaqshaqat, Shiqshiqat, Shiqshiqqa	<u>Shaqqa</u> <u>Shaqshaqat</u>	rift, tear, rip, fissure, crack, split, crevice (Qur'án 80:26) twittering (a sparrow); roaring (a camel);— <u>shiqshiqat</u> , <u>shiqshiqqa</u> , low gurgling sound and foaming at the mouth of a male camel during mating rituals
Shar'	<u>Shar'</u>	making a road straight; having a door opening upon the public road (a house); (metaphorically) making or prescribing laws; the Muslim law; revealed law; religion, faith, justice, equity; i.e. so-called "religious law". See 'Urf.
Sharab Sharaf	<u>Sharáb</u> , pl. <u>Ashriba</u> <u>Sharaf</u>	beverage, drink; wine; fruit juice, fruit syrup, sherbet being high and noble; elevation, height, altitude; nobility, dignity, rank, glory; the honour derived from ancestors; descent from Muhammad; an eminence, a high place
Sharaha, Sharh, Shuruh	<u>Sharaha</u> ( <u>Sharḥ</u> ), pl. <u>Shurúḥ</u>	to cut in slices, slice, cut up (something); to cut open, rip open (something); to bare, expose, make clearly visible or discernible (something), to expound (something); to explain, elucidate, illustrate, make plain, set forth, describe, depict (something); to comment (on), interpret (something), to open;—pl. explanations, commentaries; rudiments, elements
Sharba	<u>Sharba</u> [t]	drink; sherbet; sip, draught, swallow; dose, potion (of a medicine); laxative, purgative, aperient. See <u>sharáb</u>
Sharh al-Hikmat al-'Arshiyah	<u>Sharḥ al-Ḥikmat al-'Arshíyah</u>	(written by <u>Shaykh</u> Aḥmad-i-Aḥsá'í) commentary on al-Ḥikmat al-'Arshíyah; Mullá Ṣadrá's <i>al-Ḥikmat al-'Arshíyah</i> (The book of wisdom descending from the Divine throne) by Sayyid Kázim Raṣṭí. A lengthy Arabic commentary upon about half of the <u>Khuṭbat at-Ṭutunjíya</u> . He specifically identified <u>Ṭutunjíya</u> with the synonym (also found in the Sermon) <u>khaliḥ</u> ("gulf", "bay" or perhaps a watery channel or river). In the <u>Khuṭbat at-Ṭutunjíya</u> Imám 'Alí declares: "I am the one presiding [standing upright] over the two gulfs (aṭ-ṭutunjayn)." Pers. <u>Sharḥ-i-Khuṭbiy-i-Ṭutunjiyyih</u> . See <a href="https://hurqalya.ucmerced.edu/node/368">https://hurqalya.ucmerced.edu/node/368</a>
Sharh az-Ziyara al-Jami'a al-Kabira	<u>Sharḥ az-Ziyára al-Jámi'a al-Kabíra</u>	"Explanation of "The Larger, Comprehensive Visitation Text" by <u>Shaykh</u> Aḥmad-i-Aḥsá'í. Explanation of text from 'Alí an-Naqí, the 10th Imám.
Sharh Kitab al-Hikma al-'Arshiya	<u>Sharḥ Kitáb al-Ḥikma al-'Arshíya</u>	commentary by <u>Shaykh</u> Aḥmad Aḥsá'í upon the Kitáb al-Ḥikma al-'Arshíya ("The Book of the Wisdom of the Throne") by Mullá Ṣadrá.
Sharh, Shuruh	<u>Sharḥ</u> , pl. <u>Shurúḥ</u>	expounding, presentation, explanation, illustration, elucidation, exposition, setting forth;—pl. commentary
Sharh-i-Ayat-i-Mu'arrakh	<u>Sharḥ-i-Áyát-i-Mu'arrakh</u>	"an account of the texts, giving dates". <u>Sharḥ-i-Áyát-i-Mu'arrakhíh</u> ("In explanation of the sacred verses that prophecy dates", Mírzá Faḍl (1888). The work discusses the prophecies concerning the date of the coming of the Promised One in the scriptures of Islam, Christianity, Judaism, and Zoroastrianism.
Sharh-i-Du'a'-i-Ghaybat Sharh-i-Fass-i-Nigin-i-Ism-i-A'zam	<u>Sharḥ-i-Du'a'-i-Gḥaybat</u> <u>Sharḥ-i-Faṣṣ-i-Nigín-i-Ism-i-A'zam</u>	"Commentary on the Occultation Prayer" by the Báb "Explanation of the Ringstone Greatest Name" by 'Abdu'l-Bahá. See <u>Sharaha</u>
Sharh-i-Kuntu Kanzan Makhfiyan	<u>Sharḥ-i-Kuntu Kanzan Makhfíyan</u>	commentary on the Islamic tradition 'I was a Hidden Treasure ...'
Sharh-i-Masha'ir	<u>Sharḥ-i-Mashá'ir</u>	(written by <u>Shaykh</u> Aḥmad-i-Aḥsá'í) commentary on <u>Mashá'ir</u> ; Mullá Ṣadrá's <i>Kitáb al-Mashá'ir</i> (translated into French by Henry Corbin as "The book of metaphysical penetrations" and English by Izutsu Toshihiko as <i>The Concept and Reality of Existence</i> ), a philosophical treatise on existence (wujúd) and quiddity (máḥíyah)
Sharh-i-Qasidiy-i-Lamiyyih Sharh-i-Shuhaday-i-Yazd va Isfahan	<u>Sharḥ-i-Qaṣídiy-i-Lámíyyih</u> <u>Sharḥ-i-Shuhadáy-i-Yazd va Isfahán</u>	(written by Siyyid Kázim-i-Raṣṭí) "Commentary on the martyrs of Yazd and Isfahan" by 'Abdu'l-Bahá
Sharhu'l-Fawa'id (Sharhu'l-Fava'id)	<u>Sharḥu'l-Fawá'id</u>	(written by <u>Shaykh</u> Aḥmad-i-Aḥsá'í) The three stages of Súfi life are: <u>Sharí'at</u> , <u>Taríqat</u> and <u>Ḥaqíqat</u> .
Shari'	<u>Sharí'</u>	an expounder of the law; or of the articles of faith; a legislator, lawgiver; a highway, main road, thoroughfare
Shari', Shawari'	<u>Sharí'</u> , pl. <u>Shawá'ir</u>	an expounder of the law; or of the articles of faith; a

		legislator, lawgiver; a highway, main road, thoroughfare. <u>Shári'</u> al-Jabal (Mountain Rd) runs south of the Shrine of the Báb. It was renamed UN Avenue in 1949 following a UN resolution on the formation of the State of Israel. Renamed Sderot HaTziyonut (Zionism Ave) as a protest response to a 1975 UN resolution of condemnation—the resolution was eventually rescinded in 1991, but the name was not changed.
Shari'a Islami, Shar'i' Islami	<u>Sharí'a</u> Islámí, pl. <u>Shará'í'</u> Islámí	Sharia law or Islamic law. Also <u>ash-Sharí'a</u> al-Islámí. Often abbreviated as <u>Sharí'a</u> .
Shari'a, Shara'i'	<u>Sharí'a</u> [h or t], pl. <u>Shará'í'</u>	a plain, straight road; law, justice, equity; the revealed law of God; the supplementary laws given by Muḥammad;—pl. ordinances; laws; highways; [also]: religious practices; (religious) laws, ordinances; religious teachings or precepts. English: the Sharia, the Muslim canonical law. <u>Shará'í'</u> District NE Makkah. See 'Urf.
Shari'atmadar (Shari'at-madar)	<u>Sharí'atmadár</u> ( <u>Sharí'at-Madár</u> )	"scholar of religious law" of God. Someone who is experienced in religious or canonical law. Hence, holy or eminent. Hájí Mullá Muḥammad-i-Ḥamza, surnamed the <u>Sharí'at-Madár</u> , mentor of Quddús during his childhood in Bárfurúsh and later a protector. He worked at the Masjid Kázim Bayk (36.547248, 52.682688; "Kazem Beik Mosque"). 'Abd al-Karím <u>Sharí'atmadáryán</u> was a descendant.
Sharif al-'Ulama'; Shara'if al-'Ulama'	<u>Sharíf</u> al-'Ulamá', pl. <u>Shará'í'</u> al-'Ulamá'	honour of scholars. Muḥammad <u>Sharíf</u> bin Ḥassan 'Alí Ámulí Mázandarání Ḥá'írí (1205–1246), known as <u>Sharíf</u> al-'Ulamá', was a <u>Shí'a</u> Muslim religious authority.
Sharif, Sharifa, Ashraf, Shara'if	<u>Sharíf</u> , fem. <u>Sharifa</u> [t], pl. <u>Ashráf</u> , <u>Shará'í'</u>	noble, eminent, holy; illustrious; a descendant of Muḥammad. <u>Sharíf</u> (Pers. Sherif) is the title of various Arab rulers, magistrates or religious leaders. Muḥammad ibn 'Abd al-Mu'ín ibn 'Awn was the <u>Sharíf</u> of Mecca when the Báb was in the city. He was too busy to investigate the Báb's declaration to him.
Sharik, Shuraka', Ashrak	<u>Sharík</u> , pl. <u>Shuraká'</u> , <u>Ashrák</u>	sharer, participant, partner, co-partner; associate, companion, confederate, ally; co-owner, co-proprietor (Islamic Law); accomplice, accessory (in a crime)
Sharika, Shirika	<u>Sharika</u> [h], <u>Shirika</u> [h]	to share (with someone something), participate (with someone in), be or become partner, participant, associate (of someone in)
Shariq	<u>Sharíq</u>	(the sun) rising and shining; the eastern side of anything; name of an idol; "that which rises from the east", sun, bright, glowing ( <u>Sharík</u> , <i>The Secret of Divine Civilization</i> , p. 49)
Sharistan	<u>Sháristán</u>	Pers. a city; a villa surrounded by gardens; a country abounding in towns; a land division equal to a county
Sharq	<u>Sharq</u>	rising (as the sun), sun-rise; the (rising) sun; the place of sun-rise, the East; light shining through a crevice
Sharr, Shurur, Ashrar	<u>Sharr</u> , pl. <u>Shurúr</u>	evil, ill, mischief; calamity, disaster; iniquity, injustice; harm, damage, injury; wickedness, viciousness, malice; vice, sin; (pl. <u>Ashrár</u> ) bad, evil, wicked, vicious, malicious; evildoer, culprit; <u>Sharr</u> (as elative) worse, more evil
Shart, Shurut	<u>Shart</u> , pl. <u>Shurúṭ</u>	incision (in the skin); long cut, rip, clash, slit; condition, precondition; provision, proviso, clause; stipulation (of a contract);—pl. conditions, stipulations
Sharun	<u>Shárún</u>	Ar. for Hebrew "plain". Sharon (name) and HaSharon, Israel.
Shash (Shish)	<u>Shash</u>	Pers. six. <u>Shish</u> Hizár Lughát (Six thousand words), a dictionary
Shash	<u>Shásh</u>	Ar. muslin; white cloth. Pers. vicious; contrary; urine
Shashidan	<u>Sháshidan</u>	Pers. to pour, trickle; urinate
Shash-par (Shish-par)	<u>Shash</u> -par	Pers. a halberd, iron mace
Shash-ta, Shash-tar	<u>Shash</u> -tá (also <u>Shash</u> -tár)	Pers. A kind of lute with 6 strings
Shath, Shathiya, Shathiyat	<u>Shath</u>	the ravings of an ecstatic; monkish ways. <u>Shathiya</u> (pl. <u>Shathiyát</u> ) can be translated as "ecstatic paradox, utterance or saying"
Shatir, Shuttar	<u>Shátir</u> , pl. <u>Shátirán</u> , <u>Shuttár</u>	sly, cunning, shrewd; scoundrel, villain; clever, smart, bright, adroit, skilful. Also a messenger, runner, courier; a footman.
Shatir-Bashi	<u>Shátir</u> -Báshí	chief footman
Shatir-Hasan	<u>Shátir</u> -Hasan	
Shatt, Ashtat	<u>Shatt</u> , pl. <u>Ashtát</u>	dispersed, separate(d), scattered, dissolved;—pl.

Shatt, Shutut	<u>Shatt</u> , pl. <u>Shuṭút</u>	manifold, variegated, diverse; scattered fragments, single pieces, sections (of). <u>Risála-i-Aštát</u> possibly by the Báb. bank (of a river), shore, coast, seashore, beach, strand. <u>Shatt</u> al-‘Arab (“River of the Arabs”), 200 km river in SE Iraq formed by the confluence of the Tigris and Euphrates Rivers; the region traversed by this river.
Shavaktani or Shevaqtani (Mark 15:34)	Shavaktani or Shevaqtani	Aramaic (Greek sabachthani, Sabachthani or Sabakthani). Four of the 6 words (all in Aramaic) recorded as spoken by Jesus: “elohi elohi lama shavaktani”. ‘Abdu’l-Bahá: “So Christ never suffered upon the cross. From the time the crucifixion began His soul was in Heaven and He felt nothing but the Divine Presence. He did not say, speaking in Aramaic: ‘O God; O God why hast Thou forsaken me?’ But this word Sabachthani is similar in sound to another which means glorify, and he actually murmured, ‘O God! O God! How thou dost glorify me.’” <i>Star of the West</i> XXIV:4, p. 105. See Sabaḥaní
Shawahid ar-Rububiyah	<u>Shawáhid</u> ar-Rubúbíyah	“Godly evidence”, book on philosophy by Mullá Şadrá (Şadr ad-Dín Muḥammad ašh-Shírází)
Shawand (Shavand), Shawandan Shawarin (Sheverin)	<u>Shawand</u> , pl. <u>Shawandán</u> <u>Shawarín</u> (and <u>Shúrín</u> )	Pers. cause, reason, motive; “voice” or “being” Pers. village in Sangestan Rural District, in the Central District of Hamadan County, Hamadan Province. 5 km to the east of the centre of Hamadan.
Shawk (Shauk), Ashwak	<u>Shawk</u> , pl. <u>Ashwák</u>	(collective; <i>nomen unitatis</i> ♂) thorns, spikes, pricks, prickles, spines; fishbone; forks
Shawka (Shauka), Shawkat	<u>Shawka</u> [h or t], pl. <u>Shawkát</u>	(fem. form) ( <i>nomen unitatis</i> ) thorn, spike, prick, prickle, spine, sting, point; tine, prong; spur (of a rooster); fork; fishbone; furore of fighting, bravura, bravery, valour, verve, dash, élan; might, power. “Pers.” “Shevket” from the Turkish Şevket. Ali Şevket Paşa was an Ottoman official.
Shawq (Shauq), Ashwaq	<u>Shawq</u> , pl. <u>Ashwáq</u>	(chok, chawk, Shawk, Shogh) longing, yearning, craving, desire, wish, filling with desire; love; affection, inclination, predilection; fancy; pleasure; curiosity; sympathy
Shawq ar-Rabb	<u>Shawq</u> ar-Rabb	is a synonym of <u>Ghayrah</u> ar-Rabb meaning “zeal of the Lord” (Isaiah 9:7)
Shawqi (Shauqi)	<u>Shawqí</u>	(choki, chawki, Shawki, Shoghi) loving, amorous; cheerful; zeal, eagerness, yearning; “the one who longs”. See Shoghi Effendi
Shawr (Shaur)	<u>Shawr</u>	publishing, divulging; exhibiting (for sale); gathering (honey, <u>sharw</u> or <u>shirw</u> ) from a hive
Shawwal (Shavval)	<u>Shawwál</u> , pl. <u>Shawwálat</u> , <u>Shawáwíl</u>	tenth month in Islamic calendar (lift or carry). Pers. also <u>Shavvál</u>
Shay Shay’ (Shai’), Ashya Shayad	<u>Sháy</u> <u>Shay’</u> , pl. <u>Ashyá’</u> <u>Sháyad</u>	tea. See <u>Cháy</u> thing; something; (with negative) nothing Pers. let it be; it is agreeable, suitable, worthy, proper; may be, perhaps, perchance, possibly, probably; probability
Shayban, Shaiban	<u>Shaybán</u>	the Banú <u>Shaybán</u> were an Arab tribe that was mainly settled in the al-Jazíra area throughout the early Islamic era
Shaybani (Shaibani) Shayd (Shaid) Shayda (Shaida) Shayigan	<u>Shaybání</u> <u>Shayd</u> <u>Shaydá</u> <u>Sháyigán</u>	of the <u>Shaybán</u> tribe Pers. deceit, fraud, hypocrisy Pers. mad, insane, in love. Fem. name.
Shayista	<u>Sháyista</u>	Pers. possibly <u>Sháyagán</u> for <u>Sháhagán</u> , “like a king”. Hence, <u>Ishráq-Khávarí</u> , <u>Ganj-i-Sháyigán</u> (“King’s treasure”)
Shaykh (Shaikh), Shaykhat	<u>Shaykh</u> , fem. <u>Shaykha</u> [h or t]	Pers. worthy, honourable; legal, unobjectionable; suitable, decent, useful; well-bred, polite. A Pers. form <u>Sháyistih</u> Pers. (see Arabic entry for meaning). Designation may be used for leading ulama. In general, a tribal leader. Plurals: <u>Ashyákh</u> , <u>Shikhan</u> , <u>Shíkhāt</u> , <u>Shiyakhāt</u> , <u>Shiyúkh</u> , <u>Shuyúkh</u> .
Shaykh (Shaikh), Shuyukk, Ashyakh	<u>Shaykh</u> , pl. <u>Shuyúkh</u> , <u>Ashyákh</u>	Ar. an elderly, venerable gentleman; old man; elder; chief, chieftain, sheik, patriarch, head (of a tribe); title of the ruler of anyone of the sheikdoms along the Persian Gulf; title of native scholars trained in the traditional sciences such as clerical dignitaries, members of a religious order, professors of spiritual institutions of higher learning, etc.; master; master of an order (Sufism); senator (parliament). Other plurals: <u>mashyakhā</u> , <u>masháyikh</u> , <u>mashá’ikh</u> ( <u>mashayikh</u> , <u>masha’ikh</u> ). See <u>mashyakhā</u> .

Shaykh 'Abdu'l-Husayn-i-Tihrani	<u>Shaykh</u> 'Abdu'l-Ḥusayn-i-Ṭihrání	Feminine <u>shaykha</u> [h or t], <u>shaykhát</u> . Mujtahid <u>Shaykh</u> 'Abdu'l-Ḥusayn-i-Ṭihrání, known as <u>Shaykhu</u> 'l-'Iráqayn, was the son of 'Aliy-i-Ṭihrání. In 1858, Náṣiri'd-Dín <u>Sháh</u> placed him in charge of a mission (it was a means of removing him from Ṭihrán) to Iraq (where he opposed Bahá'u'lláh) to regild the dome of the tomb of Ḥusayn at Karbila. When completed, he was placed in charge of the gilding the dome of the Askariyayn shrine at Samarra. He died in Kazimayn on 16 December 1869 and is buried at Karbila.
Shaykh 'Abdu'r-Rahman Shaykh 'Abid, Shaykh Anam	<u>Shaykh</u> 'Abdu'r-Rahmán <u>Shaykh</u> 'Ábid or <u>Shaykh</u> Anám	teacher of school attended by the Báb. Real name was <u>Shaykh</u> Muḥammad. Called <u>Shaykhuná</u> ("our shaykh") by the children.
Shaykh 'Aliy-i-Miri Shaykh al-Islam (Shaykhu'l-Islam)	<u>Shaykh</u> 'Alíy-i-Mírí <u>Shaykh</u> al-Islám ( <u>Shaykhu</u> 'l-Islám)	"sheikh ul-Islam". Formerly, especially in medieval Egypt, title of the Grand Mufti, the spiritual head of Islam, later being bestowed more and more exclusively upon the Mufti of Constantinople in the Ottoman Empire; title of the chief mufti in Tunisia.. Used in the classical era (14th century to 1924) as an honorific title for outstanding scholars of the Islamic sciences. <u>Shaykhu</u> 'l-Islám is a leading <u>Shí'í</u> Muslim divine or high-priest of a large city appointed by the <u>sháh</u> of Iran. Form plural using one of the many plural forms of <u>shaykh</u> , NOT by adding an "s" to Islám! See PDC p. 91.
Shaykh an-Nar Shaykh Badru'd-Din Shaykh Baha'i	<u>Shaykh</u> an-Nár <u>Shaykh</u> Badru'd-Dín <u>Shaykh</u> Bahá'í	the Devil ( <u>Shaykh</u> Bedreddine) Muḥammad ibn Ḥusayn Bahá'í ad-Dín al-'Ámilí (also known as <u>Shaykh</u> Bahá'í) (1547–1621) was an Arab Iranian <u>Shí'a</u> Islamic scholar; accomplished theologian, philosopher, mathematician, Sufi inclined mystic, architect, grammarian philosopher and astronomer. He adopted the pen name Bahá'í after being inspired by the words of Imám Muḥammad al-Báqir (the fifth Imám) and Imám Ja'far aṣ-Ṣadíq (the sixth Imám), who had stated that the Greatest Name of God was included in either the Du'á' al-Bahá' (also known as Du'á' as-Saḥar. "Pre-dawn Prayer") (occurs 4 x in the first verse) or the Du'á' Umm Dáwud ("The Supplication of the Mother of David"). Author of <i>al-Arba'ún Ḥadīth</i> ("Forty Hadiths"). See Du'á' al-Bahá' and Na'ím.
Shaykh Muhammad Baqir	<u>Shaykh</u> Muḥammad Báqir	(1819–1883) named the "Wolf" by Bahá'u'lláh. For accomplice, see Mír Muḥammad-Ḥusayn.
Shaykh Muhammad-Taqiyy-i-Najafi	<u>Shaykh</u> Muḥammad-Taqíy-i-Najafí	(1846–1914), son of <u>Shaykh</u> Muḥammad Báqir, named the Ibn-i- <u>Dhi</u> 'b ("Son of the Wolf") by Bahá'u'lláh
Shaykha (Shaikha), Shaykhat	<u>Shaykha</u> [h or t], pl. <u>Shaykhát</u>	(fem. of <u>Shaykh</u> ) an old, or elderly, woman, a matron; sheikha
Shaykhi, Shaykhiyyun	<u>Shaykhí</u> , pl. <u>Shaykhiyún</u>	followers of the school founded by <u>Shaykh</u> -Aḥmad-i-Aḥsá'í. After the death of His trustee and successor, Sayyid Kázim, many students became Babis. The remainder split into three main groups based in: 1. Karbalá (Mírzá Ḥasan Gawhar or Mullá Muḥammad Ḥasan Qaráchadághí), 2. Tabríz (Ḥájjí Mírzá <u>Shafí</u> , <u>Thiqatu</u> 'l-Islám and Mullá Muḥammad Mamaqání Ḥujjatu'l-Islám) and 3. Kirmán (Ḥájjí Muḥammad Karím <u>Khán</u> Kirmání).
Shaykh-i-Ahsa'i	<u>Shaykh</u> -i-Aḥsá'í	<u>Shaykh</u> Aḥmad ibn Zayn ad-Dín ibn Ibráhím al-Aḥsá'í (1753–1834), commonly known as <u>Shaykh</u> Aḥmad or al-Aḥsá'í, was a prominent 19th-century Muslim theologian and jurist who founded the influential <u>Shaykhí</u> school of Twelver Shi'ism
Shaykh-i-Mazgani Shaykh-i-Mu'allim	<u>Shaykh</u> -i-Mázgání <u>Shaykh</u> -i-Mú'allim	(MF 104) (Shaykhi-Moallem) a learned tutor of the Báb when He was seven and eight
Shaykhiya, Shaykhiyya	<u>Shaykhiya</u> [h or t]	(Pers. <u>Shaykhiyya</u> [h or t]) Shaykhism ( <u>ash-Shaykhiya</u> [h or t]), school founded by <u>Shaykh</u> -Aḥmad-i-Aḥsá'í. His trustee and successor, Sayyid Kázim, left no will. Followers are known as <u>Shaykhí</u> . See <u>Shaykh</u> -Aḥmad-i-Aḥsá'í.
Shaykh-Salih Shaykhsi, Shakhsian	<u>Shaykh</u> -Ṣálih <u>Shakhśí</u> , <u>Shakhśiyan</u>	<u>Shakhśí</u> personal, private, of one's own; <u>Shakhśiyan</u>

Shaykhu'r-Ra'is	<u>Shaykhu'r-Ra'is</u>	personally Supreme Master or "The leading wise man". Avicenna was given the honorific title <u>ash-Shaykhu'r-Ra'is</u> . Hájí Abu'l Hasan Mírzá <u>Shaykhu'r-Ra'is</u> (1848–1918), a Qájár prince who was a Bábí and a Bahá'í, and studied to become a mujtahid.
Shaykhu't-Ta'ifa	<u>Shaykhu't-Ta'ifa</u>	"leader of a band, troop, class, sect, denomination, etc." pl. <u>Tawá'if</u>
Shaytan (Shaitan), Shayatin Shi'a, Shiya	<u>Shaytán</u> , pl. <u>Shayátín</u> <u>Shí'a</u> [h or t], pl. <u>Shíya</u>	Satan, devil, fiend collective noun (pl. followers) followers, adherents, disciples, faction, party, sect. Contraction of <u>shí'atu</u> 'Alí (followers of Imám 'Alí). English: Shi'a, Shi'ah, Shia, Shiah and Imamite. Another, less easily explained plural, is <u>Ashyá'</u> adherents, followers, partisans. <u>Shí'a Islám</u> is the second-largest branch of Islám.
Shi'i, Shi'ih, Shi'yun Shi'ism (al-Madhab ash-Shi'a)	<u>Shí'í</u> (Pers. <u>Shí'ih</u> ), pl. <u>Shí'yún</u> al-Madhab ash- <u>Shí'a</u>	adjective for member, follower. English Shiite, Shi'ite. the doctrines or principles of <u>Shí'a Islám</u> . English: Shiism or Shi'ism
Shibl, Ashbal Shid Shidan Shidrukh Shifa', Ashfiyah, Ashafin	<u>Shibl</u> , pl. <u>Ashbl</u> <u>Shíd</u> <u>Shídán</u> <u>Shídrukh</u> <u>Shifá'</u> , pl. <u>Ashfiyah</u> , <u>Asháfín</u>	lion cub plaster (of a wall); plaster of Paris; mortar Pers. a dining-table probably from <u>Shíd</u> + <u>rukh</u> cure, healing, restoration, recovery, recuperation, convalescence; satisfaction, gratification;—pl. remedy, medicament, medication, medicine. <i>Kitáb ash-Shifá'</i> (literally the "Book of Healing"—it is a work of philosophy) by Avicenna.
Shifra, Shiftih	<u>Shifra</u> (شيفته), ( <u>Shíftih</u> )	Pers. mad, enamoured; strongly inclined; astonished. <u>Shíftih-i-balá'</u> ("enamoured with torment")
Shihab, Shuhub, Shuhban	<u>Shiháb</u> , pl. <u>Shuhub</u> , <u>Shuhbán</u>	flame, blaze, fire; shooting star, luminous meteor; star. <u>Shihábu'd-Dín</u>
Shikan Shikasta (Shikastih)	<u>Shikan</u> <u>Shikasta</u>	Pers. breaker Pers. broken; discomfited, routed; reduced to straits; ashamed, penitent; proud; weak; sick, wounded; the broken or current Persian hand, in which letters in India are generally written (a type of Persian cursive script or half-shorthand, the "broken" form of Nasta'líq). See Nasta'líq
Shikastih Nafsi	<u>Shikastih Nafsí</u>	Pers. modesty, humility; make yourself smaller than what you say (self-effacing hyperbole)
Shikastih-Nasta'liq Shikkar Shikan Shawand (Shavand)	<u>Shikastih-Nasta'líq</u> <u>Shikkar Shikan Shawand</u>	(favourite script of Bahá'u'lláh) "Sweet Scented Being". Tablet by Bahá'u'lláh, named after the first two lines quoted from Háfiz of <u>Shíráz</u> : "Warblers, mellifluous-toned, all the parrots of Ind shall be, Because of this Pársí sugar-cone which to Bengal goes." <sup>1</sup>
Shikkar Shikan	<u>Shikkar Shikan</u>	lit. sugar-breaker. Allegorically, "sweet speaking" or having a pleasant disposition or talent.
Shimr (Shemr, Shamar, Shimar)	<u>Shimr</u>	Abú as-Sábigha <u>Shimr</u> bín <u>Dhi'l-Jawshan</u> ad- <u>Ḍabábí</u> , slayer of Imám <u>Husayn</u> . <u>Shimr</u> (also known as <u>Shamar</u> ("fennel") and <u>Shimar</u> ) is used by Bahá'u'lláh as a metaphor for a "deadly foe".
Shimrakh, Shamarikh	<u>Shimrákh</u> , pl. <u>Shamáríkh</u>	a branch or cluster of dates or grapes. See genealogy of <u>Shaykh Ahmad-i-Ahsá'í</u> .
Shimran, Shimiran (Shemiran)	<u>Shimrán</u> or <u>Shimírán</u> , pl. <u>Shimránát</u>	city (also known as <u>Shimránát</u> , 35.848269, 51.552250), 24 km NE of <u>Tíhrán</u> on the lower slopes of the Alborz mountains. It is the capital of <u>Shimírán</u> county. Once consisted of the villages and mansions that served as

<sup>1</sup> The verses were written at a time when kings asked poets to praise them in prose and poems. Sometimes there was competition between the poets of different kingdoms. Háfiz was requested by one of the rulers of India to finish a poem that he (the ruler) had written, but neither he nor the poets of his court could finish to make a nice "ghazál".

In Persia the only known parrots (túṭi) were those from India, and they were considered to be like the nightingale of Persia, a symbol of meaning, eloquence and mysticism. Persians believed parrots were very fond of lumps of sugar. Also a parrot is able to learn and imitate words or short phrases. So it is a speaking bird. "Shikkar Shikan" is a reference to the lumps of sugar being broken by a parrot's beak! Allegorically, it means "sweet speaking" or having a pleasant disposition or talent. Hafiz wants to convey that his poetry is so sweet that can make the parrots in India sweet speaking birds! Briefly, Shikar Shikan means the sweet voice, or poems of Bengal, is broken (shikan) by the sweet melody from Shíráz. So Hafez says to them that Bengal is no more the centre of prose and poems (once a famous seat for Persian language and literature) and Shíráz has exceeded Bengal. In the meantime he prophesizes that the Divine voice is going to be raised in Shíráz. In this Tablet Bahá'u'lláh refers to His station as the Divine melody and the Voice that was heard on Mount Sinai by Moses.

Shin	<u>Shín</u>	summer residences for the wealthier inhabitants of Tīhrán. Now just north of the Tehran County border and the northernmost district of the city of Tehran. <u>Shimírán</u> Darwáza (Shimran Gate), former Tīhrán northern city gate and modern metro station (35.699119, 51.437673). Name may derive from <u>Cham-i-rán</u> (cold place or slope).
Shiqmuna	<u>Shíqmúna</u>	Arabic consonant Hebrew, Tel Shikmona (Latin Sycaminum, “Sycamore”), Ar. Tel as-Samak (“fish”); 32.825035, 34.955603) on Haifa coast just south of Ra’s al-Krúm.
Shiqshiqá	<u>Shiqshiqá</u> [h or t]	Pers. a substance protruding from the mouth of a male camel in heat
Shiqshiqi, fem. Shiqshiqiya	<u>Shiqshiqi</u> , fem. <u>Shiqshiqiya</u> [h or t]	referring to noise or substances produced by the <u>shiqshiqá</u> , a male camel, during mating rituals.
Shir (Sher, Sher-nar, Sher-zan)	<u>Shír</u>	Pers. a lion; a tiger; the sign Leo; one of the twelve champions; the picture of a lion on tapestries, flags, etc.; milk. Gender for animals can be indicated by appending -nar (male) or -zan (female)— <u>Shír-nar</u> and <u>Shír-zan</u> .
Shiraz	<u>Shíráz</u>	city in SW Iran
Shirazi	<u>Shírází</u>	of or from <u>Shíráz</u> . Abú-Muḥammad Muṣliḥ ad-Dín bin ‘Abdu’lláh <u>Shírází</u> , better known by his pen name Sa’dí, also known as Sa’dí <u>Shírází</u> (c. 1210–1291 or 1292), was a major Persian poet and prose writer of the medieval period.
Shir-Gah, Shirgah	<u>Shír-Gáh</u> , <u>Shírgáh</u>	Pers. a village (36.299348, 52.887321) connected with the Mázindarán upheaval (Shrine of <u>Shaykh Ṭabarsí</u> ). 18 km south of Qá’im <u>Shahr</u> .
Shirin	<u>Shírín</u>	Pers. milky, sweet; pleasant, gentle, gracious, affable; delicate; a sweet-meat or confection; an infant at the breast; name of a celebrated lady, the mistress of Farhád
Shirk, as-Shirk	<u>Shirk</u>	polytheism, idolatry; “making partners with God”. ahl <u>ash-Shirk</u> : the polytheists, the idolators
Shirka, Shirkat, Sharika, Sharilat	<u>Shirka</u> [h or t], <u>Sharika</u> , pl. <u>Shirkát</u>	partnership; communion (Christian);—pl. association, companionship; company, corporation (commerce); commercial enterprise (Islamic Law); establishment, firm
Shirkat-i-Naw-nahalan	<u>Shirkat-i-Naw-nahálán</u>	Pers. <u>Shirkat-i-Nawnahálán</u> (“ <u>Shirkat-i-Nawnahalan</u> ”) Bahá’í owned commercial investment company—the Bahá’í Children’s Savings Company—began as a savings vehicle for Bahá’í children in Iran in 1917. The offices were raided in early June 1979: the assets were frozen and then confiscated. See Maḥallu’l-Barakah.
Shir-Mard	<u>Shír-Mard</u>	Pers. “lion of a man”, name given to Ustád Javán-Mard by Bahá’u’lláh
Shiruya (Shiruyih)	<u>Shírúya</u> ( <u>Shírúyih</u> )	Kavadh II (Kawád or Qabád), was king of the Sasanian Empire briefly in 628. He was the son of Khosrau II (590–628). He became king after orchestrating a <i>coup d’état</i> against his father.
Shirwan, Shirvan	<u>Shírwán</u> , <u>Shírván</u>	city (60 km NE Qúchán) and county in north <u>Khurásán</u> , Írán
Shishavan, Shishaven	<u>Shíshaván</u>	village 73 km east of Urmia (on the opposite side of the lake), in <u>Ádharbáyján</u> Province, western Írán
Shishiqa, Shaqashiq	<u>Shiqshiqá</u> , pl. <u>Shaqshiq</u>	faucal (throat) bag of the camel
Shishman	<u>Shíshmán</u> , Dr	winter; rains, rainy season
Shita’, Ashtiya, Shutiy	<u>Shitá’</u> , pl. <u>Ashtiya</u> , <u>Shutiy</u>	chess
Shitranj, Shatranj	<u>Shitranj</u> , <u>Shatranj</u>	Pers. eloquent. Mrs <u>Shívá</u> Maḥmúdí Asadu’lláhzádih.
Shiwa, Shiva	<u>Shíwá</u> ( <u>Shívá</u> )	Pers. manner
Shiwah (Shivah, Shivih)	<u>Shíwáh</u>	position, or dignity, of a sheik
Shiyakha	<u>Shiyákha</u> [h or t]	Pers. a recompense, good or evil.
Shiyan, Shayan	<u>Shiyán</u> , <u>Shayán</u>	<u>Shawqí</u> Afandí Rabbání, 1 Mar 1897–4 Nov 1957. ‘Abdu’l-Bahá named him <u>Shawqí</u> and He ordered that everyone add the title Afandí (“Effendi”) after his name—he was not to be called <u>Shawqí</u> ! Contrast this with his humility in signing himself as Shoghi. After extensive trials, he chose to transcript <u>Shawqí</u> as Shoghi. ‘Abdu’l-Bahá gave him the surname Rabbání in the early years of his study in Haifa so that he would not be confused with his cousins, who are all called Afnán. Described by ‘Abdu’l-Bahá in His Will and Testament as “the sign of God [ <u>Áyatu’lláh</u> ], the chosen branch [ <u>Ghuṣn-i-Mumtáz</u> ], the Guardian of the Cause of
Shoghi Effendi Rabbani	Shoghi Effendi Rabbání	



Shrine of the Bab doors	Shrine of the Báb doors	God ...." Son of Dīyá'íyyih <u>Khánum</u> (a daughter of 'Abdu'l-Bahá, 1874–1951) and Mírzá Hádí <u>Shírází Afnán</u> (a relative of the Báb, 1864–1955)—married 1896. His 36 year (1921–1957) earthly term as Guardian was longer than the ministries of Muḥammad (≈ 20), the Báb (≈ 6), Bahá'u'lláh (≈ 29) and 'Abdu'l-Bahá (≈ 29). He inherited a Persian Iṣfahání dialect from his grandmother, Munírih <u>Khánum</u> , and his mother. Hence his use of -ih and -iyya ("íyya") transcription endings. See <u>Shawqí</u> , Afandí and Rabbání. Báb-i-Amín, Báb-i-Faql, Báb-i-Aṣhráf, Báb-i-Bálá, Báb-i-Karím, Báb-i-Qaṣṣábchí, Báb-i-Maxwell, Báb-i-Giachery, and Báb-i-Ioas
Shu'a', Ashi'a	<u>Shu'á'</u> (collective), pl. <u>Ashí'a</u> [h or t]	rays, beams, sun beams; spokes; horizontal wooden crosspieces (on a door or window)
Shu'a'u'llah	<u>Shu'á'u'lláh</u>	Light of God. Mírzá <u>Shu'á'u'lláh Bahá'í</u> , son of Mírzá Muḥammad 'Alí, 'Abdu'l-Bahá's half-brother
Shu'ayb (Shu'aib, Shuaib, Shoab, Shoeb)	<u>Shu'ayb</u>	("who shows the right path") was an ancient Midianite prophet, sometimes identified with the Biblical Jethro. Mentioned 11 times in the Qur'án.
Shu'ubiya, Shu'ubiyya	<u>Shu'úbíya</u> [h], Pers. <u>Shu'úbíyya</u> [h]	<u>ash-Shu'úbíya</u> [h], a movement, chiefly literary, within the early Islamic commonwealth of nations that refused to recognize the privileged position of the Arabs, which aimed at denigrating the Arabs and glorifying non-Arabs, particularly the Persians. Derived from mention of "nations" ( <u>shu'úb</u> ) "and tribes" (qabá'il) in Qur'án 49:13 as indicating "Arabs" and "others" respectively. The modern notion of "nation" did not exist then.
Shu'un-i-Ayat	<u>Shu'un-i-Áyát</u>	the modes of revelation
Shud	<u>Shud</u> (from <u>shudan</u> )	Pers. it was, or became; he departed, went; he perished, ceased, died
Shudan	<u>Shudan</u>	Pers. to be; to become; to be lost or elapsed; to be doing; to go, depart, emigrate, pass; to transfer, transport; to remove, deface, erase
Shuhaday-i-Khamsih	<u>Shuhadáy-i-Khamsih</u>	"Five Martyrs" of Turbat-i-Haydaríyyih
Shuhra (Shoreh)	<u>Shuhra</u> [h]	(Pers. variation <u>Shuhrih</u> ) repute, reputation, renown, fame, famousness, celebrity; notoriety
Shuja, Shija, Shaja'a, Shuj'an	<u>Shujá'</u> , <u>Shijá'</u> , pl. <u>Shaja'a</u> , <u>Shuj'an</u>	courageous, brave, valiant, bold; hero
Shuja'u'd-Dawlih	<u>Shujá'u'd-Dawlih</u>	Prince
Shuja'u'l-Mulk	<u>Shujá'u'l-Mulk</u>	
Shuja'u's-Saltanah	<u>Shujá'u's-Saltanah</u>	
Shukr, Shukur	<u>Shukr</u> , pl. <u>Shukúr</u>	thankfulness, gratefulness, gratitude; thanks, acknowledgment; praise, laudation
Shukri	<u>Shukrí</u>	of thanks, thanking
Shukru'llah	<u>Shukru'lláh</u>	"Thanks to God, praise of God" A kinsman of Bahá'u'lláh who accompanied Him on the first exile to 'Iráq.
Shukuh (Shukoh, Shikuh, Shookoh)	<u>Shukúh</u>	Pers. glory, majesty, magnificence, dignity, grandeur, power; train, pomp, attendance; gravity, reverence.
Shuma	<u>Shumá</u>	Pers. you
Shumays (Shumais, Shomais), Shumaysa	<u>Shumays</u> , fem. <u>Shumaysa</u> [h or t]	diminutive of <u>Shams</u> ; little or small sun; enlightened, bright. Used as a name.
Shuna, Shunah, Shuwan	<u>Shúna</u> , pl. <u>Shúnát</u> , <u>Shuwan</u>	storehouse, granary, shed, barn. <u>Shúnih</u> in <i>Door of hope</i> .
Shuqayr (Shuqair)	<u>Shuqayr</u>	"blond", "fair-skinned"
Shura (Shawra)	<u>Shúrá</u>	consultation, deliberation, taking counsel; counsel; advice
Shurangiz	<u>Shúrángiz</u>	Pers. a new type of musical instrument (lute family) "charming"
Shurayh (Shuraih)	<u>Shurayh</u>	<u>Shurayh</u> bin <u>Hárit</u> al-Kindí, known as <u>Shurayh</u> al-Qádí (Judge Shurayh) was among social, judicial and somehow (not entirely clear) political figures of the early Islamic period. He was appointed by 'Umar bin al-Khaṭṭáb as the judge of Kúfa and 'Uṭmán confirmed his position. Some sources consider him among the major agents mobilizing the people of Kúfa and Syria against Imám al-Ḥusayn.
Shurb ad-Dukhana, Shurbu'd-Dukhan	<u>Shurb</u> ad- <u>Dukhána</u>	(Pers. <u>shurbu'd-dukhán</u> ) to smoke
Shurb	<u>Shurb</u>	drinking, drink; absorption. 'Abdu'l-Bahá said that fasting consists of abstinence from all food and drink. He also said that smoking is a kind of drink (the meaning of <u>shurb</u> includes smoking).
Shurida (Shuride, Shoride, Shoorida)	<u>Shúrída</u> [h or t] (شوريدة)	Pers. disturbed; mixed; mad, frantic, desperately in love; faint, dejected. Muḥammad Taqí <u>Shúrída Shírází</u> (1857–1926) was a blind Persian poet.

Shusha	Shusha	(Azerbaijani Şuşa; 39.753780, 46.746586) is a city in Azerbaijan
Shushtar	<u>Shúsh</u> tar	capital (32.046730, 48.854752) of <u>Khúzistán</u> Province, Iran. 83 km north of Ahváz.
Shutur	<u>Sh</u> utur	Pers. a camel. Also an ignorant attendant who acted as burden-bearer to some mur <u>sh</u> id (leader).
Sibawayh (Sibavayh, Sibawaih)	Síbawayh	Pers. name commonly applied to Abú Bi <u>sh</u> r ‘Amr ibn ‘U <u>th</u> mán ibn Qanbar al-Ba <u>sh</u> rí, a native of Shiraz, and celebrated Arabic linguist and grammarian. Arabic form of Persian seboyah (seb +boya)—the perfume of an apple grandson; tribes (especially Hebrew). Oblique dual used as nominative: grandsons of Mu <u>h</u> ammad (the two sons of ‘Alí), <u>Ḥ</u> asan and <u>Ḥ</u> usayn. There is an intriguing word play and historical allusion in: “ <i>The Copt of tyranny can never partake of the cup touched by the lips of the Sept of justice, and the Pharaoh of unbelief can never hope to recognize the hand of the Moses of truth.</i> ” ( <i>The Kitáb-i-Íqán</i> , p. 17) Bahá’u’lláh uses the words Qib <u>t</u> í and Sib <u>t</u> í that both have the consonants “b <u>t</u> ”, and Shoghi Effendi followed the pattern in selecting Copt and Sept (“p <u>t</u> ”). Sept infers Hebrew (justice), “The children of Israel were in bondage and captivity in the land of Egypt. They were subject to the tyranny and oppression of the Copts. They were in the utmost state of degradation. One Copt conquered or subdued one hundred Septs. They would make use of them as workingmen or laborers.” ( <i>Bahá’i Scriptures</i> , p. 389). Septs infers the children of Israel. See al-Qib <u>t</u> . of the grandsons, tribes
Sibt, Sibtayn, Asbat	Sib <u>t</u> , dual Sib <u>t</u> ayn, pl. Asbat	strictly veracious, honest, righteous, upright; a <u>ṣ</u> - <u>Ṣ</u> iddíq epithet given to Caliph Abú Bakr by Mu <u>h</u> ammad
Sibti	Sib <u>t</u> í	descended from or associated with <u>Ṣ</u> iddíq (Abú Bakr). Siddiqui Urdu form.
Siddiq	<u>Ṣ</u> iddíq	Pers. (from Sih-Diz <u>h</u> , three fortresses) city renamed Humáyún <u>Sh</u> ahr (Humayún Shahr, 1930s–1979), <u>Kh</u> umayní <u>Sh</u> ahr ( <u>Kh</u> omeyni <u>Sh</u> ahr, 1979–, 32.68917, 51.529151), now a western part of the Isfahan metropolitan area. Locals continue to refer to the city as Sedeh. Locals want to revert to the historical name: Mihrbín (Mehrbin). Sidih is also the name of a city in Fars Province. Birthplace of two brothers, the Bahá’í poets Nayyir and Síná.
Siddiqi, Siddiqui	<u>Ṣ</u> iddíqí	truth, trueness, truthfulness; sincerity, candour; veracity, correctness (of an allegation); efficiency
Sidih (Sedeh)	Sidih	symbolically, the Lotus tree in the Seventh Heaven (Paradise); the heavenly mansion of the angel Gabriel. The Divine Lotus-tree at the boundary, or the ‘Lote-tree beyond which there is no passing’, since, in ancient times, Arabs planted it to mark the end of a road— <i>Ziziphus lotus</i> , <i>Ziziphus jujuba</i> or <i>Ziziphus spina-christi</i> (Palestine). In the Bahá’í Writings, a symbol of the Manifestation of God, who is the “Tree beyond which neither men nor angels can pass” (i.e. no created thing), and beyond which is the Throne of God, according to Islamic beliefs; specifically, it refers to Bahá’u’lláh. Pers. Bahá’ís use Sadratu’l-Muntahá. (pl. Sidar, Sidarát, Sudúr) lotus tree: <i>Ziziphus lotus</i> (lotus tree, “jujube” tree), <i>Ziziphus jujuba</i> (true jujuba tree) or a variety of Christ’s-thorn ( <i>Zizyphus spina-christi</i> , found in Palestine). Lotus tree may also refer to: 1. Sidr al-Muntahá; 2. the date-plum ( <i>Diospyros lotus</i> ); 3. the European tree <i>Celtis australis</i> , also called the nettle tree. Pers. Bahá’ís use sadra and sadrih. Sadrih of Blessedness, i.e. the Báb.
Sidq	<u>Ṣ</u> idq	quality, property; attribute; characteristic, distinguishing mark, peculiarity. Can be used for a “maker”, “manufacturer” or “seller”. It refers to a person who makes things or a business engaged in manufacturing some product.
Sidr al-Muntaha, Sidratu’l-Muntaha	Sidr al-Muntahá, Sidratu’l-Muntahá	Pers. alternative (local) pronunciation of I <u>ṣ</u> fahán (standard set by Shoghi Effendi)
Sidr, Sidra, Sidar, Sidarat, Sudur	Sidr, fem. Sidra[h or t]	Pers. alternative name for an inhabitant of I <u>ṣ</u> fahán Battle of <u>Ṣ</u> iffin (Jul 657) during the first Muslim civil war,
Sifa, Sifat	<u>Ṣ</u> ifa[t], pl. <u>Ṣ</u> ifát	
Sifahan	<u>Ṣ</u> ifáhán	
Sifahani	<u>Ṣ</u> ifáhání	
Siffin	<u>Ṣ</u> iffín	

Sifid (Sefid, Sipid)	Sifíd	was on the banks of the Euphrates River, in what is now ar-Raqqah, Syria. Pers. white, fair; clear, evident, manifest. Sifíd Rúd is the second longest river in Iran. It flows north through Gilan Province into the Caspian Sea at Rašt.
Sifr, Asfar	Şifr, Aşfár	empty, nought; nothing. Source of the English zero. Root is şafira. See Şafir
Sigha, Sighih, Siyagh	Şígha[h or t], pl. Şiyagh	a form or mould for casting metal; a form, shape, mode; formula; tense, voice, mood (in grammar); conjugation; verbal inflection; marriage, especially of the kind níkáḥ al-mut‘a, i.e. a temporary marriage (concubinage); a woman married in that way (concubine). Pers also Şíghih. “house of concubinage”
Sigha-Khana (Sighih-Khanih) Sihr, Ashar, Suhur	Şígha-Khánah (Şíghih-Khánih) Siḥr, Aşhár, Suḥúr	bewitchment, beguilement, enchantment, fascination;—pl. sorcery, witchcraft, magic; charm (of a woman)
Sijjin (Sejjin)	Sijjín	continual, violent; a place where the crimes of reprobates are registered by demons; a valley or dungeon of hell; the seventh hell; the substance of hell.
Sijn al-A‘zam Sijn, Sujun Sijn-i-Matin	Sijn al-A‘zam Sijn, pl. Sujún Sijn-i-Matín	name given to the greatest prison of ‘Akká prison, jail. Pers. the “Mighty Prison”, a name given by Bahá‘u’lláh to Chúbín Dar Zindán. See Chúbíndar.
Sikak (Shikak)	Şikák	Kurdish. Simko Shikak (born Ismá‘íl Ághá Şikák 1887–1930) was a Kurdish chieftain of the Shekak tribe. He was born into a prominent Kurdish feudal family based on Chihríq Fortress (“Shimko Castle”). He led the Simko Shikak tribal Kurdish revolt against the Qajar dynasty from 1918 to 1922.
Sikandar	Sikandar	Pers. Alexander; two princes of this name are much celebrated in the East, both distinguished by the title of <i>dhú‘l-qarnayn</i> , “Having two horns (of the world)”, implying that they conquered the globe from east to west; the first supposed to be one of the most ancient kings; the other, Alexander of Macedon, also called Bin Filikus (son of Philip II), and Rúmí (the Grecian)
Silah, Aslih	Siláh, pl. Asliḥa	arm, weapon; arms, weapons; service (as a branch of the armed forces); armour; steel gripper, steel claw; ploughshare
Silm Silsila (Silsilah, Silsilat), Salasil	Silm m. and f. Silsila[h or t], pl. Salásil	peace; the religion of Islám. iron chain; chain (also figurative); series (of essays, articles, etc.) See qará-gawhar
Sima, Simat	Sima[h or t], pl. Simát	sign, mark, characteristic; outward characteristic, feature, trait; stamp, impress, character (of something); visa (Saudi Arabia);—pl. also: features, facial expression, mien, bearing
Simin	Símín	Pers. of silver, silverized, overlaid or incusted with silver; fair, delicate
Simnan (Semnan) Simt, Simtayn (Simtain), Sumut	Simnán Simṭ, dual Simṭayn, pl. Sumút	capital city of Simnán district, 180 km east of Tíhrán
Simurgh (Simorgh)	Símurgh	string, thread (of a pearl necklace); a thread upon which beads or pearls are strung; a long necklace; a strap hanging from the saddle with which burdens are fastened Pers. “benevolent, mythical flying creature” in Iranian mythology and literature. Word derived from sí murgh (“thirty birds”), which was used by ‘Aṭṭár of Níshápúr in his symbolic story “The Conference of the Birds” or “Speech of the Birds” in which he played with the name. See ‘anqá’
Sin Sina, Sayna’, Sinin, Siniyn	Sín Síná, Síná’, Sayná’, Sínín, Siniyn	name of an Arabic letter Sinai (English and Greek). The Sinai Peninsula and Mount Sinai are modern names. Mentions in the Qur‘án are: al-Jabal, aṭ-Ṭúr (52:1); Ṭúri Sayná’ (23:20) and Ṭúr Sínín (or Ṭúr Siniyn) (95:2) (genitive forms)—all refer to Jabal Músá, but are interpreted as Mount Sinai. Sinai represents the human heart (Shoghi Effendi, <i>Light of Divine Guidance</i> , Vol. 2, pp. 64–5). See Jabal al-Lawz. Abú-‘Alí al-Ḥusayn ibn ‘Abd Alláh ibn Síná (CE 980–1037) also known as Abú ‘Alí Síná, and often known in the West as Avicenna (a corruption of ibn Síná), was a Persian polymath who is regarded as one of the most significant physicians, astronomers, thinkers and writers of the

		Islamic Golden Age, and the father of early modern medicine. Famous Bahá'í poet Áqá Sayyid Ismá'íl Síná (1848–1917), Síná is a <i>nom de guerre</i> , born in Sidih, brother of Nayyir.
Sinan	Sínán	spearhead or spear; the point of an arrow or needle; a whetstone. Name of famous Ottoman architect.
Sinjan, Sanaja, Sanajat (Sannajat) Sinn, Asnan, Asinna, Asunn, Sinan	Şínján, fem. Şanája[h or t], pl. Şanaját Sinn fem., pl. Asnán, Asinna, Asunn	castanets (pl. also sínán) tooth (also, e.g., of a comb; of a saw blade); jag; cog, sprocket, prong; tusk (of an elephant, of a boar, etc.); fang (of a snake, etc.); point, tip (of a nail), nib (of a pen);—pl. Asnán) age (of a person) now Sinop, on Black Sea coast east of Sámsún
Sinope Sipah (Sepah), Supah	Sinope Sipah, Supah	Pers. army, soldiery, cavalry. Bánk-i-Sipah (Bank Sepah), the first Iranian bank (initially for the military), was established in 1925.
Sipah (Sepah), Supah, Sipahan	Sipáh, Supáh, pl. Sipáhán	Pers. an army, a militia; soldiers, cavalry. The Islamic Revolutionary Guard Corps (IRGC; Sipáh-i-Pásdarán-i-Inqiláb-i-Islámí, “Army of Guardians of the Islamic Revolution”).
Sipah-Salar (Sipahsala) Sipihr (Sepehr)	Sipah-sálár Sipihr	Pers. commander-in-chief Pers. the heavens, sky, sphere, celestial globe; fortune; the world; time; the sun. “the Lofty Firmament”, “eloquent”. Mírzá Muḥammad Taqí of Káshán [Lisán al-Mulk Sipihr, literally “Tongue [or Mouthpiece] of the Nation”] (Sipihr is his nom de plume ( <i>takhalluṣ</i> ), author of <i>Násikh at-Tawárikh: Dawrah-i-Kámil Tárikh-i-Qájáriya</i> (ed. Jahangir Qa'im-Maqami, 3 vols (Tehran Amir Kabir, 1337/1959), an often quoted, imaginative “history” of the Qajar dynasty) and <i>Násikh at-tawárikh: Tárikh-i-salátín-i-Qájáriya</i> (1897).
Sir Sira (Sirat), Siyar	Sír Sira[h or t], pl. Siyar	Pers. garlic bulbs conduct, comportment, demeanour, behaviour, way of life; attitude, position, reaction, way of acting; (in singular or plural) biography, history;—pl. campaigns; as-Síra: biography of Muḥammad. Muḥammad ibn Isháq, <i>Sírat Rasúl Alláh</i> .
Siraf, Tahiri (Taheri)	Síráf, Ṭáhirí	seraph. A coastal city (27.666693, 52.342536), (Ṭáhirí before 2008) in Bushehr province, Iran.
Siraj, Suruj Siraju'l-Hukama Sirat al-Wadiah al-Mubin Sirat	Siráj, pl. Suruj Siráju'l-Ḥukamá' aṣ-Şirát al-Wáḍiḥ al-Mubín Şirát	lamp, light. See Pers. <i>Chirágh</i> the light of the physicians the obvious and clear path way, road or path; direct road; the bridge across hell (according to a ḥadīth, thinner than a hair and sharper than a sword's edge). Signifies the religion of God. See <i>jisr</i> .
Siratu'l-Mustaqim Sirjan Sirka (Sirkih) Sirr ad-Din, Sirru'd-Din (Serreddin)	Şirátu'l-Mustaqím Sírján Sirka Sirr ad-Dín, Sirru'd-Dín	“The Straight Path” Qur'án 1:6, i.e. ‘a religion of God’ city 160 km SW of Kirmán Pers. vinegar. See Ar. <i>Khall</i> “The secret or mystery of religion”. Sirru'd-Dín ‘Alá'í, nephew of Şhu‘á'u'lláh ‘Alá'í.
Sirr, Asrar	Sirr, pl. Asrár	secret; secret thought; heart, inmost; secrecy; mystery; sacrament (Chr.); underlying reason (of something)
Sirru'llah	Sirru'lláh	“Mystery of God” (“Sir ‘Ullah”) Title given by Bahá'u'lláh to ‘Abdu'l-Bahá.
Sirru'l-Muqanna'-i-bi's-Sirr Sirru'l-Mustasirr Sirru'l-Wujud (Sirru'l-Vujud)	Sirru'l-Muqanna'-i-bi's-Sirr Sirru'l-Mustasirr Sirru'l-Wujúd	Mystery veiled by Mystery the Hidden Mystery “Secret of existence”. Appellation of Ḥájí Mullá Ismá'íl-i-Qumí.
Sirru's-Sirr Sirus Sirwal, Sirwil, Sarawil Sisan (Sisan-i-Qadim)	Sirru's-Sirr Sírús Sirwál, Sirwíl, pl. Saráwíl Sisan (Sísán-i-Qadím)	the Mystery of Mystery variation of Syrus or Cyrus. See <i>Kuruṣh</i> trousers, pants; drawers; panties (Seysan, Sisan-e Qadim) village (37.826778, 46.734343) in East Azerbaijan Province. 48 km SE Tabriz.
Sistan (Sakastan, Sijistan, Sagistan)	Sístán	Pers. ancient Sákástán (the land of the Sáká), became Sijistán (also Sagistán) after the Muslim conquest of Persia and later Sístán (country to the east of Fársistán or Persia “proper”). Sístán and Balúchistán Province is one of the 31 provinces of Iran. It is in the southeast of the country, bordering Pakistan and Afghanistan and its capital is Záhidán. See Zábul
Sitar, Suttur	Sitár, pl. Suttur	veil, screen; covering; curtain, drape; pretext, excuse

Sitara (Sitar)	Sitára[h] (also Sitárih), pl. Sitáragán	Pers. a star; a horoscope, nativity; fortune, felicity; a spark; a geometrical rule by which right lines are drawn; form, pattern; a kind of guitar with three strings (sitar); a kind of fire-work; a banner; a threshold; quicksilver
Sitara, Sata'ir	Sitára[h], pl. Satá'ir	veil; screen; curtain, drape, window curtain; cover, covering
Sitarih Khanum	Sitárih <u>Kh</u> ánum	name given to Lady Sara Louisa Blomfield by 'Abdu'l-Bahá lady, woman
Sitt, Sittat	Sitt, pl. Sittát	six
Sitta, Sitt	Sitta[h], fem. Sitt	sixty. Sittín is <i>obliquus</i> (or oblique) reference to Sittún in nominative case—e.g. “the year sixty” (AH 1260). See <u>Th</u> amánín
Sittun, Sittin	Sittún	
Sivas	Sívás	Sebastia, now called Sívás, city in central Anatolia that Bahá'u'lláh passed through on his exile to Istanbul. Given as Sívás and Sivás in Bahá'í books.
Siya	Siyá	Pers. black
Siyah	Siyáh (Síyáh)	Pers. black; bad, unhappy, unlucky; drunk; an Arabian or Ethiopian slave; name of a horse of Isfandiyár. Bahá'í books use Síyáh.
Siyaha, Siyahat	Siyáha[h], pl. Siyáhát	travel; tourism
Siyahat al-Ma'arif	Siyáhát al-Ma'árif	“A Tour of the Sciences” by Nawfal Effendi
Siyahat	Siyáhát	travelling, going on pilgrimage; a journey, voyage; a promenade, walk, ride in a boat, etc.
Siyah-Chal	Síyáh- <u>Ch</u> ál	Pers. “The Black Pit” or “black dungeon”. In particular, the dungeon a short distance south the Gulistán Palace in Tíhrán where Bahá'u'lláh was imprisoned for more than four months in 1852, and where He received first intimations of His station. It had once been an underground water cistern ( <i>áb anbár</i> , hence, an alternative name). In 1868 the Takyih-i-Dawlat (“State Theatre” or Royal Theatre—a royal mourning centre for Imám Ḥusayn) was built on the site. The theatre was demolished in 1947 and a Melli Bank branch car park was built over the site.
Siyah-Dihan, Takistan (Takestan)	Siyáh-Dihán (Síyáh-Dihán) or Tákistán	(Seyahdehan, Siadehan, Siaden, Siyaden, etc.; “black mouth”) a city (36.067837, 49.695705) and capital of Tákistán County, in Qazvin Province; 35 km SW of Qazvin. It was a village when the Báb stayed there while being escorted to Máh-Kú.
Siyasa, Siyasat, Siyasatan	Siyása[h or t], pl. Siyását	administration, management; policy; ruling, governing, managing; government, administration of justice. Siyásatan “for reasons of expediency (Islamic Law)”. <i>aduwalíya[h]</i> as-siyása[h] diplomacy. Siyásatan <i>jáhilíyyatan</i> “the order and laws applied before Islam”.
Siyasi, Siyasiya, Siyasyun, Sasa	Siyásí, fem. Siyásíya[h], pl. Siyásíyún, Sása	political; diplomatic;—pl. politician; diplomat, statesman. Pers. fem. also siyásiyyih. Egyptian Arabic daily newspaper (Cairo) as-Siyásíyah (“The Politics”, “Assiyassah”), 1922–1951.
Siyavash Safidvash	Siyávash Safídvash	one of the earliest Zoroastrian Bahá'ís. 'Abdu'l-Bahá “changed” his name to Safídvash (“blackish” to “whiteish”), so that unlike the hero of <i>Sháhnáma</i> , he would not meet an untimely death.
Siyavushi	Síyávushí	Jamshíd Síyávushí
Siyawakhsh (Siyavakhsh)	Siyáwakhsh	Pers. black-eyed; intellectual delights; son of Kay <u>Kh</u> usraw
Siyawashan (Siyavashan)	Siyáwashán	is a village (34.446679, 49.992299) in Markazi Province
Siyawush, Siyawash (Siawash, Siavash)	Siyáwush, Siyáwash	Pers. (Siyávush, Siyavásh) Siyáwash (“the one with the black horse” or “black stallion”), legendary Iranian prince (in <i>Sháhnáma</i> by Firdawsí), father of Kay <u>Kh</u> usraw (Cyrus) and grandfather of Siyáwakhsh
Sizdah	Sízdah	Pers. thirteen
Stafi'li	Stafi'li	Greek staphylion (grape) <i>The Promulgation of Universal Peace</i> , p. 248
Su', Aswa'	Sú', pl. Aswá'	evil, ill; iniquity, injury, offense; calamity, misfortune
Su'al, As'ila	Su'ál, pl. As'ila[h]	question (about); request (for); inquiry (about); demand, claim
Su'ud	Şu'úd	rising, lifting, ascending; take-off (of an airplane); ascent; boom; advance (toward)
Subbuh	Subbúh	All-Perfect, All-Pure, All-Glorious, All-Praised. Derived from Subhán.
Subh al-Azal, Subh-i-Azal	Şubh al-Azal, Pers. Şubh-i-Azal	“Morning of Eternity”, expression used in <u>Hadíth</u> al-

		Ḥaḳíqa or the “Ḥadít <sup>h</sup> Kumayl”. The Báb used this title in reference to some leading Bábís. A title assumed by Mírzá Yaḥyá (“not conferred on him by the Báb”), a younger half-brother of Bahá’u’lláh. Bahá’u’lláh cited Amos 4:12–13 (which says that God “maketh the morning darkness”) in reference to Mírzá Yaḥyá.
Subh, Asbah	Şubḥ, pl. Aşbâḥ	dawn; daybreak; morning. şalât aş-şubḥ—morning prayer (at dawn)
Subha, Sabha, Subuhat, Sabahat	Subḥa[h or t], Sabḥa[h or t]	pl. Subuḥát, Sabahát. majesty (of God). Subuḥátu wajhi lláh the sublimity, or the august splendour, or God’s countenance; sabahát lofty heights
Subhan Subhana’llah	Subḥán Subḥána’lláh	praise, glory (Subhana llah, Subhanallah) exclamation of surprise, etc. (Glory be to God! Praise the Lord! God be praised! Praise be to God! Gracious God!). See prayer “Remover of difficulties” (“Praised be God!”) and SAQ p. 319 (12) (“Gracious God!”).
Subhana-Rabbiya’l-A’la Subhani, Subhaniya Subhanika-Ya-Hu	Subḥána-Rabbíya’l-A’lá Subḥání, fem. Subḥáníya[t] Subḥánika-Yá-Hú	“Praise to the Exalted Lord” by Bahá’u’lláh divine “Praised be Thou, O He!” by Bahá’u’lláh. Also known as the Lawḥ-i-Náqús (Tablet of the Bell)
Subhi	Şubḥí	“my dawn” or “my morning”. Mírzá Faḍlu’lláh Muhtadí (known as Şubḥí), was a secretary for ‘Abdu’l-Bahá, a belief vacillator and later a Covenant-breaker.
Subuhat al-Jalal, Subuhat-i-Jalal	Subuḥát al-Jalál, Pers. Subuḥát-i-Jalál	literally “lofty praises of the majesty of God” or “lofty praises of divine glory”—this suggests we must rigorously avoid equating our understanding (and therefore our ‘self’) of sublime divine qualities with the absolute unknowable essence of God. Hence, Shoghi Effendi translated this expression in Bahá’u’lláh’s Writings as “veils of glory”. Those affected by the “veils of glory” could be described as suffering from “delusions of grandeur”. See “The Báb’s epistle on the spiritual journey towards God”, Todd Lawson; and Symbol and Secret: Qur’an commentary in Bahá’u’lláh’s <i>The Kitáb-i-Íqán</i> , Christopher Buck. See Sabḥa.
Subuw	Şubúw	blowing from the east (wind); the ignorance and thoughtlessness of youth; playing with boys; having childish inclinations
Sudan Suf, Aswaf Suffa, Sufaf	Súbán Şúf, pl. Aşwáf Şuffa[h], pl. Şufaf	Sudan wool (stone) moulding; ledge; a sofa, bench; a dais, raised floor; a covered place for reclining on before the doors of Eastern houses or mosques
Sufi, Sufiyun	Şúff, pl. Şúfiyún	of wool, woollen, Islamic mystic or ascetic who wears woollen clothing, Sufi. Plurals also Şúfiyán and Şúfiyín. For the plural, see al-Mutaşawwifa.
Sufiya (Sofiya)	Şúfiyá (Şófiyá)	Greek (σοφία, sofia, “wisdom”), English Sophia or Sofia. Sofia is the capital Bulgaria. Wisdom in Arabic is ḥikma. See Ayá Şúfiyá.
Sufiya (Sufiyya) Sufyan (Sofyan)	aş-Şúfiya[h] Sufyán	Sufism (“Sufism”), Sufi way of life. See Ar. Taşawwuf a man with a hideous face whose coming was to be a sign of the Day of Judgement. He was to rule eight months with five cities in his hand. Browne, TN pp. 305–6. Şakhr ibn Ḥarb (commonly known as Abú Sufyán) (560–650), was the leader of the pre-Islamic Quraysh of Mecca. He was a staunch opponent of Muhammad, until later accepting Islam.
Sufyani	Sufyání	GDM p. 19. A figure who was believed would raise the banner of rebellion between Mecca and Damascus at the appearance of the Promised One. See Dajjál
Suhayb (Suhaib, Sohaib)	Şuhayb	Şuhayb ar-Rúmíy (born c. 587 in what is now part of al-Başrah), also known as Şuhayb ibn Sinán, was a former slave in the Byzantine Empire who went on to become a companion of Muḥammad and member of the early Muslim community.
Suhayl (Suhail, Soheil) Suhayl Afnan (Soheil Afnan)	Suhayl Suhayl Afnán	Canopus (name of a star, astronomy) (1904–1990) a son of Mírzá Muḥsin Afnán, a cousin of the Báb, and Túbá Khánum (a daughter of ‘Abdu’l-Bahá). He was one of Shoghi Effendi’s secretaries and later a

Suhrah (Sohrab)	Suhráb	Covenant-breaker. Pers. a character, son of Rustam, from the <i>Shahnameh</i> or the Tales of Kings by Ferdowsi. Aḥmad-i-Iṣfahání (later he adopted the name Mirza Ahmad Sohrab; 1893–1958) was a Persian-American author and Bahá'í who served as 'Abdu'l-Bahá's secretary and interpreter (1912–1919). He co-founded the New History Society and the Caravan of East and West in New York and was declared a Covenant-breaker in 1939 by Shoghi Effendi. See Rustam.
Suhraward (Sohrevar)	Suhraward	small city (36.073926, 48.438723) in the Zanján Province, Iran. 66 km south of Zanján and 141 km north of Hamadán.
Suhrawardi	Suhrawardí	" <u>Shaháb</u> ad-Dín" Yaḥyá ibn Ḥabash as-Suhrawardí (1154–1191) was a Persian philosopher and founder of the Iranian school of Illuminationism, an important school in Islamic philosophy.
Sukhtih	Sú <u>kh</u> tih	burnt
Sukhun (Sukhan, Sakhan, Sakhun)	Sú <u>kh</u> un	Pers. a word, vocable, speech, saying, discourse; will, pleasure; a thing, business, affair; somewhat sugar;—pl. sweetmeats, confectionery, candies
Sukkar, Sakakir	Sukkar, pl. Sakákir	silence; taciturnity, reticence. Sukúti taciturn, reticent
Sukut, Sukuti	Sukút	The Society of Sokoutyyoun or the "Silent Ones" formed in Hamadán, mentioned by 'Abdu'l-Bahá.
Sukutiyyun	Sukútiyyún	(Heb.) Solomon ("man of peace"). Diminutive of Salmán
Sulayman (Sulaiman)	Sulaymán	DB 521
Sulayman-i-Ghannam	Sulaymán-i- <u>G</u> hannám	as-Sulaymáníyah, city in 'Iráqí Kurdistán named after Sulaymán Bába. Bahá'u'lláh left Baghdád for as-Sulaymáníyah on 10 April 1854, and returned on 19 March 1856. Bahá'í publications use Sulaymáníyyih. See Sar-Galú.
Sulayman-i-Khatib	Sulaymán-i- <u>K</u> hatíb	
Sulaymaniyah, Sulaymaniyyih	Sulaymáníyah, Pers. Sulaymáníyyih	translated by Shoghi Effendi as "Most Great Peace" and "Lesser Peace" respectively. The "Lesser Peace" is a distinctive Bahá'í term, which is a second stage that began with the Revelation of Bahá'u'lláh, the third being the "Most Great Peace". Persian <u>Shulh</u> -i-A'zam, <u>Shulh</u> -i-Akba
Sulh al-A'zam, as-Sulh al-Akba	aṣ- <u>Shulh</u> al-A'zam, aṣ- <u>Shulh</u> al-Akba	peace, (re)conciliation, settlement, composition, compromise; peace (politics), peace making, conclusion of peace
Sulh	<u>Shulh</u>	"King of the Messengers" description given to the Báb by Bahá'u'lláh, where the title <u>sulṭán</u> is higher than that of malik.
Sultan ar-Rusul	Sulṭán ar-Rusul	power, might, strength; rule, reign, dominion, sway; authority; mandate, authorization; legitimation (for);—pl. sultan, (absolute) ruler. Title used by Turkish rulers. See Malik (a lower level of sovereignty)
Sultan, Salatin	Sulṭán (m. & f.), pl. Saláṭín	sultana, sultaness, empress, queen. Pers. Bahá'í also <u>sulṭánih</u> .
Sultana	Sulṭána[h or t] (fem.)	a neighbourhood of Karachi. Former name of Arák, capital of Markazí Province, Iran (SW of <u>Tihrán</u> )
Sultan-Abad, Sultanabad	Sulṭán-Ábád, Sulṭánábád	of the sultan; sovereign, imperial, royal
Sultani	Sulṭání	"belonging to the Sulṭán". Sulṭáníyah (36.434204, 48.794437), also known as Sa'ídíyih, is the capital city of Soltaniyeh District of Abhar County, Zanjan Province, Azerbaijan, northwestern Iran. 38 km SE of the centre of Zanjan.
Sultan-i-'Arab	Sulṭán-i-'Arab	the Sulṭán of the 'Ulamá'
Sultaniya, Sultaniyyih	Sulṭáníya[h or t], Pers. Sulṭáníyyih	(King of Martyrs) Mírzá Muḥammad-Ḥasan. Brother of Mírzá Muḥammad-Ḥusayn, both from Iṣfahán.
Sultanu'l-'Ulamá'	Sulṭánu'l-'Ulamá'	behaviour, comportment, demeanour, manners; conduct, deportment, attitude. "Mode of conduct". See <i>salaka</i> for second meaning. Since a "true action is one that is oriented to spiritual truth, while a true spiritual journey is inseparable from action", the two meanings of <i>sulúk</i> can be combined as "virtuous journey". <i>Gate of the heart</i> , p. 301.
Sultanu'sh-Shuhada'	Sulṭánu' <u>sh</u> - <u>Sh</u> uhadá'	forgetting, oblivion; consolation, solace, comfort. See Salwán
Sultanu'sh-Shuhana'	Sulṭánu' <u>sh</u> - <u>Sh</u> uhaná'	Pers. Sumac (red fruit are dried and ground into a spice)
Suluk	Sulúk	
Sulwan	Sulwán	
Sumaq (Summaq)	Sumáq	

Sumir, Sumiri (Sameri)	Súmir, Súmírí	Sumer—the first ancient urban civilization in the historical region of southern Mesopotamia, modern-day southern Iraq, and arguably the first civilization in the world. Súmírí (Sumerian people)
Sunduq, Sanduq, Sanadiq	Şundúq, Şandúq, pl. Şanádíq	crate, box; chest; trunk, suitcase; case, cabinet; money box; till, coffer; pay office, treasurer's office; any public institution where funds are deposited and disbursed for a special purpose (e.g., sickness fund, health insurance, etc.)
Sunna, Sunnat, Sunan	Sunna[h or t], pl. Sunan	habitual practice, customary procedure or action, norm, usage sanctioned by tradition. The corpus of Islamic law and traditions. Ahl as-Sunan: the Sunnites. as-Sunan as-Şuĥrâ, also known as Sunan an-Nasá'í, is one of the Kutub as-Sittah (six major hadiths) collected by an-Nasá'í (c. 829–915)
Sunnat' u'llah	Sunnat' u'lláh	Practice of God, e.g. revealing Books and He does not change His practice (Qur'án 48:23)
Sunni, Sunnun	Sunní, pl. Sunnún	“lawful”, Sunnite, Sunni (of the sunna). Sunní Islám is the major sect of Islám, whose members followed Abú-Bakr, the first caliph; those who uphold the elective principle in the matter of succession to the Prophet Muĥammad. The four Sunní schools: Ĥanafí, Málikí, Şháfí'í and Ĥanbalí. Men versed in law are the muftis, faqíhs and qáđís. For the followers of Sunní Islám, see Şáĥib Sunna.
Suq ash-Shuyukh, Suqu'sh-Shuyukh	Súq ašh-Şhuyúkh, Súqu'sh-Şhuyúkh	“the elders' market”. Qađá' Súq ašh-Şhuyúkh (30.890965, 46.463713), is an 'Iráqí district west of Basrah where Mírzá Yaĥyá travelled in disguise when Bahá'u'lláh left Baghdád for Kurdistan. See şhaykh.
Suq	Súq mostly fem., pl. Aswáq	bazaar street; market; fair. English souq or souk.
Suq'	Şuq', pl. Aşqá'	area, region, country, district, locality, land
Suqrat	Suqrát	Socrates; wise, learned
Suqut	Suqút	fall, tumble; crash (of an airplane); collapse, breakdown, ruin; decline, downfall, fall; devolution (of a right); slip, lapse
Sur	Şúr	(ram's) horn, bugle, trumpet. Old name (Sour, Zor, Zur, Żúr) of Tyre, Lebanon.
Sura (Surih), Suwar, Surat	Súra[h or t], pl. Suwar, Súrát	a row or series, as of stones or bricks in a wall; a lofty structure; something enclosed or surrounded by a fence or wall. A name (English sura) used for the “chapters” of the Qur'án.
Sura, Suwar, Surat	Şúra[h or t], pl. Şuwar, Pers. Şúrát	form, shape; pictorial representation, illustration; image, likeness, picture; figure, statue; replica; copy, carbon copy, duplicate; manner, mode
Surad	Şurad	a large-headed bird which hunts sparrows; a white mark on the back of a horse from galling. Sulaymán ibn Şurad
Suratu'l-Haykal	Súratu'l-Haykal	Súra of the Temple
Suratu'llah (Suratu'llah)	Súratu'lláh	“Súra of God” by Bahá'u'lláh
Suratu'sh-Shams	Súratu'sh-Şhams	(Tablet of the Sun)—Bahá'u'lláh. Tablet on the Súrát ašh-Şhams, chapter 91 of the Qur'án.
Suri, Suwari	Şúrí, Şúwarí	formal; superficial; false, sham, deceptive, fallacious; artificial, fictitious, seeming, fancied, imaginary
Sur-i-Israfil	Şúr-i-Isráfil	“Still the people desire material luxury to such a degree that Şúr-i-Isráfil (i.e., the trumpet [ram's horn] of Isráfil [angel of life] summoning mankind to resurrection) does not awaken them.” ( <i>Star of the West</i> , v:16, p. 242)
Suriya	Şúriyá	erudite. Ĥabr (Rabbi) 'Abdu'lláh bin Şúriyá al-A'war (one-eyed) of the Banú Tha'labah, was asked by Muĥammad what was the punishment for adultery according to Moses.
Suriya	Súriyá	Syria
Suriy-i-'Ibad	Súriy-i-'Ibád	“Tablet of the Servants” or “Tablet of the Worshipers” by Bahá'u'lláh
Suriy-i-A'rab	Súriy-i-A'ráb	“Vowel points” by Bahá'u'lláh
Suriy-i-Ahzan	Súriy-i-Aĥzán	“Surah of Sorrows” by Bahá'u'lláh
Suriy-i-Amin	Súriy-i-Amín	“Tablet of the Trustee” by Bahá'u'lláh
Suriy-i-Amr	Súriy-i-Amr	“Surah of Command” by Bahá'u'lláh
Suriy-i-Ashab	Súriy-i-Aşháb	“Surah of Companions” by Bahá'u'lláh
Suriy-i-Asma'	Súriy-i-Asmá'	“Tablet of Names” by Bahá'u'lláh
Suriy-i-Bayan	Súriy-i-Bayán	“Tablet of the Utterance, of the Exposition” by Bahá'u'lláh
Suriy-i-Damm	Súriy-i-Damm	“The Tablet of Blood” by Bahá'u'lláh
Suriy-i-Dhabih	Súriy-i-Ĥhabíĥ	“Tablet of the Sacrifice” by Bahá'u'lláh



Suriy-i-Dhibh	Súriy-i- <u>Dhibh</u>	"Tablet of the Sacrificial Victim" by Bahá'u'lláh
Suriy-i-Dhikr	Súriy-i- <u>Dhikr</u>	"Tablet of Remembrance" by Bahá'u'lláh
Suriy-i-Fadl	Súriy-i- <u>Fadl</u>	"Surah of the Divine Bounty or Tablet of Mercy" by Bahá'u'lláh
Suriy-i-Fath	Súriy-i- <u>Fath</u>	"Tablet of Conquest" by Bahá'u'lláh
Suriy-i-Fu'ad	Súriy-i- <u>Fu'ád</u>	"Tablet to Fu'ád Páshá" by Bahá'u'lláh
Suriy-i-Ghusn	Súriy-i- <u>Ghusn</u>	"Tablet of the Branch" by Bahá'u'lláh
Suriy-i-Hajj	Súriy-i- <u>Hajj</u> I and II	"Tablet of Pilgrimage" I & II by Bahá'u'lláh
Suriy-i-Haykal, Suratu'l-Haykal	Súriy-i- <u>Haykal</u> , Ar. Súratu'l-Haykal	Pers. "Tablet of the Temple" by Bahá'u'lláh
Suriy-i-Hifz	Súriy-i- <u>Hifz</u>	"Tablet of Protection, Guardianship" by Bahá'u'lláh
Suriy-i-Hijr	Súriy-i- <u>Hijr</u>	"Tablet of Separation" by Bahá'u'lláh. See Hajr
Suriy-i-Ism	Súriy-i- <u>Ism</u>	"Tablet of the Name" by Bahá'u'lláh
Suriy-i-Ismuna'l-Mursil	Súriy-i- <u>Ismuna'l-Mursil</u>	"Tablet of 'Our Name, the Messenger'" by Bahá'u'lláh
Suriy-i-Javad	Súriy-i- <u>Javád</u>	Tablet to Hájí Siyyid Javád by Bahá'u'lláh
Suriy-i-Khitab	Súriy-i- <u>Khitáb</u>	"Tablet of the Sermon" by Bahá'u'lláh
Suriy-i-Ma'ani	Súriy-i- <u>Ma'ání</u>	"Tablet of Meanings" by Bahá'u'lláh
Suriy-i-Man'	Súriy-i- <u>Man'</u>	"Tablet of Prohibition" by Bahá'u'lláh
Suriy-i-Muluk	Súriy-i- <u>Mulúk</u>	"Tablet to the Kings" by Bahá'u'lláh
Suriy-i-Nidá	Súriy-i- <u>Nidá</u>	"Tablet of Proclamation" by Bahá'u'lláh
Suriy-i-Nush	Súriy-i- <u>Nush</u>	"Tablet of the Counsel" by Bahá'u'lláh
Suriy-i-Qadir	Súriy-i- <u>Qadír</u>	"Tablet of the Omnipotent" by Bahá'u'lláh
Suriy-i-Qahir	Súriy-i- <u>Qahír</u>	"Tablet of the Wrathful One" by Bahá'u'lláh
Suriy-i-Qalam	Súriy-i- <u>Qalam</u>	"Tablet of the Pen" by Bahá'u'lláh
Suriy-i-Qamis	Súriy-i- <u>Qamís</u>	"Surah of the Robe, of the Garment" by Bahá'u'lláh
Suriy-i-Ra'is, Suriy-i-Ra'is	Súriy-i- <u>Ra'is</u> (Pers. Súriy-i-Ra'ís)	"Tablet to the Chief", Tablet to Mehmed Emin 'Alí Páshá, by Bahá'u'lláh
Suriy-i-Sabr	Súriy-i- <u>Šabr</u>	"Tablet of Patience" by Bahá'u'lláh
Suriy-i-Sultan	Súriy-i- <u>Sultán</u>	"Tablet for Sultán-Ábád believers" by Bahá'u'lláh
Suriy-i-Tawhid	Súriy-i- <u>Tawhíd</u>	by the Báb
Suriy-i-Va'l-'Asr	Súriy-i- <u>Va'l-'Asr</u>	Commentary on the Súrih of Va'l-'Asr by the Báb, i.e. Qur'án 103
Suriy-i-Vafa'	Súriy-i- <u>Vafá'</u>	"Tablet to Vafá'" ("Fidelity"), Muḥammad Ḥusayn by Bahá'u'lláh (Vafá is often used in Writings). See Wafá'
Suriy-i-Ziyarat (Suriy-i-Ziyarih)	Súriy-i- <u>Ziyárat</u>	"Tablet of Visitation" for the Báb by Bahá'u'lláh
Suriy-i-Zubur	Súriy-i- <u>Zubur</u>	"Tablet of the Psalms" by Bahá'u'lláh
Suriy-i-Zuhur	Súriy-i- <u>Zuhúr</u>	"Tablet of Manifestation" by Bahá'u'lláh
Surkh Hisar	Sur <u>kh</u> <u>Hišár</u>	(Sorkh Hesar, Sorkh Hisar, Sorkheh Hesar, "Sourkh Eçar" and Qal'a-ye Sorkheh Hesar) very small village 16.5 km ENE of the centre of Tihiran or a place 39 km SE of the city centre.
Surkh, Surkha	Sur <u>kh</u> , fem. Sur <u>kha</u>	Pers. red; a red tincture or red ink
Surkhah Didhah, (Shorkhah Dizah)	Sur <u>khah</u> <u>Dídhah</u>	village 19 km NSE Sar Púl-i-Zaháb and 5 km NSE of Raffí
Surra-man-Ra'a	Surra-man-Ra'á	"he who sees it is delighted". Surra-man-Ra'á is the formal name of Abbasid Samarra, a city in central Iraq.
Surur	Surúr	(Soroor) joy, happiness, delight, pleasure; glee, gaiety, hilarity, mirth
Surush	Surú <u>sh</u>	(Sarosh) modern Persian form of Avestan Sraosha meaning "obedience"
Susa	Susa ( <u>Shush</u> or Heb. <u>Shushán</u> )	very important ancient near east city (Daniel 8:2). Ruins are surrounded on the west and north sides by the city of <u>Shush</u> , which is 60 km NW <u>Shúshtar</u> .
Sutun	Sutún	Pers. a pillar, column, prop, or beam; a column of troops (m.c.). <u>Chihal</u> Sutún "forty columns", is a Persian pavilion in the middle of a park at the far end of a long pool, in Işfahán.
Suwar 'Ilmiya, Suvar-i-'Ilmiyyih	Suwar 'Ilmíya, Suvar-i-'ilmíyyih	(rational and educational discourse offering scientific, philosophical and rational arguments in support of divine truth)
Suwayd (Suwaid)	Suwayd	name meaning "dark-coloured, black" (from aswad "black")
Suyut, Asyut (Assiut)	Suyút, Asyut	as-Suyút is a city 350 km from Cairo on the Nile River
Suyuti	Suyútí	Abú al-Faḍl 'Abd ar-Raḥmán ibn Abí Bakr ibn Muḥammad Jalál ad-Dín al- <u>Khuḍayr</u> as-Suyútí, c. 1445-1505, was an Egyptian religious scholar, juristic expert and teacher, and one of the most prolific writers of the Middle Ages of Persian origin, whose works deal with Islamic theology. His family moved to Asyut, hence the nisba "as-Suyútí".
Suz	Súz	Pers. burning; inflammation, heat; a burning fever; heart-burning, ardour; affection; disturbed in mind; the cautery

**T**

Ta Ha	Ṭá' Há'	two single letters of the alphabet that are the opening and name of the 20th chapter of the Qur'án
Ta Sin, Tawasin	Ṭá' Sín, pl. Ṭáwásín	<i>Kitáb aṭ-Ṭáwásín</i> ("Book of the Purity of the Glory of God"), best known work of Maṣṣúr al-Ḥalláj. He used line diagrams and symbols to help him convey mystical experiences that he could not express in words. Ṭáwásín is the broken plural of the "word" ṭá'-sín, the ḥurúf muqatta'át ("disconnected letters") ṭá' and sín of suras 26–28. They are assumed to be the first letters of ṭahára and saná', hence the translation for ṭáwásín.
Ta' Marbuta (Ta Mabuta)	Ṭá' Marbúṭa	ﺀ, a largely silent letter. Position is always at the end of a word that is usually feminine. Transcribed as t (ṭá') if followed by a vowel; as an h (há') if it is the final letter. The ṭá' marbúṭa ending in most listed words is indicated by [h], [t] or [h or t].
Ta'	Ṭá'	Arabic letter [t]
Ta'	Ṭá'	Arabic letter [t]
Ta'ah	Ṭá'ah	obedience (to God)
Ta'ala Huwa'llah	Ṭa'álá Huwa'lláh	Almighty is God! or Exalted is God!
Ta'ala	Ṭa'álá	to rise, become high; the exalted (form V of 'alá and a root of 'Alí)
Ta'am, At'ima	Ṭa'am, pl. Aṭ'ima	food, nourishment, nutriment, fare, diet; meal, repast
Ta'aruf, T'aruf (Ta'arof, T'arof, Tarof)	Ṭa'aruf, T'aruf	Pers. knowing one another; mutual acquaintance; recognition; rule, fashion, custom. Behaviour that is appropriate and customary. Persian form of civility emphasizing both deference and social rank. The term encompasses a range of social behaviours; one example of ta'aruf could be described as posing false invitations and promising future services or deeds to primarily strangers or distant relatives and expecting them not to take the offer and keep declining it. Also described as a form of ritual politeness. It has been corrupted in Iran and now denotes ceremonial insincerity.
Ta'assub	Ṭa'aṣṣub	fanaticism, ardent zeal, bigotry, fanatical enthusiasm; party spirit, partisanship; clannishness, racialism, race consciousness, tribalism
Ta'ayyun	Ṭa'ayyun	to be or to become an entity; self-determination or individualization. Term applied by al-mutaṣawwifa (Sufis) to the process of descent through which pure being gradually becomes qualified. Man is absolute being limited by ta'ayyun (individualization).
Ta'i'	Ṭá'i'	obedient, compliant, submissive, cheerful, willing. Not Ṭá'í (SDC, p. 48). See Ṭayy.
Ta'ib	Ṭá'ib	repentant, penitent, contrite
Ta'if	Ṭá'if	who or what goes round; a night-watch or patrol; the ox that is stationed at the outer edge of the threshing-floor; the middle of a bow; one who performs the circumambulation of the Ka'bah; a phantom, spectre, an apparition in a dream, especially of a mistress; name of several cities, especially the celebrated one in Hijáz, aṭ-Ṭá'if, 65 km east of Mecca and at a cooler elevation of 1,879 m, it has moderate summer weather, unlike most of the Arabian Peninsula
Ta'ifa, Tawa'if	Ṭá'ifa, pl. Ṭawá'if	faction (political or ideological, including in reference to religious creeds or sects)
Ta'ir, Ta'irat, Tayr (Tair)	Ṭá'ir, pl. Ṭayr	flying; flyer, aviator, pilot;—(pl. ṭayr) bird; omen, presage. Pers. form: ṭáyir.
Ta'ira, Ta'irat	Ṭá'ira[h], pl. Ṭá'irát	(fem. of Ṭá'ir) airplane, aircraft. Pers. forms: ṭáyirih, ṭá'irih.
Ta'lif, Ta'alif	Ta'líf, pl. Ta'álif	formation (e.g., of a suffering, deeply afflicted; tormented government); union, junction, combination (of separate things); literary work; composition, compilation, writing (of a book, of an article);—pl. work, book, publication
Ta'lim, Talimat	Ta'lím, pl. Talimát	information, advice, instruction, direction; teaching, instruction; training, schooling, education; apprenticeship;—pl. instructions, directions, directives; information, announcements
Ta'rif, Ta'rifat	Ta'ríf, pl. Ta'rífát, Ta'árf	announcement, notification, communication, information; instruction, direction; (social) introduction; definition,

Ta'rikh, Tarikh, Tawarikh	Ta'ríkh, Táríkh, pl. Tawaríkh	determination, identification, specification, characterization; a rendering definite (grammar) Ta'ríkh dating (a letter); Táríkh, date, era, epoch; day (of the month); history, chronicle, chronology (hence by extension annals, history, historiography); a calendar. Found in the title of many historical works. Táríkh al-Ḥayáh biography; 'Ámm Táríkh world history.
Ta'us, Tawus, Tawawis Ta'wil, Ta'vil, Ta'wilat	Ṭá'ús, Ṭáwús, pl. Ṭawáwís Ta'wíl, Pers. Ta'víl, Ar. pl. Ta'wílát	peacock interpretation, explanation. Also allegorical interpretation—"hidden meaning". Qur'anic term meaning explication or elucidation, or referring to the realization, fulfillment, or outcome of a matter. As a later technical term, ta'wíl refers to the figurative or metaphorical (re)interpretation of a text, particularly Qur'anic verses and ḥadīth reports whose obvious sense is thought to entail anthropomorphism.
Ta'yid (Ta'id, Ta'eed), Ta'yyid, Ta'yidat	Ta'yíd, Ta'yyid (تأييد), pl. Ta'yídát	corroboration, confirmation, endorsement, backing, support; assistance, help, support; a written voucher. Ta'yíd Boys' School (Bahá'í), Hamadán. Dr Ḥiṣḥmatu'lláh (or just Ḥiṣḥmat) Ta'yíd (Heshmatu'llah Ta'eed, d. 2021; wife Nuṣrat) first Bahá'í pioneer to Laos (1955).
Ta'ziya, Ta'ziyih, Ta'azin	Ta'zíya[h], Pers. also Ta'ziyih, pl. Ta'ázín	consolation, solace, comfort; condolence or expression of grief. ("Ta'zieh", "Tazía" or "Ta'ziyeh"). It comes from root word for mourning. In Persian cultural reference it is categorized as Condolence Theater or Passion Play inspired by a historical and religious event, the tragic death of Husayn, symbolizing epic spirit and resistance. Takiyah (tekyeh or ta'zieh) is a unique circular structure built to stage the plays. See Parda Kḥwání.
Tab	Tab	Pers. a fever. tab-i-'aşabí (a fever affecting the nervous system, likely stress related)
Tab	Táb	Pers. heat, warmth, burning, inflaming, illuminating; light, splendour, lustre, radiance; a ray; strength, power, ability; a waving, bending, twisting, intertwining
Tab', Tiba'	Ṭab', pl. Ṭibá'	printing (of a book), print;—pl. impress, impression, stamp, hallmark, peculiarity, characteristic, nature, character, temper, (natural) disposition
Taba, Tawb (Taub), Tawba, Matab Taba', Atba'	Tába (Tawb, Tawba, Matáb) Taba', pl. Atbá'	to repent, be penitent, do penance. Tawba (tauba) succession; dependency. Followers; subordinate, subservient (to something);—pl. follower, companion, adherent, partisan; subject, national, citizen.
Taba'ud Taban	Tabá'ud Tábán	interdistance; mutual estrangement (separation) Pers. light, luminous, resplendent, radiant, dazzling, brilliant, shining, glittering; a gleam, flash; pith of a tree
Tabanda (Tabandih, Tabandeh)	Tábanda (تابنده)	Pers. light-giver, radiant, shining, brilliant, luminous. Name given to Mrs Hinkle Smith, Philadelphia by 'Abdu'l-Bahá.
Tabaqa, Tabaqat	Ṭabaqa, pl. Ṭabaqát	layer; stratum (of earth, air, society, etc.); floor, story (of a building); class, category; generation
Tabar Tabaraka Tabari, Tabariyun	Ṭabar Ṭabáraka Ṭabará, pl. Ṭabaríyún	hatchet, ax, battle-ax God bless ...!, to be blessed of or referring to Tabaristán. Muḥammad ibn Jarír aṭ-Ṭabarí (CE 839–923) Persian scholar, historian and commentator on the Qur'án.
Tabaristan	Ṭabaristán	mountainous region located on the Caspian coast of northern Iran. Since the 11th century, the province of Mázindarán.
Tabarra	Tabarrá	a doctrine that obliges disassociation with those who oppose God and those who caused harm to and were the enemies of the Islamic prophet Muḥammad or his family
Tabarsi (Shaykh Tabarsi)	Ṭabarsí	from Ṭabaristán, a former name of Mázindarán. The Shrine of Shaykh Ṭabarsí (36.436309, 52.805366, near the village of Afrá), a local saint (Shaykh Aḥmad ibn Abí Ṭálib-i-Ṭabarsí) is 6 km SW of Qá'im Shahr and 16 km SE of Bábul, Mázindarán province. Scene of the 1849 siege of the Bábis. Mullá Ḥusayn has likened the siege to the killing of Ḥusayn ibn 'Alí (CE 680) at Karbalá' (see DB 326,
Tabasha (Tabas-ha) Tabataba	Tabáshá Ṭabátábá	non-existent "word" ("Tabás há"). See tamáshá. surname of the great-great-grandson of Imám 'Alí, Ismá'il

Tabataba'i	Ṭabāṭabá'í	bin Ibráhím, on account of his pronouncing the letter ق (q) like ط (ṭ). Possible meaning: a man of high rank or high esteem.
Tabawwab	Ṭabawwáb	a descendant of Ṭabāṭabá
Tabi', Taba'a, Tubba', Atba', Tawabi'	Ṭábí', pl. Taba'a[h or t], Tubbá'	gateship, more commonly bábfiyat. See bawwáb
		following, succeeding, subsequent; subsidiary, dependent; minor, secondary; subordinate (to someone), under someone; belonging (to); subject to someone's authority or competence; adherent (to) following (someone or something);—pl. atbá' adherent, follower, partisan; subject, citizen, national; subordinate, servant; factotum;—pl. tawábi' appositive (grammar); appendix, addendum, supplement;—pl. tábí'ún (tabi'un) are the generation of Muslims who followed the Companions of Muḥammad, and thus received their teachings second-hand. As such, they played an important part in the development of Islamic thought and philosophy, and in the political development of the early caliphate. Tubbá' is a title or family name of the Ḥimyar kings in Yemen of the Hamadán tribe.
		the universal nature
Tabi'a al-Kulliya	aṭ-Ṭábí'a al-Kullíya	nature; natural disposition, constitution; peculiarity, individuality, character; regular, normal manner; physics; natural science
Tabi'a, Taba'i'	Ṭábí'a[t], pl. Ṭabá'í'	female attendant, woman servant; appurtenance, dependency; consequence, effect, result; responsibility;—pl. dependencies, dependent territories
Tabi'a, Tawabi'	Ṭábí'a[h], pl. Tawábi'	follower of Muḥammad;—pl. the "followers" or Successors (i.e., the generation immediately following that of the Prophet and his Companions (aṣ-Ṣaḥába)
Tabi'i, Tabi'un	Ṭábí'í, pl. Tábí'ún	physician, doctor
Tabib, Tabiba, Atibba	Ṭábíb, fem. Ṭabíba[h or t], pl. Aṭibba	Pers. summer, hot weather
Tabistan	Tábistán	conveyance, transmission, delivery (to someone); information (about); report, notification (of); communication, announcement, notice. Translated as "teaching" by Shoghi Effendi. Word used instead of tabshír ("mission", latin mittere) or da'wa ("invitatory proclamation")
Tabligh, Tablighat	Ṭablígh, pl. Ṭablíghát	Islamic propaganda group MUHJ 1963–86
		causing to come forth; calling forth, challenging; bringing to view, showing openly. Persian capital (38.079132, 46.288919) of Ādharbayján Province, Iran. Earlier name: Tawríz (Tauris).
Tablighat-i-Islami	Ṭablíghát-i-Islámí	Pers. of or belonging to Tabíz
Tabriz (Tawriz, Tauriz)	Ṭabríz, (Tawríz)	a large platter, tray, dish. An ancient city (28.40587, 36.55353) in NW Saudi Arabia. Famous for its association with an expedition led by Muḥammad to the city in AH 8 (CE 630), during very hot weather.
Tabrizi, Tabariza	Ṭabrízí, pl. Tabárizá	battalion; (e.g.) line, file, single file (of soldiers, of persons walking one behind the other); queue. Yaḥyá Ṭábúr Áqásí
Tabuk (Tabouk)	Ṭabúk	box, case, chest, coffer; casket, coffin, sarcophagus. tábút al-'ahd ark of the covenant.
Tabur, Tawabir	Ṭábúr, pl. Ṭawábír	exposition, demonstration, explanation, illustration. expound
Tabut, Tawabit	Tábút, pl. Tawábít	(mostly pronounced tadhkára) message, note; slip, paper, permit, pus; card; ticket; admission ticket; memory, remembrance; anything that aids the memory (as a knot tied on the pocket handkerchief); biographical memoir, biography; a billet, schedule, obligation, handwriting; official note
Tabyin, Tibyan, Ibana	Tabyín or Tibyán, and Ibána[h or t]	Pers. Tadhkiratu'l-Vafá'. <i>The Memorials of the Faithful</i> by 'Abdu'l-Bahá
Tadhkira, Tadhkara, Tadhakir	Tadhkíra[t], Tadhkára[t], pl. Tadhákíra	Pers. "Biographies of the saints" by Farídi'd-Dín-i-'Aṭṭár
		Ar. for the town 144 km east of Homs, Syria, that is also named Palmrya. The site of the ancient Greek city of Palmyra (from Greek for palm) is 500 m SW of the modern town centre.
Tadhkirat al-Wafa', Tadhkiratu'l-Vafa'	Tadhkírat al-Wafá'	graduation; classification, categorization; gradation. ma'a at-tadríj, 'alá bi at-tadríj, bi tadríj, by graduation, by degrees, by steps, by gradation ("gradually", "by steps").
Tadhkiratu'l-Awliyá'	Tadhkírat'ul-Awliyá'	
Tadmur (Tadmor), Palmyra	Tadmur	
Tadrij, bi Tadrij (Bitadrij)	Tadríj	

Tadriji	Tadríj	gradual, progressive
Tadrijiyan	Tadríjían	gradually, by and by, by steps, by degrees, in stages
Tadwin (Tadvin)	Tadwín	recording, writing down; entry, listing, booking; registering, registration
Tadzhikistan	Tádzhíkistán	The Republic of Tajikistan
Tafakkur	Tafakkur	thinking, cogitation, meditation, reflection; speculation, contemplation, consideration
Taff	Ṭaff	filling (a measure or a vessel) to the brim; a side, shore, coast. Symbolic of the land of the plain of Karbilá, near where Imám Ḥusayn was martyred.
Tafrish (Taresh)	Tafrísh	city (34.697833, 50.012923 in Markazí Province) 170 km SW of Tíhrán. <i>Memorials of the Faithful</i> incorrectly uses Tafrísh.
Tafsiq	Tafsíq	calling or making one profligate, depraving, perverting; judged as evil. See takfír.
Tafsir al-Hurufat al-Muqatta'ih	Tafsír al-Ḥurúfát al-Muqatta'ih	"Interpretation of the Isolated Letters" by Bahá'u'lláh in Arabic. Also known as Lawḥ al-Áyiy an-Núr
Tafsir, Tafasir	Tafsír, pl. Tafásír	commentary or sermon, emphasizes the interpretations of other words of God. Commentary or exegesis of whole or part of the Qur'án
Tafsir-i-Bismi'llah	Tafsír-i-Bismi'lláh	"Commentary on <i>Bismi'lláh</i> " by the Báb
Tafsir-i-Bismi'llahi'r-Rahmani'r-Rahim	Tafsír-i-Bismi'lláhi'r-Raḥmání'r-Raḥím	by 'Abdu'l-Bahá
Tafsir-i-Ha'	Tafsír-i-Há'	"Commentary on the Letter Há'" (by Báb)
Tafsir-i-Hu	Tafsír-i-Hú	"Commentary on 'He is'" by Bahá'u'lláh
Tafsir-i-Kuntu Kanzan Makhfiyan	Tafsír-i-Kuntu Kanzan Makhfiyan	"Commentary on 'I was a Hidden Treasure'" by 'Abdu'l-Bahá
Tafsir-i-Nubuvvat-i-Khassih	Tafsír-i-Nubuvvat-i-Khássih	"Commentary on the specific station and mission (of Muḥammad)" by the Báb
Tafsir-i-Sirr-i-Ha'	Tafsír-i-Sirr-i-Há'	"Commentary on the Mystery of Há'" by the Báb
Tafsir-i-Suriy-i-Baqarih	Tafsír-i-Súriy-i-Baqarih I & II	"Commentary on the Súra of the Cow I & II" (Qur'án Súra 2) by the Báb
Tafsir-i-Suriy-i-Kawthar	Tafsír-i-Súriy-i-Kawthar	"Commentary on the Súra of Abundance" (Qur'án Súra 108) by the Báb (Ar. Tafsír Súrat al-Kawthar)
Tafsir-i-Suriy-i-Va'l-'Asr	Tafsír-i-Súriy-i-Va'l-'Asr	"Commentary on the Súra of the Afternoon" (Qur'án Súra 103) by the Báb
Tafsir-i-Suriy-i-Va'sh-Shams	Tafsír-i-Súriy-i-Va'sh-Shams	"Commentary on the Súrah of the Sun", Tablet to Shaykh Mahmúd by Bahá'u'lláh (Qur'án Súra 91)
Tafsir-i-Suriy-i-Yusif	Tafsír-i-Súriy-i-Yúsif	"Commentary on the Súrah of Joseph", commonly referred to as Qayyúmu'l-Asmá' by the Báb (Qur'án Súra 12)
Taft	Taft	city 22 km SW of Yazd, Iran
Tafti	Taftí	from Taft
Tafwid	Tafwíḍ	entrustment, commitment, consignment, commission(ing), charging; authorization, empowerment, delegation of authority; authority, warrant, authorization, mandate, mandatory power, procuration, proxy, power of attorney. Suspension of meaning, that is, denying the literal meaning of a Qur'anic verse or ḥadīth taken to entail anthropomorphism but consigning or entrusting ("tafwíḍ") its true meaning to God rather than proffering a particular figurative interpretation through ta'wíl.
Taghabun	Taghábun	mutual deception or cheating; disillusion; defrauding, cheating one another. Yawmu't-taghábun ("The Day of Mutual Disillusion"), one of a number of expressions used for "the Day of Resurrection" or "the Day of Judgement"—meaning relates more to the weighing up of the evil and righteous deeds of an individual earthly life when his soul enters the Hereafter than to any "disillusion".
Taghiya	Ṭághiya	tyrant, oppressor, despot; bully, brute, gorilla
Taghut, Tawaghut	Ṭághút, pl. Ṭawághút	In traditional theology, the term often connotes an idol (particularly an ancient idol at Mecca), a false god; seducer, tempter (to error); evil that exceeds all bounds. Broadly: "to go beyond the measure", i.e. to rebel; is Islamic terminology denoting a focus of worship other than God. Also written "Tagout", "Thagout", "Toughat", "towighate", etc.
Taghyir	Taghyír, pl. Taghyírát	changing, alteration, modification, variation; change, replacement, relief; "transmutability"
Tahaddi	Taḥaddí	doing anything equal to another; challenging (a rival); striving to overcome, competition
Tahaddin, Tahaddiyat	Taḥaddin, pl. Taḥaddiyát	challenge, provocation. A verb Form V may be Taḥaddí

Taham, Tahm	Taham, Tahm	Pers. (from Zend/Avestan <u>takhma</u> ) brave, war-like; incomparable, unrivalled in stature or courage
Tahara	Ṭahára[h]	cleanness, cleanliness, purity; cultic purity (Islamic Law); chastity; holiness, sanctity, saintliness
Tahashshum and Ihtisham Tahdhib (Tahzib)	Taḥashshum and Ihtishám Tahdhíb	shame, shyness, modesty, reticent, decency, decorum expurgation, emendation, correction; rectification; revision; training; instruction; education, upbringing; culture, refinement. Bahíyya Tahdhíb (Tahzíb).
Tahhan, Tahhana	Ṭahḥán, fem. Ṭahḥána[t]	a miller. Fu'ád Muḥammad Jawád Ṭahḥán, a Bahá'í arrested in Morocco, 1962.
Tahir (TaHER), Tahira, Tahirih, Athar	Ṭáhir, fem. Ṭáhira[h or t], pl. Aṭhár	clean, pure; chaste, modest, virtuous. "The pure one". Pers. also ṬáhiriH, a title bestowed by Jináb-i-Bahá (the Báb) on Fáṭimih umm-i-Salamih Baraqání Qazvíní (c. 1817/1818-1852), also known by the titles Qurratu'l-'Ayn ("Solace of the Eyes", by Siyyid Kázim), Zarrín-Táj ("Crown of Gold") and Zakíyyih ("Virtuous"). She is remembered for her skill as a poet, her theological insights, her leadership as one of the earliest Bahá'ís, and her ability to organize and inspire women to reject their oppressed status. Ṭáhirat al-akhláq ("pure morals").
Tahiriyan	Ṭáhiriyan	Pers. aṭ-Ṭáhiriyan (the Tahirid dynasty that effectively ruled <u>Khurásán</u> from 821 to 873 while other members of the dynasty served as military and security commanders for the city of <u>Baghdád</u> from 820 until 891. The dynasty was founded by Ṭáhir ibn Ḥusayn, a leading general in the service of the Abbasid caliph al-Ma'mun. Their capital in <u>Khurásán</u> was initially located at Marv (Merv) but was later moved to Níshápúr.
TahirzadiH, Taherzadeh	Ṭáhirzádih	"Son of the pure one". Family name taken by a distinguished Bahá'í family of Yazd, e.g. Habib Taherzadeh (1908-1995) and Adib Taherzadeh (1921-2000; Adib Ṭáhirzádih-i-Málmírí)
Tahlil, Tahalil	Tahlíl, pl. Tahálíl	utterance of the formula lá iláha illá lláh ("There is no god but God"); rejoicing, exultation, jubilation; applause, acclamation, acclaim, cheering, cheers
Tahmasb, Tahmasp	Ṭahmásb, Tahmásp	Pers. derived from Avestan name <u>Takhmaspa</u> ( <u>takhma</u> "brave, etc." + <u>aspa</u> "horse"). Name of two Safavid shahs.
Tahmid Tahqiq, Tahqiqi	Taḥmíd Taḥqíq	See Taham and Aspa praising (God), thanking (God) realization, actualization, effectuation, implementation; fulfillment (of a claim, of a wish, etc.); achievement, accomplishment, execution; ascertainment, determination, identification, verification; substantiation; assertion, affirmation, confirmation; pinpointing, precise determination; exactness, accurateness, precision.
Tahrif, Tahrifat	Taḥríf, pl. Taḥrífát	Taḥqíqí alteration, change; distortion; perversion, corruption, especially phonetic corruption of a word; forgery. A doctrine that the Torah and Gospels have been corrupted by Jewish and Christian religious leaders.
Tahrim Tahrir, Tahrirat	Taḥrím Taḥrír, pl. Taḥrírát	forbiddance, interdiction, prohibition, ban setting at liberty, giving freedom; manumission; dedicating to the service of God; writing elegantly and accurately; a writing, written statement, document; fee for writing; ornamental lines
Tahriri, Tahriri-ha Tahshiya Tahwil (Tahvil)	Taḥrírí, pl. Taḥrírí-há Taḥshiya Taḥwíl	Pers. written, in writing. Taḥríríhá <u>Dánish</u> insertion; interpolation transformation, transmutation, conversion (into something); change, alteration, modification; transplantation; transposition, reversal, inversion, translocation, dislocation, displacement; transfer, assignment; conversion (e.g. of currency); conversion, transformation (of electric current)
Tahwil al-Qiblih, Tahwil-i-Qiblih Taj Khatun	Taḥwíl al-Qiblih, Pers. Taḥwíl-i-Qiblih Táj- <u>Khátún</u>	change in the point of adoration a small village (34.551389, 50.496667), Qom County, Qom Province.
Taj Kulah	Táj Kuláh	"crown hat", a hat with an attached crown brim (that may be made of gold with encrusted gems) worn by Safavid Persian nobility. Not to be confused with kaj kuláh.
Taj Mahal	Táj Maḥal	Pers. "Crown of the Palace", ivory-white marble

Taj Saltanah	Táj Salṭānah	mausoleum on the southern bank of the Yamuna River, Agra. Commissioned by Sháh Jahán in 1631, in the memory of his wife Mumtáz Maḥala, completed 1648.
Taj, Tajan, Tijan (“Tajes”, Tájes)	Táj, dual Táján, pl. Tíján	(1883–1936) was a Persian princess, memoirist of the Qajar Dynasty, a daughter of Násir ad-Dín Sháh. <i>Khátirát-i-Táj al-Salṭānah</i> , translated and published as <i>Crowning Anguish: Memoirs of a Persian Princess from the Harem to Modernity, 1844–1914</i> .
Taj-Abad	Táj-Ábád	two villages on the Asadábád to Hamadán road: Tájábád-i-‘Ulyá (upper; 34.840101, 48.212725) and Tájábád-i-Suflá (lower; 34.878876, 48.218330), 18 and 17 km respectively by road from Asadábád. The Tájábád-i-Suflá Caravanserai is rare in being a circular structure.
Tajalli, Tajalliyat or Tajalliyyat	Tajallí, pl. Tajallíyát	lustre, brightness, brilliancy; manifestation; transfiguration; splendour, glory; effulgence. “Effulgences”, Tablet by Bahá’u’lláh
Tajalliy-i-‘Am	Tajallíy-i-‘Ám	“The Universal Revelation of God”
Tajalliy-i-Khass	Tajallíy-i-Kháṣṣ	“The Specific Revelation of God”
Tajalliy-i-Thani	Tajallíy-i-Thání	“The Secondary Revelation of God”
Tajarrud	Tajarrud	freedom; isolation; living in solitude; independence, impartiality; absoluteness; abstractness, abstraction
Tajdid, Tajdidat	Tajdíd, pl. Tajdídá	renewal (also. e.g., of a permit); creation of something new; new presentation, new production (theatre); innovation; reorganization, reform; modernization; renovation, restoration, remodelling, refitting, reconditioning, refurbishing; rejuvenation, regeneration;—pl. innovations; new achievements
Tajik	Tájik	general designation for a wide range of Persian-speaking people of Iranian origin, with traditional homelands in present-day Tajikistan, Afghanistan and Uzbekistan.
Tajir, Tujjar, Tijar	Tájir, pl. Tujjár, Tijár	merchant, trader, businessman, dealer, tradesman
Tajrid al-I’tiqad	Tajríd al-I’tiqád	(“Summation of Belief”) a commentary on Shia doctrines by Našíru’d-Dín Ṭúsí
Tajrid	Tajríd	peeling, paring; disrobement, stripping; denudation; deprivation; divestment; disarmament; dispatching (of troops); freeing; isolation; abstraction, detachment.
Tajrish	Tajrísh	Pers. village (35.804916, 51.433882), now a neighbourhood of Tehran (in District 1)
Tajwid	Tajwíd	saying, doing, or making good; doing well. The art of reciting the Qur’án, Qur’án reading (in accordance with established rules of pronunciation and intonation).
Takathur	Takáthur	growth, increase; multiplication, propagation, proliferation; (the act of) seeking to increase, to obtain more; vying to accumulate more.
Takbir	Takbír	enlargement, increase, augmentation, magnification; enhancement, aggrandizement; intensification, amplification; exaggeration; augmentative (grammar); praise, laudation, extolment, exaltation, glorification
Takfir	Takfír	expiation (of), atonement, penance (for a sin); seduction to infidelity; charge of unbelief; a formal denunciation by the ‘ulamá; judged as being a disbeliever. See tafsíq.
Takhallus (Taqhallus)	Takhalluṣ	freedom, liberation, release, extrication, escape (from). Word borrowed (with the meaning of “pen name”) to describe a pen name that is widely adopted by Urdu, Punjabi, Hindi and Persian poets—the pen name is often added to their name. A poet’s takhalluṣ is often included towards the end of a ghazal written by him.
Takht, Takhta (Takhtih)	Takht, fem. Takhta(h or t)	Pers. a royal throne, chair of state; a seat, sofa; a bed; any place raised above the ground for sleeping, sitting, or reclining; a saddle; a capital, the royal residence; a wardrobe, clothes-press, chest
Takhtarawan, Takht-i-Rawan	Takhtarawán, Pers. Takht-i-Rawán	mule-borne litter with poles; a travelling-bed with poles, like our sedan-chairs, but borne by mules; the throne of Solomon; an easy-paced horse; the sky; name of four stars in the constellation of the Bear. Raván (34.880665,

		48.295531) is a village 22 km NW of Hamadan, in Hamadan Province, Iran.
Takht-i-Fulad	Takht-i-Fúlád	'the Throne of Steel'
Takistan	Tákistán	Pers. a vineyard
Takiya (Takiyya, Takyih), Takaya	Takíya[h], pl. Takáyá	monastery (of a Muslim order, i.e. the sufis); hospice; home, asylum (for the invalided or needy). In Iran Takíyah have become buildings used in Shi'ite Islamic worship and mourning. See takya
Takiyy-i-Mawlana Khalid	Takíyy-i-Mawláná <u>Kh</u> álid	theological seminary of Mawláná <u>Kh</u> álid (35.569142, 45.448971?), Sulaymáníyyih. A place where Bahá'u'lláh stayed when visiting the city.
Takiyy-i-Mawlawi	Takíyy-i-Mawlawí	theological seminary of Mawlawí dervishes
Taklif, Takalif	Taklíf, pl. Takálíf	burdening, bothering, troubling, inconveniencing; commissioning, charging, authorization; commandment (of God); burden, annoyance, nuisance, bother; trouble, inconvenience, discomfort; fuss, ado; formality, ceremonial of courtesy, ceremony; expenses, expenditure, outlay, costs, charges, overhead; prime cost; taxes, imposts, (religious) duties; taxation, encumbrance with a tax; legal capacity (Islamic Law)
Takmil	Takmíl	completion, complementing, perfecting, perfection; conclusion, termination, windup; consummation, execution
Takmil-i-Din	Takmíl-i-Dín	perfection of religion
Takur (Takor, Takar)	Tákur (Tákar)	village (36.200164, 52.010178) 40 km south of Núr and 47.5 km NE of Afjih. Bahá'u'lláh's ancestral home (36.198842, 52.010238) is in this village. It was destroyed by the government in 1981. The inscription <sup>1</sup> on a large wooden plaque above the house entrance is proof, according to 'Abdu'l-Bahá, that Mírzá Buzurg recognized the station of His son as the Manifestation of God.
Takwin (Takvin), Takawin	Takwín, pl. Takáwín	forming, shaping, formation, creation, origination;—pl. formation (of rock; geology). Pers. giving a being (kawn) or beginning to, causing to exist, originating, creating; genesis.
Takwiniya	Takwíníya[h or t]	creation. Wiláyah Takwíníyah, guardianship by creation or generative guardianship, by which God grants certain abilities to chosen humans (Messengers) to influence this world.
Takwir	Takwír	wrapping the turban round the head; throwing down; increasing, augmenting; heaping goods together and tying them in bales
Takya (Takyih, Takyeh, Takiya, Takiyah)	Takya (تَكِيه)	Pers. a place of repose; an alcove; an elbow-chair; a pillow; anything upon which one leans, a prop; the reserve of an army; the place or abode of a faqír (a monastery-seminary, a religious establishment)
Takyah Dawlah (Tekyeh Dowlat)	Takyah Dawlah	Pers. "State Theatre", Tehran, was a Royal Theatre. It was the most famous of all the ta'zíyah performance spaces, for the mourning of Muḥarram. Built in 1868 by Násir ad-Dín <u>Sh</u> áh Qájár south-east of the Gulistán Palace on the site of the Síyáh- <u>Ch</u> ál. It was destroyed in 1947 and the car park of a BMI (bank) building was constructed on the site. (theological seminary in Sulaymáníyyih)
Takiyy-i-Mawlana Khalid	Takíyy-i-Mawláná <u>Kh</u> álid	a resting place for dervishes. In particular one near the Muradiye Mosque (Turkish Muradiye Camii), NW side of Edirne, western Türkiye.
Takiyy-i-Mawlavi	Takíyy-i-Mawlaví	"Countenance of the friend", a title of Quddús.
Tal'at Habib	Tal'at Habíb	look(s), appearance, aspect, outward appearance, guise
Tal'a	Ṭal'a[h or t]	Pers. "Most Exalted Countenance", a designation of the Báb
Tal'at-i-A'la	Ṭal'at-i-A'lá	"Living Countenance", a reference to Bahá'u'lláh
Tal'at-i-Hayy, Tal'at al-Hayy	Ṭal'at-i-Hayy, Ar. Tal'at al-Ḥayy	Kúru <u>sh</u> Ṭalá'í
Talá'i	Ṭalá'í	being divorced (a wife); divorce, repudiation
Talaq	Ṭaláq	Pers. architectural term for a throne cut from rock or a porch with columns. A river running into the Caspian Sea.
Talar	Tálár	

<sup>1</sup> When thou attaineth the threshold of thy Beloved  
Say yea, for this is not the place to exchange Salám (peace) and 'Alayk (upon thee be peace).  
This is the valley of love, mind thy step.  
This is the Holy Land, cast off thy shoes.



Talh, Talhun, Tuluh	Ṭalḥ, Ṭalḥun, pl. Ṭulúḥ	being fatigued; empty-bellied; a large thorn-tree, a variety of accacia ( <i>Acacia gummifera</i> ); palm flowers; banana tree; banana or plantain-fruit
Talha	Ṭalḥa[h or t]	a single tree of the kind talḥ; proper name of a man
Tali	Ṭálí	the fourth horse in a race ("lagged behind"); an old man, a religious chief; a follower.
Tali', Tali'a, Tawali	Ṭálí', fem. Ṭálí'a, pl. Ṭawáli	rising, ascending (especially a celestial body); star of destiny; ascendant, nativity
Tali'a (Tali'ih), Tala'i'	Ṭálí'a[h or t], pl. Ṭalá'í'	vanguard, picket, advanced post; a spy, scout;—(pl.) (Per. ṭaláya), advanced guards; night-watch, rounds of a patrol. Ṭalí'ih was the name of one of four daughters of Ibn-i Aṣdaq and Ḍiyá'u'l-Ḥájjiyyih.
Talib, Tullab, Talaba, Taliban	Ṭálib, dual Ṭálibán	(pl. Ṭulláb, Ṭalaba[h or t]) seeker, pursuer; claimer, claimant; applicant, petitioner; candidate; student, pupil, scholar; madrasa student. Paṣḥtú and Persian plural Ṭálibán, "students". Ja'far ibn Abí Ṭálib (c.590–629), see Ṭayyár.
Talih	Ṭáliḥ	bed, evil, wicked, vicious, depraved, villainous. Pun on Šáliḥ.
Taliqan (Taleqan, Shahrak Taleghan)	Ṭáliqán	Ṭáliqán (District 6, 1.5 km from the city centre) and Ṭáliqání Town (14 km WSW from the city centre) in Teheran. Ṭáliqán (80 km NW of Tehran, 36.178123, 50.765944; birthplace of Ḥájí Mírzá Ḥasan) is the capital city of Taleqan County, Alborz Province. Ṭáliqán (also transcribed with any of the short vowels in the middle) is the capital of Takḥár Province, in NE Afghanistan. Ḥadíth references to the Mahdí, his 313 companions (the same number as at the Shrine of <u>Shaykh</u> Ṭabarsí, 1848, DB 354), Taliqan and Khurasan are more likely to refer to the historical region of Takḥár and <u>Khurásán</u> , than a city called Taliqan in Khurasan.
Talkhis	Talkhís	abridgement; condensation; summary, resume; epitome, abstract, synopsis, outline; briar, abort report
Talkhunchi'i	Ṭáلكhúnchi'í	Mullá Kázim Ṭáلكhúnchi'í (from Talkhunchih)
Talkhunchih (Talkhuncheh)	Ṭáلكhúnchiḥ	("Talkhoooncheh") a city (45 km SSW of Iṣfahán; 32.263898, 51.561823) in the Central District of Mobarakeh County, Isfahan Province, Iran. <i>Revelation of Bahá'u'lláh</i> , vol. 4, p. 384 is incorrect.
Tall al-Fakhkhar, Tall-i-Fakhkhar	Tall al-Fakḥkhár	"Hill of clay pottery", Tall 'Akká al-Qadímah (Tel of ancient 'Akká), or so-called "Tall an-Nábilíyún" (Hill of Napoleon), 600 m NW of Riḍván Garden (see Na'mayn).
Tall Muḥassan	Tall Muḥaṣṣan	fortified hill. Possible meaning for Ophel mound. The City of David (the original site of Jerusalem) was built on the southeast ridge below the modern "Temple Mount". The Ophel mound sits above the Gihon Spring at the north end of the ridge. It is the most likely site for the Solomon and Herodian Jewish Temples.
Tall, Tilal, Atal, Tulul	Tall, pl. Tilál, Atlál, Tulúl	hill, elevation or mound. In archaeology, a tel, or tell, is an artificial mound formed from the accumulated refuse of generations of people living on the same site for hundreds or thousands of years.
Talqin (Talkin)	Talqín	instruction, direction; dictation; dictate; inspiration, insinuation, suggestion; suborning of a witness (Islamic Law). Prompting the confession of faith in the ear of a deceased Muslim.
Tam	Tám	Pers. few; small; little; weak
Tamaddun	Tamaddun, Tamadyun	civilization; refinement of social culture. Also, living in a large community or city. Derived from same root (form II maddana, with a form V tamaddana) as madína ("city").
Tamaddunu'l-Mulk	Tamaddunu'l-Mulk	a title ("Civilization of the Empire") and name of a Bahá'í from <u>Shíráz</u> who travelled with 'Abdu'l-Bahá as His translator. 'Abdu'l-Bahá eventually declared him as a Covenant-Breaker and He described him as the uncivilized Tamaddun.
Tamasha (Tamas-ha, Tabas-ha)	Tamáshá	Pers. (for tamáshá, Pers. variation of mašhy) walking abroad for recreation; beholding; looking at anything comic or tragic; an entertainment, show, theatrical representation; sport, amusement, pleasure; interest; witnessing, sightseeing, delightful to look at. Mispronounced as "Tabás há" by Ḥusayn Effendi (d. AH

Tamashshi	Tamashshí	1305/ CE 1887, aged two; son of 'Abdu'l-Bahá).
Tamhis, Tamhisat	Tamhís, pl. Tamhísát	Pers. walking; performing, carrying out
Tamima, Tama'im	Tamíma[t], pl. Tamá'im	clarification; testing, thorough examination
Tamimi	Tamímí	amulet or charm against witchcraft;—pl. Tamím well-
Tamma, Tammat	Ṭamma[h], pl. Ṭammát	formed, solid, firm; name of a tribe;—pl. Tamá'im amulets.
Tamtam	Ṭamtám	of the tribe of Tamím
Tanasukh	Tanáshúkḥ	(overwhelming) calamity, disaster. Qur'án 79:34
Tanazu'	Tanázu'	Pers. middle of the sea
		succession; transmigration of souls, metempsychosis
		tight, struggle, strife, contention, controversy. tanázu' al-
		baqá' (Pers. tanázu'-i-baqá') struggle for existence or
		survival.
Tang	Tang	Pers. narrow, strait; sad, anxious, distressed; strong; near,
		neighbouring; rare, scarce; numerous, many; half a load
		(as much as is carried upon one side); a package, *bundle,
		sack; an ass-load of sugar; a concealing, putting *out of
		sight; a strait, defile, mountain pass; anxiety, affliction; a
		horse-girth; a strap for fastening a load; the press of an
		oil-mill; a plain surface on which painters draw their first
		sketch
Tang-i-Qajar	Tang-i-Qájár	"Qájár squeeze", a form of torture, DB 648
Tanja	Ṭanja[h]	Tangier (Tangiers), city NW Morocco
Tansikh	Tansíkh	Pers. causing to annul or abrogate; cancelling; abrogation;
		quashing
Tanta	Ṭantá	a city 85 km NNW of Cairo
Tanwin	Tanwín	nunnation (grammar)
Tanzih	Tanzíh	purifying, cleansing, keeping oneself at a distance from
		everything unclean; purity, holiness. Elimination of
		anthropomorphic elements from the conception of deity.
Tanzil, Tanzilat	Tanzíl, pl. Tanzílát	sending down, bringing down; revelation, inspiration;
		reduction, diminution, lowering, lessening, decrease;—pl.
		reduction (of prices); subtraction (arithmetic); deduction,
		discount; inlaying, inlay work. Persian definition:
		sending anything down (especially as God does from
		heaven); causing (a traveller) to alight, lodging and
		treating him hospitably; revelation from heaven; the
		Qur'án.
Taqarub	Taqárub	mutual approach; mutual approximation; rapprochement
Taqdir, Taqdirat, Taqadir	Taqdír, pl. Taqdírá, Taqdír	estimation, appraisal, assessment, taxation, rating;
		calculation, estimate, valuation; appreciation; esteem;
		assumption, surmise, supposition, proposition;
		implication of a missing syntactical part (grammar); (pl.
		Taqdírá) grading, evaluation (of achievement; school,
		university)
Taqdis	Taqdíś	Pers. purifying, sanctifying, consecrating, calling holy;
		purity; sanctification, sanctity; magnification
Taqiy (Taqf), Atqiya', Tuqawa'	Taqíy, pl. Atqiyá', Tuqáwa'	god fearing, godly, devout, pious. Pers. variation Taqí.
Taqiy ad-Din (Taqieddin, Takiyuddin)	Taqíy ad-Dín	an Arabic masculine name. God-fearing or pious (person)
		of religion (Islam). Pers. also Taqí.
Taqiy Khan-i-Farahani	Taqíy <u>Khán</u> -i-Faráhání	Taqí <u>Khán</u> -i-Faráhání (Pers.), Mírzá Grand Vizier. Known
		as Amír Kabír (the Great Emir)
Taqiya (Taqiyya, Taqiyih)	Taqíya[h or t], Pers. Taqiyya[h or t]	(fem. of Taqíy) fear (of God), caution, prudence, piety;
		caution; pious fraud or subterfuge. In <u>Shí'ah</u> Islám:
		dissembling—giving lip-denial of ones faith. Lying by
		omission. Qur'án 16:106 and 3:28 are believed to justify
		dissimulation, a practice that is more prominent in <u>Shí'a</u>
		Islám. However, further verses (16:107–110 and 3:29–32)
		add qualifications. It is important to stress that taqiya is
		not meant to be a tool to deceive non-Muslims and to
		spread Islám, but instead a defensive mechanism that may
		be used to save one's life when it is in great danger.
		However, there is a greater reward accepting death than
		denying one's faith under duress. See <i>Lights of</i>
		<i>Guidance</i> , #215, p. 61. See Kitmán.
Taqiy-i-Harati	Taqíy-i-Harátí	Mullá Muḥammad Taqíy-i-Harátí, an eminent mujtahid
Taqiy-i-Juvayni	Taqíy-i-Juvayní	Mírzá Muḥammad-Taqíy-i-Juvayní, Bábí, a native of
		Sabzivár, distinguished for his literary accomplishments
Taqiy-i-Kashani	Taqíy-i-Káshání	Muḥammad-Ḥusayn-i-Káshání
Taqizadih, Taqizadeh	Taqízádih	Siyyid Ḥasan Taqízádih
Taqla	Taqlá (تقلا)	<i>al-Ahrám</i> ("The Pyramids") newspaper was founded on 5

Taqlid	Taqlíđ	August 1875 by brothers Salím Taqlá (1848–1892) and Bishára Taqlá (1852–1901, his wife, Taqlá Páshá, succeeded him) in Alexandria. Moved to Cairo in 1898. Small village in Syria (36.319098, 36.846244). Saint Takla Convent in Syria (33.850130, 36.546017). Variations: Taqleh, Takla, Takleh Tekla, Thecla, Thekla. to follow, imitate (often blindly); (law) legal conformism; emulate, e.g. to follow a mujtahid in religious laws and commandment as he has derived them, that is, following the decisions of a religious expert without necessarily examining the scriptural basis or reasoning of that decision. Opposite of ijtihád.
Taqquṃ, Taqaddumat	Taqaddum, pl. Taqaddumát	precedence, priority; advantage, lead; advance, drive, push; advancement, progression, progress, achievement eulogy, encomium, panegyric piety or fear (of God); righteousness, right conduct raising, setting up, erection; appraisal, assessment, estimation, rating, valuation; correction; rectification, amendment, reform, reformation, reorganization, reshaping, modification, adaption; land survey, surveying; geography; stocktaking; almanac; calendar; chronology
Taqriz, Taqrizat, Taqariz Taqwa Taqwim, Taqawim	Taqríz, pl. Taqrízát, Taqáríz Taqwá Taqwím, pl. Taqáwím	Pers. top, summit, vertex, pinnacle, head or higher part of anything; the warp of a web in the loom; the string of a musical instrument; a thread; a wire. A long-necked, waisted lute family instrument.
Tar (Tor)	Tár	Pers. top, summit, vertex, pinnacle, head or higher part of anything; the warp of a web in the loom; the string of a musical instrument; a thread; a wire. A long-necked, waisted lute family instrument. (= <i>İtár</i> , pl. <i>İtárát</i> , <i>Uṭur</i> ) hoop, ring; tire; frame; wheel; tambourine. <i>Tár</i> is a village (33.371974, 51.750631) 80 km north of <i>Işfahán</i> in Isfahan Province. “ <i>Tár</i> ” in <i>Tablets of Bahá’u’lláh</i> .
Tar, Tara (Itar, Itarat, Utur)	Ṭár, fem. Ṭára[h or t]	“Methods of facts”, 3 vols, by Ma’súm ‘Alí <i>Sháh Shírízí</i> joy, pleasure, delight, rapture; amusement, entertainment (with music and the like); music
Tara’iq al-Haqa’iq Tarab, Atrab	Ṭará’iq al-Ḥaqá’iq Ṭarab, pl. Aṭráb	from the Greek name <i>Τρίπολις</i> (“three cities”), referring to Oea, Sabratha and Leptis Magna. <i>Ṭarábulus ash-Shám</i> , Tripoli [in Lebanon]; <i>Ṭarábulus al-Gharb</i> , city of Tripoli or the Tripoli region (once known as Tripolitania) [in Libya]. Nawfal aṭ-Ṭarábulusí (1812–87) wrote <i>Kitáb Şannájat al-Ṭarab fí Taqaddumát al-Arab</i> (“The castanet of joy in the progress of the Arabs”).
Tarabulus	Ṭarábulus	Hebrew <i>Téraḥ</i> (Hebrew Bible <i>Terah</i> ) or <i>Térach</i> , Abraham’s father. See <i>Ázar</i> and <i>Táraḥ</i> . name of <i>Ázar</i> , an idol-sculptor; name of Abraham’s father or his uncle. See <i>Ázar</i> and <i>Táraḥ</i> .
Tarah (Terah, Terach)	Táraḥ	Pers. youth; modulation, voice, song, melody, symphony, harmony; a trill, quaver, shake; jest, sarcasm, bad temper; slyness, subtlety
Tarakh, Tarikh, Tarukh	Táraḥ, Tárikh, Tárukh	ascending, rising step by step; advancement, elevation, promotion; progress, improvement; proficiency; augmentation, increase; climax; “evolution”. <i>dar taraqqí ast</i> (“ <i>Taraqqíst</i> ”) “is in progress”
Tarana (Taranih, Taraneh)	Tarána (Pers. Taránih)	ascension; ascent; advance, advancement; progress, rise, progressive development
Taraqqi, Taraqqiyat	Taraqqí, pl. Taraqqiyát	root is <i>raḥshah</i> , sprinkle. “water down” Pers. a royal robe, or rich dress ornamented with embroidery; that which adorns clothes, wonderful clothes [meaning clothes that are of high quality, expensive, and beautiful]. It also means method, style, adornment;—pl. ornaments. ‘Abdu’l-Bahá: “wonderful clothes” and “a well-known city”, a city in Turkistan. Refer to <i>Lawḥ-i-Ṭarázát</i> .
Taraqqin, Taraqqiyat	Taraqqin pl. Taraqqiyát	Pers. Ornament of God. <i>Ṭarázu’lláh Samandarí</i> (1874–1968) [not <i>Ṭarázu’lláh</i> ]
Tarashshaha Taraz, Tiraz, Tarazat	Tarashshaha Ṭaráz, Ṭiráz, pl. Ṭarázát	education, upbringing; teaching, instruction; pedagogy; breeding, raising (of animals). Pers. “ <i>Tarbíyat</i> ”. Bahá’í <i>Tarbíyat</i> Schools in <i>Ṭihrán</i> (established: boys in 1898 and girls in 1909; closed 1934). Arabic root <i>rabá</i> . tarboosh (from the Persian <i>sar-púsh</i> , “cover, lid”), fez (from the red dye made in Fez, Turkish <i>fes</i> ). Felt headdress in the shape of a short tapered, cylindrical, peakless hat, usually red, and sometimes with a tassel
Tarazu’llah	Ṭarázu’lláh	
Tarbiya, Tarbiyat	Tarbiya[h or t]	
Tarbush, Tarabish	Ṭarbúsh, pl. Ṭarábísh	

		attached to the top.
Tard	Ṭard	driving away (i.e. expel), chasing away, repulsion, expulsion, eviction, dismissal, banishment, expatriation; pursuit, chase, hunt; swarm (of bees); (pl. ṭurūd) parcel, package
Tarfa'; Athl, Athalat	Ṭarfá'; or Athl, pl. Athalat, Uthúl	(collective; nomen unitatis ♂) tamarisk (botany, <i>Tamarix</i> , many species), "salt cedar". A scale insect that feeds on tamarisks secretes honeydew known as manna.
Tarikh Zuhur al-Haqq	Tárikh Zuhúr al-Ḥaqq	"History of the Manifestation of Truth", Persian volumes by Fáḍil Mázarání (abbreviation ZH). It is a biographical dictionary and community history of the Iranian Bahá'ís during the ministry of Bahá'u'lláh, 1863–1892.
Tarikhi	Tárikhí	historic(al)
Tarikh-i-Jadid	Tárikh-i-Jadíd	Pers. <i>Tárikh-i-Jadíd</i> (or <i>Tárikh-i-Bad'-'i-Bayání</i> ) by Mírzá Ḥusayn of Hamadán. Translated as <i>New History of Mírzá 'Alí Muḥammad the Báb</i> by E. G. Browne.
Tariq, Turuq, Turuqat	Ṭaríq (m. and f.), pl. Ṭuruq, Ṭuruqát	way; road, highway; trail, track, path; method; especially the way taken by the mystic wayfarer (Ṣúffí) on the journey of spiritual enlightenment. One who strikes or knocks; one who arrives at night; one who divines. Táriq ibn Ziyád was a Muslim commander who led the Islamic Umayyad conquest of the Iberian Peninsula in 711–718. The army crossed the Strait of Gibraltar from the North African coast to somewhere near the Rock of Gibraltar. "Gibraltar" is a Spanish corruption of Jebel Tariq. See 'ábir ("tarighat", Turkish "tarikát") manner, mode, means; way, method, procedure; system; creed, faith, religion;— plurals ṭaríqát & ṭuruq: religious brotherhood, dervish order. Path or stage of mystical learning and development (Ṣúffí). "Tarikat" are traditional Islamic organizations that fill a variety of cultural, social and political needs. In 1959 Bahá'ís in Turkey (now Türkiye) were accused of being ṭaríqah (ṭaríqat), that is a school or order of Sufism (Ṣúffí orders and practices were banned in 1925), or specifically a concept for the mystical teaching and spiritual practices of such a Ṣúffí order with the aim of seeking Ḥaqíqa ("ultimate truth").
Tariqa, Tara'iq, Turuq	Ṭaríqa[h or t], pl. Ṭará'iq, Ṭuruq	Pers. "translators without substance", those who have no sense of right and wrong, i.e. have no conscience.
Tarjuman-i-bi wujdan	Tarjumán-i-bí wujdán	fanning; ventilation, airing; refreshment; diversion, amusement. Ṣalát at-taráwíh, prayer performed during the nights of Ramaḍán.
Tarwih, Tarwiha, Tarawih	Tarwíh, fem. Tarwíha[h or t], pl. Taráwíh	tailor
Tarzi, Darzi, Tarziya	Tarzí, Pers. Darzí, Ar. pl. Tarzíya	original term for Sufism (Islamic mysticism), the Sufi way of life; mysticism (the Islamic sect notable for its mystical teachings). at-Taşawwuf is truthfulness with Alláh; freedom and independence of the influence of temporal values; establishment of good relations with people. More generally, purification of the heart and actions through spiritual and moral discipline of the soul. Synonymous, in this latter sense, with tazkiya.
Tasawwuf	Taşawwuf	imagination (also philosophy), fancy, fantasy, idea; conception, concept (philosophy)
Tasawwur, Tasawwurat	Taşawwur, pl. Tasawwurat	praising or glorification. Verbal noun of ṣabaḥa (Form II). glorification of God (by exclaiming Subḥána 'lláh, "Praise be to God" or "Glorified is God"); hymn, song of praise. Celebrating the praises of God; using a rosary or chaplet for that purpose (95 bead rosary)
Tasbih	Taşbíh	Pers. a freckle; a companion, consort, partner in trade; a lord, master, householder
Tasbih, Tasbihat	Taşbíh, pl. Tasbihát, Tasábíh	returning thanks for favours, being grateful
Tash	Tásh	comparison; allegory, simile, parable; ascription of human characteristics to God, anthropomorphization (of God, theology)
Tashakkur	Taşhakkur	From Turkish? Taş "stone" + burj "tower". Given as Dashborgh, "stone tower", in <i>Star of the West</i> , XIII:12, p. 338.
Tashbih	Taşbíh	intensification, strengthening; (grammar) intensified pronunciation, germination, doubling (of a consonant);
Tashburj	Taşburj	
Tashdid	Taşdíđ	

Tashkand	Táshkand	doubling sign over a consonant (also called a <i>shaddah</i> ); pressure (on). See <i>shadda</i> .
Tashkhis	Tashkhís	Tashkent, capital of Uzbekistan personification; exact designation, specification; identification; diagnosis; acting, performance (on stage), play(ing) (of an actor). Capable of distinguishing (right from wrong).
Tashkik	Tashkík	creating doubt, causing to doubt, ambiguous
Tashkil, Tashkila, Tashkilat	Tashkíl, fem. Tashkíla[h], pl. Tashkílát	forming, formation, shaping, moulding, fashioning, creation, organization, building up; order of march. Fem. assortment, selection, variety; formation. Vowelization, vocalization or diacritization—the various diacritics, taken collectively, that are attached to Arabic letters. See ‘arabí and í‘ráb.
Tashri’	Tashrí’	the process of legislation
Tashriq	Tashríq	drying (meat in the sun); tending towards, reaching unto the east, turning the face eastwards. Another definition is: easternization; development of domestic production (especially in local industry, with the gradual elimination of Europe), drive for (economic) independence. Ayyám at-Tashríq is the old name of the three days following the day of Immolation (sacrifice on the 10th of <i>Dhu’l-Hijjah</i> ) during the <i>hajj</i> festival.
Taslim	Taslím	handing over, turning over; presentation; extradition; surrender (of something); delivery (commerce; of mail); submission, surrender, capitulation; salutation; greeting; concession, admission; assent, consent (to), acceptance, approval, condonation, unquestioning recognition (of). Submission to the will of God or the valley of knowledge in <i>The Seven Valleys</i> .
Tasnim	Tasním	height, fullness, opulence, water of a heavenly fountain that is superior to the purest wine. Má’ at-tasním, the beverage of the blessed in Paradise, See Kawthar.
Tasrih	Tasríh	Pers. speaking openly; showing plainly; declaring; explanation; evidence, manifestation; narration
Tatawwur, Tatawwurat	Taṭawwur, pl. Taṭawwurát	development; evolution;—pl. stages of development, evolutionary phases, developments
Tathlith	Tathlíth	doctrine of the Trinity; Trinity (Chr.); triangle
Tathrib	Tathríb	blame, censure, reproof
Tawaf	Ṭawáf	round, circuit, beat; round trip, round-trip excursion; roundtrip flight; circumambulation of the Ka’ba (as part of the Islamic pilgrimage ceremonies)
Tawakkul ‘Ala’llah	Tawakkul ‘Alá’lláh	literally, “trust in God”, lamentation, cry for help. Sometimes contracted to ‘alá’lláh.
Tawakkul, Tavakkul	Tawakkul, Pers. Tavakkul	trust (reliance, mystical station in which the mystic has complete trust in God’s providence)
Tawakul	Tawákul	mutual confidence or trust; indifference
Tawalla	Tawallá (for Tawallí)	choosing (someone) as a friend, to offer allegiance to or recognize the spiritual authority of someone
Tawangar (Tavangar)	Tawángar	Pers. great, powerful; rich
Tawba (Tauba)	Tawba[h]	repentance, penitence, contrition; penance. A mystical station defined by the will’s repudiation of immoral actions and tendencies. See Tába
Tawba-Nama (Tauba-Nama)	Tawba-Náma	Pers. (Ar. influence) a written expression of repentance or vow not to offend again
Tawfiq (Taufiq, Tofik), Tawfiqa	Tawfíq, fem. Tawfíqa[h or t]	conformation, adaptation, accommodation; balancing, adjustment, settlement; reconciliation, mediation, arbitration, peace-making, re-establishment of normal relations; success (granted by God), happy outcome, good fortune, good luck, prosperity, successfulness, succeeding
Tawhid (Tauhid)	Tawḥíd	unification, union, combination, fusion; standardization, regularization; consolidation, amalgamation, merger; belief in the unity of God; profession of the unity of God; monotheism; (mysticism) mergence in the unity of the universe. ibn Taymiyya distinguishes three subcategories of tawḥíd: (1) tawḥíd ar-rubúbiyya, or the “oneness of lordship”, referring to God’s status as sole Creator, Master, and Sustainer of the universe; (2) tawḥíd al-ulúhiyya, or the “oneness of divinity or Godhood”, referring to God’s worthiness of being worshipped, loved, and obeyed for

Tawhid-i-Shuhudi	Tawhíd-i- <u>Shuhúdí</u>	His sake, alone and without partner; and (3) tawhíd al-asmá' wa'-š-šifát, or the "oneness of names and attributes", referring to the fact that God's divine names and attributes are solely and uniquely His and are not shared in or partaken of by any creature.
Tawhid-i-vujudi	Tawhíd-i-Vujúdí	"unity of vision". See Vaḥdatu' <u>sh-shuhúd</u>
Tawil, Tiwal	Ṭawíl, pl. Ṭiwál	"unity of existence". See Vaḥdatu'l-Vujúd
Tawiya, Tawaya	Ṭawíya[h or t], pl. Ṭawáyá	long; large, big, tall; high; aṭ-ṭawíl, name of a poetical metre
Tawq (Tauq, Toeg), Atwaq	Ṭawq, pl. Aṭwáq	fold (roll), pleat; innermost thoughts, real conviction, true mind; intention, design; conscience. Qur'án 21:104.
Tawqi (Tauqi)	Ṭawqí	ability, faculty, power, strength, potency, capability, aptitude, capacity; endurance;—pl. necklace; neckband, ruff, collar; hoop, circle
Tawqí', Tawqí'at, Tawaqí'	Tawqí', pl. Tawqí'át, Tawáqí'	anything that surrounds another thing; collar-like, loop-shaped, ring-shaped, annular; necklace (jewelled)
		1. dropping; performance, consummation, execution; discharge, undertaking (of an act or action); infliction (of a punishment); entering, recording, registration. 2. signing (an order, etc.) with the royal signet; the royal signet put to diplomas, letters patent, and other public deeds (of an intricate formation, containing the king's name and titles); a diploma thus signed; thought, conception, opinion.—pl. tawqí'át signature;—tawáqí' royal letters or letters patent. Also "Tauqí'", "Tawqí'at", "Towighat". One of the six fonts of Persian-Arabic calligraphy that was often used in signatures. Hence, they are called tawqí' (signature). The writing was mostly used for important documents and papers. A more universal and binding letter from Bahá'u'lláh or a Tablet from 'Abdu'l-Bahá is often called a tawqí'—an advice but also a binding document that is part of the Covenant. Shoghi Effendi wrote many personal letters. However, his formal letters, usually on special occasions such as Naw-Rúz and Riḍván are called tawqí'. Not to be confused with ṭawqí.
		Pers. "Blessed letters" from Shoghi Effendi.
Tawqí'at-Mubarakih	Tawqí'át-Mubárákih	one time (= French <i>fois</i> (time); state, condition; limit, bound; stage, degree; phase (also physics, especially electricity)
Tawr (Taur), Atwar	Ṭawr, pl. Aṭwár	excitement, agitation; outbreak, outburst, fit (of fury, of despair, etc.); eruption (of a volcano);—pl. upheaval, uprising, insurrection, riot, rebellion, revolt, revolution.
Tawra (Taura), Tawrat (Taurat)	Tawra[h or t], pl. Tawrát (Tawráh)	Tawráh: Jewish Scripture ("Old Covenant"): 1. The Law (Torah, Tawráh, Pentateuch), 2. the Prophets (Nebiiim, Nabiyyín), 3. the Writings (Kethubim, Kutúb). Talmud is a body of oral exposition and the Mishna is a collection of traditions and discussions.
Tawwab, Tawwabun	Tawwáb, pl. Tawwábún	doing penance; repentant, penitent, contrite; forgiving, merciful (God)
Tayammum	Tayammum	performing ablutions before prayer with clean sand instead of water, when water is unavailable. See wuḍú'
Tayifih	Ṭáyifih	Pers. 'a people', 'nation', 'tribe'
Taym (Taim)	Taym	a servant; name of a tribe
Tayma'	Taymá'	a large oasis (27.620406, 38.538128) 210 km ESE of Tabúk and 226 km NNW of <u>Khaybar</u> . Formerly owned by Jews during Muḥammad's time.
Taymiya (Taymiyya)	Taymíya[h], Taymiyya[h]	Taqí ad-Dín Aḥmad ibn Taymiyyah (1263–1328), was a medieval Sunni Muslim scholar, muḥaddith, theologian, judge, jurisconsult, and logician. He is known for his diplomatic involvement with Mongol ruler <u>Gházán Khán</u> and for his victorious achievement (mainly by issuing jihád and Ramaḍán related fatáwá) at the Battle of Marj aš-Šaffar (1303, on a large plain south of Damascus) that ended the Mongol invasions of the Levant. ibn Taymiyyah's iconoclastic views on widely accepted Sunni doctrines of his time (such as the veneration of saints and the visitation to their tomb-shrines) made him unpopular with many scholars and rulers of the time, under whose orders he was imprisoned several times. He has become one of the most influential medieval writers in

Taymur Taymurtash	Taymúr Taymúrtásh	contemporary Islam. Moreover, ibn Taymiyyah's controversial fatwá allowing jihád against other Muslims is referenced by al-Qaeda and other jihádí groups. from Turkish, "iron", English Timur 'Abdu'l Husayn <u>Khán Taymúrtásh</u> (1883–1933) who served as the first Minister of Court of Rizá' <u>Sháh</u> from 1925 to 1932
Tayqan, Tayiqan, Daghan	Ṭáyqán and Ṭáyiqán	(also known as Dághán) is a village (34.490833, 50.697222) in Qom County, Qom Province. It is 23 km SW of Qum.
Taysafun, Qataysfun, Tusfun	Ṭaysafún	Túsfun (Latin Ctesiphon), Arabized in modern Arabic as Ṭaysafún (also Qaṭaysfún or al-Madá'in, "The Cities", referring to Greater Ctesiphon). Ctesiphon was an ancient city on the east bank of the Tigris River (the river has since moved), 30 km SE from the modern centre Baghdád. Ctesiphon served as a royal capital of the Iranian empire in the Parthian and Sasanian eras for over eight hundred years. Ctesiphon remained the capital of the Sasanian Empire until the Muslim conquest of Persia in CE 651.
Tayy (Taiy, Taies'), Atwa'	Ṭayy, fem. Ṭayya[h or t]	pl. aṭwá'. fem. ṭayyát. (ṭayyi or taies') concealment, biding;—pl. fold, pleat. Banú Tayy—a large and ancient Arabian tribe, whose descendants today are the widespread tribe of <u>Shammar</u> . The nisba (patronymic) of Tayy is aṭ-Ṭá'í'.
Tayyar, Tayya, Tayyarat	Tayyár, fem. Tayyara[h or t], pl. Tayyárát	flow, stream, course, current, flood; fall (of a stream); movement, tendency, trend; draft (of air)
Tayyar, Tayyara, Tayyarat, Tayyarun	Ṭayyár, pl. Ṭayyárún	(fem. Ṭayyára[h or t], pl. Ṭayyárát) flying; evanescent, fleeting; volatile (liquid); floating, wafting, hovering;—pl. flyer, aviator, pilot. Ja'far ibn Abí Ṭálib (c. 590–629), known as Ja'far aṭ-Tayyár (literally 'Ja'far the Flyer [of Heaven]') after he was martyred. He was a companion and cousin of Muḥammad, and an older brother of Imám 'Alí. He was the second-in-command at the Battle of Mu'tah, where it is related that both of his arms were hacked off while holding aloft the standard. Muḥammad taught the Ja'far aṭ-Tayyár Prayer (recommended for the forgiveness of one's sins and the divine response to one's needs and requests) to Ja'far ibn Abí Ṭálib.
Tayyib (Taiyib), Tayyiba, Tayyibih	Ṭayyib, fem. Ṭayyiba[h or t], pl. Ṭayyibát	good; pleasant, agreeable; delicious; gay; well-disposed, friendly, kindly; well, in good health
Tayyu'l-Ard (Tiyyu'l-Ard)	Ṭayyu'l-Ard	literally, "folding [up] the earth" or "covering long distances in the twinkling of an eye". Name used for miraculous teleportation ["miracle"] in the mystical form of Islam and Islamic philosophy. Also expressed as "traversing the earth without moving".
Tazayyun Tazkiya	Tazayyun Tazkiya	being adorned. See Tazyín purification, chastening; pronouncement of someone's integrity or credibility; attestation of (a witness') honourable record (Islamic Law). Alludes to Tazkiyah an-Nafs (purification of the self)
Tazyin	Tazyín	adorning, decoration, ornamentation; make-believe, sham, pretence. See Zína
Templers		The German Templar colony was established by German Protestants at the foot of Mount Carmel. The Templers settled at Haifa in the firm belief that the second coming of Jesus Christ would shortly occur on Mount Carmel. Their first members arrived in 1863 and the colony was established in 1868, the same year in which Bahá'u'lláh reached the Holy Land.
<b>Th</b>		
Tha Tha'lab, Tha'laba, Tha'alib	<u>Thá'</u> <u>Tha'</u> lab, fem. <u>Tha'</u> laba[h or t], pl. <u>Tha'</u> alib	Arabic letter fox (fem. vixen). Banú <u>Tha'</u> labah, a tribe involved in many military conflicts with Muḥammad. Barakah bint <u>Tha'</u> alaba, commonly known by her kunya Umm Ayman, was an early Muslim and companion of Muḥammad.
Tha'labi	<u>Tha'</u> labí	foxy, foxlike. Abú Isháq Aḥmad ibn Muḥammad ibn Ibráhím <u>ath-Tha'</u> labí was an 11th-century Islamic scholar of Persian origin and a foremost Kúfí grammarian. See <u>Khátam</u>
Thabit (Sabit, Sabet)	<u>Thábit</u>	firm, fixed, established, steadfast; stationary, immovable; steady, invariable, constant, stable; permanent, lasting

Thabit al-Ja'sh Thabita (Sabita), Thawabit	<u>Thábit</u> al-Ja'sh <u>Thábita</u> [h or t], pl. <u>Thawábit</u>	durable, enduring; confirmed, proven; a constant. Bahá'ís who accepted 'Abdu'l-Bahá after death of Bahá'u'lláh described themselves as <u>thábit</u> . Name given to Thornton Chase by 'Abdu'l-Bahá. Ḥabīb <u>Thábit</u> (Ḥabīb Sábet) (1903–1990) wealthy Bahá'í entrepreneur and industrialist. See <u>muḥrikún</u> and <u>muwahhidún</u> . undismayed, fearless, staunch, steadfast (fem. of <u>thábit</u> ) fixed star; fixture, fixed, firm; deep-rooted, established the steadfast
Thabitin Thabit-Rasikh Thabit-Sarvistani Thalith al-Haramayn	<u>Thábitín</u> <u>Thábit-Rásikh</u> <u>Thábit-Sarvistání</u> <u>Thálich</u> al-Haramayn	
Thalith, Thalithan Thamanun, Thamanin	<u>ath-Thálich</u> <u>Thamánún</u> , Pers. <u>Thamánín</u>	third Holy Place (after Mecca and Medina), i.e. Jerusalem. (“Thalith al-Haramain”) the third; <u>thálichan</u> thirdly eighty (symbolic of AH 1280/CE 1863). The city of Noah since, when he built it on leaving the Ark, he had eighty companions. See <u>sittín</u> . (fem. <u>Thamara</u> [h or t], pl. <u>Thamarát</u> ) fruits, fruit (collective); result, effect, fruit, fruitage; yield, profit, advantage, benefit, gain; reward; various kinds of wealth, gold, silver; offspring. Shoghi Effendi, in his writings, refers to the Báb as the ‘Thamarih’ (fruit) of the Tree of God’s successive Revelations. <u>Thamarih</u> Bayán (“fruit of the Bayán”) is an elevated title assumed by Mírzá Yaḥyá. said to be a descendant of Noah. Tribe of southern Arabia, successors to the people of ‘Ád.
Thamar, Thimar, Athmar	<u>Thamar</u> , pl. <u>Thimár</u> , <u>Athmár</u>	to double, double up, fold, fold up, fold under (something); to bond, flex (something); to turn away, dissuade, keep, prevent, divert (someone from). Form II to double, make double (something); to do twice, repeat (something); to pleat, plait (something); to form the dual (of a word). Form IV to commend, praise, laud, extol (something, someone), speak appreciatively (of). Form V to double, become double; to be doubled; to be repeated; to bond, fold; to be bent, be folded, be folded up or under; to walk with a swinging gait. Form VII to bend, bend up, down or over, lean, incline, bow; to fold, be foldable, be folded back; to turn away (from), give up, renounce (something); to turn, face (toward); to apply oneself, turn (to something). Form X to except, exclude (something or someone from), make an exception (of something) commendation, praise, eulogy; appreciation “Praise God” dualist; one who holds the doctrine of the two principles, one of the sect of the Magi.
Thamud (“Themoud”, Rodwell)	<u>Thamúd</u>	
Thana, Thany	<u>Thaná</u> ( <u>Thany</u> )	dualism; the sect of the Magi or dualists. who or what turns or bends; second. <u>ath-Thání</u> : the second; the next. Táníyan and táníyatan secondly; for the second time, once more, again. <u>Thání</u> man ámana: “the second who believed”. See root <u>thaná</u> . fem. second (time unit); a second, a moment of the tribe of <u>Thaqif</u> load, baggage the humans and the jinn. These two are said to be burdened with responsibility, or, some say, with sin. Hence, Yúsuf ‘Alí in Qur’án 55:31 and Shoghi Effendi translates <u>thaqalán</u> as “both worlds”. Shoghi Effendi translated it as “twin weighty testimonies” in <i>The Kitáb-i-Íqán</i> , p. 201.
Thana’ Thana’u’llah (Sana’u’llah) Thanawi	<u>Thaná’</u> <u>Thaná’u’lláh</u> <u>Thanawí</u>	
Thanawiya Thani	<u>Thanawíya</u> [t] <u>Thání</u>	
Thaniya, Thawanin Thaqafi Thaqal, Athqal Thaqalan	<u>Thániya</u> [h or t], pl. <u>Thawánin</u> <u>Thaqaff</u> <u>Thaqal</u> , dual <u>Thaqalán</u> , pl. <u>Athqál</u> <u>ath-Thaqalán</u>	
Thaqib	<u>Tháqib</u>	penetrating, hence shining brightly, glittering; brilliant, splendid; famous, sublime; high
Thaqif Tharaba, Tharb Tharwa, Thara’, Tharwa’	<u>Thaqíf</u> awbán <u>Tharaba</u> ( <u>Tharb</u> ) <u>Tharwa</u> [h or t] and <u>Thará’</u> , fem. <u>Tharwá’</u>	sour; acute, intelligent (man); name of the father of a tribe to blame, censure fortune, wealth, riches. Often the title of a person who becomes affluent through a goodly character and positive business practices.
Thawb (Thaub), Thiyab, Thwab	<u>Thawb</u> , pl. <u>Thiyáb</u> , <u>Athwáb</u>	garment (is an ankle-length garment, usually with long sleeves), dress; cloth, material; (figurative) distinctive or special clothing, outward appearance, guise, cloak,



Thawban (Thauban)	<u>Ṭhawbán</u>	mask;—pl. clothes, clothing, apparel. First universities in Europe (the first was in Salerno, Italy, 841) were established by Muslims and non-Muslim graduates wore Arabic robes—now known as academic gowns.
Thawr (Thaur, Thour), Thiran	<u>Ṭhawr</u> , pl. <u>Ṭhírán</u>	Yemen slave freed by Muḥammad bull, steer; ox; Taurus (astronomy); a mountain 6 km SE Mecca (21.377201, 39.849754, also <u>Ghár</u> 21.377234, 39.849776); a prince, lord, master
Thiqa, Thiqat	<u>Ṭhiqa</u> [t], pl. <u>Ṭhiqát</u>	trustworthy, reliable; trustworthy person, trusted agent, informant, reliable authority or source;—pl. authorities
Thiqat al-Islám	<u>Ṭhiqat al-Islám</u>	a general respectful title for some Imámí scholars. The title confirms the trustworthiness ( <u>watḥiqa</u> ) and justice ( <u>'idálát</u> ) of a narrator.
Thulth (“Suls”), Athlat	<u>Ṭhulth</u> , pl. <u>Athlát</u>	one third; <u>ṭhuluth</u> a sprawling, decorative calligraphic style
Thurayya (Thuraiya), Thurayyat	<u>Ṭhurayyá</u> , pl. <u>Ṭhurayyát</u>	(singular also <u>Ṭhurayya</u> [h or t]) Pleiades (Seven Sisters star cluster that is visible to the naked eye); a brilliant gem;—pl. chandelier. Persian “variations” Soraya and Zoraya. Abú Hurayrih reported Muḥammad said “Even if Faith were at (the place of) <u>ath-Ṭhurayyá</u> (Pleiades, the highest star), then some man or men from these people [indicating a Persian beside Him, Salmán al-Fárisi] would attain it.” This is a possible reference to the next Manifestation who will be Persian speaking or from Fars Province (see <u>Khushnudán</u> ). <u>Ṭhurayyá Afnán</u> , a cousin of Shoghi Effendi.
Tibb	<u>Ṭibb</u>	medical treatment: medicine, medical science
Tibyaniyan	<u>Ṭibyáníyán</u>	Varqá <u>Ṭibyáníyán</u>
Tiflis, Tafliis	<u>Ṭiflís</u> , <u>Taflíis</u>	“place of warmth” (numerous sulfuric hot springs in the area). Renamed Tbilisi in 1936, it is the capital of Georgia.
Tihran	<u>Ṭihrán</u>	Teheran, capital of Iran
Tihrani, Tihraniyun	<u>Ṭihrání</u> , pl. <u>Ṭihráníyún</u>	from or of <u>Ṭihrán</u>
Tilasm, Tillasm, Tilasmat, Talasim	<u>Ṭilasm</u> , <u>Ṭillasm</u> , pl. <u>Ṭilasmát</u> , <u>Ṭalásim</u>	talisman, a seal, or the like, inscribed with mysterious words or characters; charm, magical combination of words;—(pl. <u>ṭalásim</u> ) cryptic characters
Tilism, Tilasm, Tilisimat, Talasim	<u>Ṭilism</u> , <u>Ṭilasm</u> , pl. <u>Ṭilismát</u> , <u>Ṭalásim</u>	a talisman, or magical image, upon which, under a certain horoscope, are engraved mystical characters, as charms against enchantment or fascination, or to prevent a treasure from being discovered; a secret mechanism; a fetter;—pl. cryptic characters
Timthal	<u>Ṭimthál</u> , pl. <u>Tamáthíl</u>	sculptured image; statue. <u>timthál</u> nişfi bust. Pers. image, effigy, portrait, semblance
Timujin (Temüjin)	<u>Ṭimújin</u>	Mongol <u>timür</u> (“of iron”) + <u>jin</u> (“agency”) = “blacksmith”. <u>Temüjin Borjigin</u> (c. 1162–1227), title <u>Chingíz Khán</u> (“Perfect Warrior”; Genghis Khan, Jenghiz and Genghiz)
Timur (Timour), Taymur (Taimur)	<u>Ṭímúr</u> , <u>Taymúr</u>	Turkish iron. <u>Ṭímúr-i-lang</u> (Pers.), <u>Ṭímúr</u> the lame, the famous Tamerlane (1336–1405).
Timuri, Taymuri (Taimuri, Teimuri)	<u>Ṭímúrí</u> , <u>Taymúrí</u>	a sub-tribe of the Chahar Aimaq ethnic group in Afghanistan. Some live in <u>Khurásán</u> and around <u>Mashhad</u> .
Tin	<u>Ṭín</u>	(collective noun) fig. See <u>Ṭíná</u> and <u>Zaytá</u>
Tina	<u>Ṭíná</u>	transcription from Hebrew, תִּנָּה (fig, fig tree). Mount <u>Ṭíná</u> (Mount of Figs). “I swear by the Fig and by the olive, by Mount Sinai, and by this inviolate soil!” (Qur’an 95:1). ‘Abdu’l-Bahá explained that “ <u>Ṭíná</u> and <u>Zaytá</u> are outwardly two hills in Jerusalem on which divine revelation was sent to the prophets of God .... By the mount of <u>Ṭíná</u> the reality of Christ is intended, and by the mount of <u>Zaytá</u> , the reality of Muḥammad ....” See ‘Alí-Akbar Furútan, <i>The Story of My Heart</i> , p. 208; and <i>Summons of the Lord of Hosts</i> , para. 6, p. 143. See <u>Zaytá</u> .
Tir	<u>Ṭír</u>	<u>Ṭín</u> and <u>Zaytún</u> Pers. an arrow, either for shooting or casting lots; portion, lot; a straight piece of wood or beam. Fourth month of the Persian solar calendar.
Tir-Andaz (Tirandaz)	<u>Ṭír-Andáz</u>	Per. an archer
Tiraz, Turaz	<u>Ṭiráz</u> , <u>Turáz</u>	Pers. beauty; adornment
Tirmidh	<u>Ṭirmidh</u>	Termez or Termiz, is a city in the southernmost part of Uzbekistan near the Hairatan border crossing of Afghanistan. Abú ‘Ísá Muḥammad ibn ‘Ísá as-Sulamí aḍ-Ḍarír al-Búghí at- <u>Ṭirmidhí</u> (Pers. var. <u>Tirmizí</u> ) (824–892),

		often referred to as Imám at-Tirmizí/Tirmidhí, was a Persian Islamic scholar and collector of ḥadīth. <i>Jámi' at-Tirmidhí</i> , hadith collection.
Tirmih (Termeh)	Tirmih	Pers. a type of Iranian hand-woven woollen (long fibre) cloth, produced primarily in Yazd province. Weaving Tirmih is a sensitive, careful, and time-consuming process; a good weaver may produce 250 to 300 mm in a day. The background colours are jujube (maroon) red, light red, green, orange and black.
Tis'a, Tis'	Tis'a[h], fem. Tis'	nine
Tis'ata, 'Ashara, Tis'a 'Ashrata	Tis'ata[h] 'Ashara, fem. Tis'a 'ashara[h]	literally "nine ten", nineteen. Qur'án 74:30: "Over it are nineteen."
Tishrin al-wwal, Tishrin ath-thani	Tishrín al-wwal, Tishrín ath-Thání	October, and November respectively (Syr., Ir., Leb., Jord.). <i>Child of the Covenant</i> uses Tashrín (Tashrin). Turkish Teşrín.
Tituwan	Tiṭuwán	Tétouan (Fr), Tetuán (Spanish). City in northern Morocco. It is one of the two major ports of Morocco on the Mediterranean Sea, a few miles south of the Strait of Gibraltar, and about 60 km ESE of Tangier. Nicknamed "white dove" (al-ḥamámah al-baydá')
Tiyul (Tuyul), Tiyulat	Tiyúl (Tuyúl), pl. Tiyúlát	Pers. landed property; fiefs. An area whose taxes were transferred to an official in lieu of his remuneration, or to a prince or someone the government wished to honour. That person effectively becomes the governor of the area and could appoint officials to rule the area and collect taxes for him.
Tizfahm	Tízfahm	Pers. of quick understanding (tíz + fahm)
Topakyan	Topakyan	Hayozoun Hohannes Topakyan (born at Sazaria, in the Ottoman Empire, now Türkiye, 1864; died New York 1926). In 1909 he was appointed Consul-General to New York by the Persian government.
Tuba (Touba)	Ṭúbá	blessedness, beatitude; Beatitude (title of honour of a patriarch; Christian); good, excellent; better, best (fem. of atyab); things lawful or excellent (pl. of tayyibat); name of a tree in paradise. Qur'án 13:29. Ṭúbá Khánum (1880–1959), a twin daughter of 'Abdu'l-Bahá. See Rúhá.
Tubba'	Tubba'	[proper name] title and name of a number of Himyar kings who ruled in Southern Arabia until overrun by the Abyssinians in 4th century CE (Qur'án 44:37). See Taba'.
Tubchi (Tub-chi, Tobchi, Topchi)	Túbchí (Túb-chí)	(Turkish topçu) gunner, artilleryman
Tufan (Tofan)	Túfán	Pers. noise, sound, din; the confused hum of men or animals; the roaring of the sea; a storm
Tufang	Tufang	Pers. musket
Tufangchi (Tufang-chi), Tufangchi-ha	Tufangchi, pl. Tufangchi-há	Turkish musketeer, rifleman, armed guard.
Tufangdar, Tufangdaran	Tufangdar, pl. Tufangdárán	Pers. literally, "rifle holder or keeper") musketeer, rifleman, gunman, armed guard.
Tughanni	Tughanní	singing; cooing; celebrating a mistress in song; being contented, able to do without. From ghíná', singing, song.
Tuhfa, Tuhaf	Tuḥfa[t], Tuḥaf	a gift, present; an excellent, rare thing, worthy of being presented, rarity, curiosity, choice thing; title of many books, e.g. <i>Tuḥfatu's-salátín</i> , "Present for Kings"
Tuhfat al-Muluk	Tuḥfat al-Mulúk	<i>The Gift offered to the Sovereigns</i> or <i>A Gift for Kings</i> , written by Sayyid Ja'far al-Kashfí, father of Sayyid Yahyá Darábí
Tujib	Tujíb	answer. Banú Tujíb (the Tujibids (at-Tujíbiyyún, sing. Tujíbí)) or Banú al-Muhájir, were an Arab dynasty of al-Andalus.
Tukayha (Tulaiha)	Ṭulayha[h]	Ṭalḥah ibn <u>Kh</u> uwaylid ibn Nawfal al-Asadí (contemptuously called Ṭulayhah, the little Ṭalḥah) was a Arab clan chief and military commander during the time of Muḥammad. He rebelled against Muḥammad in 631 when he claimed to be a prophet (the third person to do so) and the recipient of divine revelation. After finally being defeated by the Muslims in 632, Ṭulayha escaped and sought refuge in Syria. He later accepted Islam when Syria was conquered by the Muslims.
Tulu'	Ṭulú'	rising, going up, ascending, ascension; rise (especially of celestial bodies); appearance; climbing, ascent (of a mountain)
Tulun	Ṭúlún	Aḥmad ibn Ṭúlún

Tuman (Toman), Atwam, Tuman-ha	Túmán, pl. Atwám, Pers. Túmán-há	a myriad, literally 10,000 or a “large number”. Pers. a gold coin or the 19th century Persian currency. Modern currency is the rial (riyál), with 10 rials to a toman.—pl. “tens of thousands” or “large numbers”.
Tumban	Tumbán	Pers. short breeches; drawers; wrestlers’ leathern breeches
Tun (Toon)	Tún	Pers. the stove of a bath; the womb. City now named Firdaws. Named Fárán by Bahá’u’lláh.
Tunbak, Tumbak, Tunbaku	Tunbák and Tumbák, Pers. Tunbákú	(Tunbák is pronounced tumbák) Persian tobacco, <i>Nicotiana persica</i> (especially for use in the nárgíl, “narghile”)
Tunukaban, Tanukaban (Tonekabon)	Tunukában, Tunukábun	(Tanukában, Tunikábun, تنكابن) city on the south coast of the Caspian Sea (134 km NW Tīhrán), formerly known as <u>Shahsavár</u> , in and the capital of Tanukában County, Mazandaran Province, northern Iran. -bán ending used by some authors.
Tunukabani, Tunukabuni, Tunikabani	Tunukábani, Tunukábuní, Tunikábani	Muḥammad ibn Sulymán <u>Khán-i-Tunukábani</u> (1852–1898). Surnamed by Bahá’u’lláh as Jamálu’d-Dín (Beauty of the Faith) and usually referred to as Jamál Afandí. Mírzá Muḥammad ibn Sulaymán Tunukábani (1819 or 20–1885, author of <i>Qiṣaṣ al-‘Ulamá’</i> (in Persian) biography of <u>Shí’a</u> scholars.
Tupakchi (Tupchi)	Túpakchí (Túpchí)	Pers. Derived from Túpak (musket) and -chí (7th Pers. letter) (for -chih) (what, which) to give Túpakchí (musketeer or gunner) (e.g. Mahmúd Effendi Toupjee)
Tuqa	Tuqá	piety, the fear of God
Tuqat, Toqat	Túqát	city in and the capital of Túqát county in Anatolia, Türkiye, 100 km SSE of Samsun
Tur as-Sina	Ṭúr as-Síná	“Mount Sinai” (Sinai is a modern name) in the Sinai Peninsula is also known as Jabal Músá (“Mountain of Moses”). Ṭúr is an allusion to Ṭúr as-Síná, which represents the Manifestation of God; Síná represents the human heart (Shoghi Effendi, <i>Light of Divine Guidance</i> , Vol. 2, pp. 64–5). See Jabal al-Lawz.
Tur, Atwar	Ṭúr, pl. Aṭwár	mountain
Turab, Atriba, Tirban	Turáb, pl. Atriba, Tirbán	dust, earth, dirt; ground, soil. <u>Shaykh</u> Abú-Turáb, the Imam-Jum’ih of Shiraz, he ranked among the leading disciples of Siyyid Kázim. He married the sister of Mullá Ḥusayn. He protected the Báb a number of times.
Turab-i-Ishtihardi	Turáb-i- <u>Ishtihárdi</u>	
Turaj (Turadj)	Túraj	Pers. Túraj, also called Túr, is the name of a son of Firaydún
Turan	Túrán	Pers. Turkomania, Turkistán, Transoxania, so named from Túr, eldest son of Farídún, who inherited it from his father
Turan-Shah	Túrán- <u>Sháh</u>	
Turath	Turáth	inheritance, legacy
Turba, Turab	Turba[h or t], pl. Turab	dust; earth, dirt; ground (also figurative); soil; grave, tomb; graveyard, cemetery, burial ground. Also a small piece of soil or clay, often a clay tablet, on which the forehead is pressed at the time of the daily prayers (ṣaláh, Islamic daily prayers) to symbolize the earth. Turbat (26.008142, 63.038254) is a city in southern Balúchistán, Pakistan. See Muhr.
Turbat-i-Haydariyyih, Turbat-i-Haydari	Turbat-i-Ḥaydaríyyih, Turbat-i-Ḥaydarí	“Burial Place of Ḥaydar”, Quṭb ad-Dín Ḥaydar tomb is in the centre of the city. A city (115 km SSW Mashhad) in and capital of Torbat-i-Heydarieh County, in Razavi Khorasan Province, Iran. Ancient name Závih (Záwa). The city is famous for high quality za’farán (saffron).
Turjuman, Tarajima, Tarajim	Turjumán, pl. Tarájima, Tarájim	(singular also “Tarjaman” and “Tarjuman”) Ar. translator, interpreter; and (metaphorically) a gift, a present (as an interpreter of good feeling). In English via from old French, Latin, etc., also dragoman, pl. dragomans.
Turkistan (Turkestan)	Turkistán	Pers. “Land or abode of the Turks” or any place where Turkic peoples lived. It refers to an area in Central Asia between Siberia to the north and Tibet, India and Afghanistan to the south, the Caspian Sea to the west and the Gobi Desert to the east. This includes the countries of Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan and Uzbekistan.
Turkiya, Turkiyah (Turkieh), Turkiye	Turkiya, Pers. Turkiyah, T. Türkiye	Turkey (Türkiye, 2022). The dissolution of the Ottoman

Turkman, Tarakima	Turkmán, pl. Tarákima[h or t]	Empire started with the Young Turk Revolution on 24-07-1923. Turkey or the Republic of Turkey was established on 29-10-1923. Modern Türkiye consists of what was historical Anatolia (Western, Eastern and North-eastern), which is in Minor Asia, and a little of the European part of the Ottoman empire, located in the lands of Slavs, Illyrians and Greeks known as Rumelia (Western and Eastern). Turk-like. Also Turkumán and Turkamán (Turkuman, Turkaman). at-Turkumán, Turkmen.
Turkmenabat (Charjuy)	Türkmenabat	(Türkmen + ábád) second-largest city in Turkmenistan and the capital of Lebap Province. Former name <u>Chárjúy</u> (four brooks).
Turkmenistan	Türkmenistan	("Abode of the Turks") a Central Asian country, bordered by Kazakhstan to the northwest, Uzbekistan to the north, east and northeast, Afghanistan to the southeast, Iran to the south and southwest and the Caspian Sea to the west. Ashqabat (' <u>Ishqábád</u> ) is the capital and largest city.
Turkumanchay	Turkumancháy	Torkamanchay (Azerbaijani: Türkmençay); is a city in and the capital of Torkamanchay District, in Mianeh County, East Azerbaijan Province, Iran. The city is well known for the Treaty of Turkmenchay of 1828 that concluded the Russo-Persian War (1826-1828).
Turqabah (Torqabeh, Torghabeh)	Ṭurqabah	Pers. city (36.311341, 59.382279) in Razavi Khorasan Province (Ústán Raḍawí <u>Khurásán</u> )
Turshiz (Torshiz)	Turshíz	Pers. (also called Sulṭánábád, Sulṭániyyih) is the ancient name of <u>Káshmar</u> , 70 km west of Turbat-i-Ḥaydaríyyih from Turshíz. e.g. Mullá <u>Shaykh</u> -'Aliy-i-Turshízí and Áqá Siyyid Ḥusayn-i-Turshízí
Turshizi	Turshízí	ancient city 26 km NNW of <u>Mashhad</u> . Greek name Susia. Now known as Tous.
Tus (Tous, Toos)	Ṭús	(Ar. influence) native of Ṭús in <u>Khurásán</u> , surname of many celebrated men, e.g. Firdawsí and the astronomer Naṣír ad-Dín Ṭúsí. Muḥammad ibn Muḥammad ibn al-Ḥasan aṭ-Ṭúsí (1201-1274), better known as Naṣír ad-Dín Ṭúsí or simply Ṭúsí in the West), was a Persian polymath, architect, philosopher, physician, scientist, and theologian. See Firdawsí.
Tusi	aṭ-Ṭúsí	Imám Abú Muḥammad Sahl ibn 'Abd Alláh at-Tústari (AH 203-283). Persian Muslim scholar and early classical Sufi mystic born in <u>Shúshṭar</u> ( <u>Shústar</u> ).
Tustari	Tústarí	mulberry tree; mulberry; the first month of the Coptic calendar
Tut	Tút	Pers. parrot
Tuti	Ṭúṭí	(dual Ṭutunjayn, Ṭatanjayn) gulf. Etymology, spelling and meaning are unknown, but Sayyid Kázim-i-Raṣḥṭí specifically identified <u>khalíj</u> as a synonym.
Tutunj, Tatanj, Tutunjayn, Tatanjayn	Ṭutunj, Ṭatanj	(also Ṭatanjíya, Ṭatanjíyyih) adjectival form of Ṭutunj. See entries for <u>Khálíj</u> , <u>Khutbat</u> aṭ-Ṭutunjíya and <u>Sharḥ</u> al- <u>Khutba</u> aṭ-Ṭutunjíya
Tutunjiya, Tatanjiya	Ṭutunjíya[h or t], Pers. Ṭutunjíyyih	al-Wád al-Muqaddas Ṭuwá (The Holy Valley of Tuwa), mentioned in Qur'án 20:12. Part of it is called al-Buq'ah al-Mubáarakah ("The Blessed Place"). Thought to be adjacent to Mt. Sinai (a modern name), but more likely Jabal al-Lawz.
Tuwa	Ṭuwá	
<b>U</b>		
Ubay (Ubai), Ubayy	Ubay, Ubayy	Arabic given name derived from Abíy
Ubayd (Uбайд), Ubayda	'Ubayd, fem. 'Ubayda[h]	diminutive of 'Abd, a little servant
Ubaydu'l-llah	'Ubaydu'l-lláh	servant of God
Ubudiya	'Ubúdíya[h or t]	humble veneration, homage, adoration, worship; slavery, serfdom; servitude, bondage
Ud, A'wad, 'Idan	'Úd, pl. A'wád, 'ídán	wood; stick, rod, pole; branch, twig, switch; stem, stalk; cane, reed; aloes (wood); lute (musical instrument); body, build, physique; strength, force, intensity;—pl. full intensity (e.g., of a disease)
Udh'kuru	Udh'kurú	remember! (command)
Udh'kuru'llah	Udh'kurú'lláh	Remember God!
Udhr, Udhra, A'dhar, 'Udhrat	'Udhr, 'pl. A'dhár	excuse, apology, pretext; objection; virginity; the attainment or accomplishment of one's wants or wishes, good success, fortunate issue, victory, conquest; fem. 'udhra[h or t], pl. 'udhrát virginity, virginhood

Udi Ufq, Ufuq, Afaq	‘Údí Ufq, Ufuq, pl. Áfáq	of wood; a diminutive of the Hebrew Ehud horizon; range of vision, field of vision;—pl. distant lands, faraway countries, remote regions; provinces, interior of the country (as distinguished from the capital)
Uhud	Uḥud	1,077 m mountain 6.6 km NNE of Medina. The battle of Uḥud on 23 March 625 occurred on the south side (4 km from Medina) and the Muslim archers stood on Jabal ‘Aynán (a small rock outcrop on the south of Jabal Uḥud). After the battle it was renamed Jabal ar-Rumáh. See ‘Aynan and Rumah.
Ujab	‘Ujáb	wonderful, wondrous, marvelous, astonishing, amazing. See ‘ajab
Ukaz (Souq Okaz or Souq Okadh)	‘Ukáz	‘Ukáz was (c. 542–726) the site of the largest and best known open air marketplace (Súk ‘Ukáz, 21.475287, 40.638875) during the pilgrimage season in pre-Islamic times (31 km NE of Ṭá‘if) where poetry contests were held. It served as a place where warring tribes could come together peacefully to worship and trade together. A modern outdoor market and popular tourist destination has been recreated at the historic location. Prominence is given to a different poet each year.
Ukht, Akhawat Ula	‘Ukht, pl. Akhawát ‘Ulá	a sister; (grammar) cognate; counterpart high rank, prestige, glory. al-‘Ulá is a title and an ancient Arabic oasis city (26.604194, 37.928435) located in Medina province of NW Saudi Arabia. See ‘alá and Rif’a.
Ulfa	Ulfa[h or t]	familiarity, intimacy; friendship, love, affection; union, concord, harmony, congeniality
Uliyya Ulu’l-‘Azm	‘Ulíyyá Ulú’l-‘Azm	(“owleya”) probably should be ‘Ulyá “the determined or steadfast”; rulers, powerful leaders; those endowed with a resolution to obey the commands of God (implies term is only applicable to prophets, Arch-Prophets or Messengers of God, i.e. Noah, Abraham, Moses, Jesus and Muhammad)
Uluha, Uluhiya (Uluhiyya)	Ulúha[t], Ulúhiya[t]	(also Ulúhiyya[t], iláhiya) deity, divinity, godhead. More fundamentally, being worthy of worship, love, and obedience as a god.
Uluw (‘Uluvv)	‘Ulúw	height, tallness, elevation, altitude; greatness, grandeur, highness, exaltedness, sublimity (variation of ‘alw, ‘ulw, ‘ilw, upper or better part (of anything))
Uman Umari Umawi, Umayya	‘Umán ‘Umarí Umawí	Oman (the Sultanate of Oman) follower of ‘Umar (i.e. a traditionalist) Umayyad, Ommayyad (adj.). Banú Umayya[h], the Umayyads, Ommayyads
Umawiya, Umawiyun	al-‘Umawíya[h], pl. al-‘Umawíyún	(Pers. al-‘umawíyya[h], pl. al-‘umawíyyún, “umawíyya” or “umawíyyun”) Umayyad (Ommayyad, Ommaiad), an Islamic dynasty (caliphate) claiming descent from Umayya (Umayyah) ibn ‘Abd Ṣhams, a cousin of Muhammad’s grandfather, founded by Mu‘áwíyyáh, with its capital in Damascus (c. 660–750 & Moorish Spain 756–1031). Umayyad Caliphate (al-Khiláfat al-‘Umawíyah, Pers. al-Khiláfat al-‘Umawíyyah), was the second of the four major caliphates established after the death of Muḥammad. The caliphate was centred on the Umayyad Dynasty (al-‘Umawíyún, or Banú ‘Umayyah, “Sons of Umayyah”), hailing from Mecca.
Umayr (Umair)	‘Umayr	one who is intelligent. Muṣ‘ab ibn ‘Umayr, companion of Muḥammad.
Umayya, Umawiyun, Umawíyyun	Umayya[h], pl. Umawíyún, Umawíyyún	Umayya ibn ‘Abd Ṣhams (b. 515) is said to be the progenitor of the line of the Umayyad Caliphs. Banú Umayyah (sons of Umayyah or Umayyad Dynasty). al-Umawíyyún, the Umayyads.
Umda, ‘Umad	‘Umda[h], pl. ‘Umad, ‘Umdán	support, prop, shore; main subject, main issue, basic issue (e.g., of a controversy);—pl. chief of a village, chief magistrate of a small community; mayor. See kalántar. Khán al-‘Umdán (“Inn of Columns”) or Khán-i-‘Avámíd (Inn of Pillars) located in SW corner (al-Fákhúrah quarter) of ‘Akká.
Umm al-Kitab	Umm al-Kitáb	literally ‘mother of the Book’ (or Bahá’u’lláh use of “Mother Book”), is an Islam-related term that may refer to al-Fáṭiha, the first Surah of the Qur’án, also referred to as

Umm Salama (umm Salma) Umm, Ummahat	Umm Salama[h or t] (أُمُّ سَلَمَةَ) Umm, pl. Ummahát	Umm al-Qur'án. (Pers. umm-i-Salamih) "mother of peace". mother; source, origin; basis, foundation; original, original version (of a book); the gist, essence of something,—pl. matrix (typography). Female partial name equivalents of Abu are Um and Umm (must be combined with another name).
Umma, Umam	Umma[h or t], pl. Umam	(fem. of umm) (Pers. pl. ummatán) community, people, nation (modern meaning); generation; sect, religious community, creed; follower, co-religionist. Muslims use the word ummah in the sense of a religious community (one for each previous religion who received a common Prophet) or more specifically, the one Muslim community with a common ideology and culture. See <i>sha'b</i> .
Umman Ummati Ummi (Ummiy), Ummun	'Ummán Ummatí Ummí, pl. Ummún	Oman Pers. a follower of a religious sect or creed. maternal, motherly; illiterate, uneducated;—pl. an illiterate. Derived from <i>umm</i> , mother, or <i>ummat</i> , people). Qur'án 7:158, the unlettered Prophet.
Umm-i-Ashraf Ummu'l-'Iraq Ummu'l-Kitab	Umm-i-Ashraf Ummu'l-'Iraq Ummu'l-Kitáb	mother of Ashraf mother of 'Iraq, Baghdad "mother of the book" or Mother Book of each Dispensation—the first sura of the Qur'án (Islám), the Persian Bayán (Bábí), <i>Kitáb-i-Aqdas</i> (Bahá'í) Mother of the Faithful, name given to Phoebe Hearst by 'Abdu'l-Bahá
Ummu'l-Mu'minin	Ummu'l-Mu'minín	('amr in oaths) life, duration of life, life span, lifetime; age (of a person)
Umr (Omr), 'Amr, A'mar	'Umr, pl. A'már	the sacred visit to Mecca, considered to be the "lesser pilgrimage" (able to be completed in a few hours) can be performed at any time of the year; cohabiting with a woman in the house of her parents or kindred.—pl. a proper name. 'Umar ibn al-Khattáb, 2nd Caliph; ibn 'Abdu'l-'Azíz ibn Marwán, 8th Umayyad Khalífah (Caliphate).
Umra, 'Umar (Omar)	'Umra[h or t], pl. 'Umar	(Persian: Baytu'l-'Adl-i-A'zam) The Universal House of Justice (as ordained by Bahá'u'lláh in <i>The Kitáb-i-Aqdas</i> ) is the nine-member (at present) supreme ruling body of the Bahá'í Faith "possessing the exclusive right to legislate on matters not explicitly revealed in the Most Holy Book". <sup>1</sup> It has a minimum of nine members (all men), the number will be gradually "increased nine by nine" <sup>2</sup> . It provides flexibility for the Bahá'í Faith to adapt to changing conditions by legislating on issues not already addressed in the Bahá'í writings. It was first elected in 1963, and subsequently every five years, by delegates consisting of the members of Bahá'í National Spiritual Assemblies throughout the world.
Universal House of Justice	Universal House of Justice	(a form of nazara) used in Qur'án 2:104 "kindly favor us with your attention" or "watch over us". See Rá'iná.
Unzurna	Unzurná	eagle. al-'Uqáb, Aquila (Latin eagle) constellation (astronomy). See 'Iqáb
Uqab, A'qub, 'Iqban	'Uqáb, (usually fem.), pl. A'qub, 'Iqbán	posterity; a time, turn; anything received for another commodity (as part of the food made in a borrowed pot, which is sent back with it to the owner); exchange, substitute;—'uqbat, 'iqbat, outward form; remains, vestige (as of beauty, etc.). Muslim ibn 'Uqba al-Murrí (pre-622– 683) was a general of the Umayyad Caliphate during the reigns of Mu'áwíya I (r. 661–680) and his son Yazíd I (r. 680–683). The latter assigned Muslim to lead an expedition against the people of Medina for refusing to give Yazíd the oath of allegiance. The victory of Muslim at the Battle of al-Ḥarrah in 683 and the (alleged) subsequent 3 day pillaging of Medina by his army was considered among the major injustices carried out by the Umayyads.
Uqba, 'Iqba	'Uqba[t], 'Iqba[t]	honour, good repute; dignity
Urd, A'rad	'Urđ, pl. A'rád	

<sup>1</sup> *The Kitáb-i-Aqdas*. Quoted from Shoghi Effendi, *God Passes By*, p. 326.

<sup>2</sup> 'Abdu'l-Bahá in *Summon up remembrance*, p. 248.

Urdu Bihisht (Ardi Bihisht) Urdu	Urdí (Ardí) bihi <u>sh</u> t Urdú	Pers. second Persian month; the third day of every month Turkish. a camp, an army; a name for the Hindustani language, made up of Hindi, Persian and Arabic
Urdubadi Urf, A'raf	Urdúbádí 'Urf, pl. A'ráf	Siyyid 'Abdu'l-Karím-i-Urdúbádí beneficence, kindness; custom, usage, practice, convention, tradition, habit; legal practice; custom, customary (or "common") law (jurisprudence) that is nominally based on oral tradition;—pl. crest (heights, Qur'án 7:46, 7:48), comb (or a rooster), mane (of a horse); also the boundary between paradise and hell, a kind of purgatory which, according to Sa'dí, appears to be a hell to the blessed, and a heaven to the damned. See <u>Shar'</u> .
Urfzadih Urim (Ourim, Owrim, Oorim)	'Urf-Zádih Úrím	Pers. village (35.946855, 52.975789), Mazandaran Province, 2 km NW of the main <u>Tihrán-Bárfurúsh</u> road in Mazandaran Province
Urmus Urubba (Urubbi), Urup Urumiyah (Urumiyyih, Urmiya)	Urmus Urubbá, Pers. Urúp Urúmíyah	Pers. the prophet Enoch; Hermes. See Idrís Europe. Urubbí European (adjective and noun) "water town", Urmia (37.560039, 45.059930), city in West <u>Ádharbáyján</u> Province, Iran. The city and Lake Urmia are SW of Tabríz. Renamed Riḏá'íyyih after Riḏá <u>Sháh</u> during the Pahlavi Dynasty (1925–1979). The purported birthplace of Zoroaster.
Urwa, 'Uran	'Urwa, 'Uran	"Arva" (al-'Urwa al-Wu <u>thqá</u> ) buttonhole; loop, noose, coil; ear, handle (of a jug, and the like); tie, bond
Urwatu'l-Wuthqa, Urvatu'l-Vuthqa	'Urwatu'l-Wu <u>thqá</u> , Pers. 'Urvatu'l-Vu <u>thqá</u>	"The Sure Handle" or "the strongest handle", symbolic of the Faith of God.
Usama (Osama)	Usáma[h or t]	a lion. Usáma ibn Zayb (b. 612) early Muslim and companion of Muḥammad. He was the son of Zayd ibn al- <u>Háriṭah</u> , Muḥammad's freed slave and adopted son, and Umm Ayman (Barakah), a servant of Muḥammad. Usámah bin Muḥammad bin 'Awaḏ bin Ládin (Usama bin Ladin) (1957–2011) was a founder of the pan-Islamic militant organization al-Qá'idah (al-Qaeda).
Usanlu Usaybi'a (Usaibi'a) Usfan (Asfan)	Usánlú Uşaybi'a 'Usfán ('Asfán)	a Turkish speaking tribe living near Sárf ibn Abí Uşaybi'a (1203–1270), was a Syrian Arab physician a village 46 km NE Jiddah (21.924930, 39.349794) on the road to Mecca
Ushidar Mah (Oshedar Mah)	Ú <u>sh</u> ídar Máh	Pers. (Ú <u>sh</u> ídar Máh Bámi) the Promised One referred to in Zoroastrian Scriptures and fulfilled by the Báb. <i>The World Order of Baha'u'llah</i> , pp. 101–102 refers to three: Muḥammad, the Báb and Bahá'u'lláh. See <u>Hushidár</u>
Ushkur Usku (Osku)	U <u>sh</u> kur Uskú	imperitive form of <u>Shakara</u> (thank) city (37.915222, 46.119893) in East Azerbaijan Province, 23 km SW of Tabríz
Usku'i	Uskú'í	of or from Uskú. Mírzá Ḥaydar 'Alí Uskú'í, an outstanding early Bahá'í who suffered exile from Egypt to Sudan. Mullá Muḥammad Báqir Uskú'í, an early leader of a branch of <u>Shaykhiyya</u> (Shaykhism) whose name, Uskú'í, was adopted by the branch.
Uskul or Usqul	Uskúl or Usqúl, Turkish Üskül	Reka Uskul (Река Ускул, river in Russia north of Mongolia).
Uskuli (Ouskouli) or Usquli	Uskúlí or Usqúlí	Pers. members of the Uskúlí (Usqúlí) family from ' <u>Ishqábád</u> who moved to Shanghai, China, as tea-merchants, from about 1914, and established their "Omid Trading Company". Many members were among the first LSA in Shanghai. Later moved to Tainan City, Taiwan, and helping to form its first LSA.
Ustad Muhammad Rida Ustad, Asatida	Ustád Muḥammad Ríḏa Ustád, pl. Asátida	(Estad Muhammad Riza) master; teacher professor (academic title); form of address to intellectuals (lawyers, journalists, officials, writers and poets). The forms astá and ustá are derived from the Persian awastá.
Ustadh, Asatidha	Ustá <u>dh</u> , pl. Asátí <u>dh</u> a	Ar. professor; teacher; master, one who is skilled in an art or profession
Ustan Ustura, Asatir	Ustán Ustúra, pl. Asátír	Persian word equivalent to provinces fable, legend, saga, myth; fabulous story, yarn. <i>The Asatír</i> , also known as <i>The Samaritan Book of the "Secrets of Moses"</i> , is a collection of Samaritan Biblical legends, parallel to the Jewish Midrash. Asátír Publishing, Tehran.

Usul al-Fiqh	Uṣūl al-Fiqh	lit. roots of jurisprudence. The science of the principles of jurisprudence and the methodological means of arriving at legal standards, as opposed to furú' (branches) of fiqh, which is the actual body of law.
Usul al-Kafi, Usul-i-Kafi	Uṣūl al-Káfi (Ar), Uṣūl-i-Káfi (Pers)	"Origins of the Twelfth Imám, Muḥammad ibn-i-Ḥasan al-'Askarí" written by Muḥammad-ibn-i-Ya'qúb, titled <u>Shaykh</u> -i-Kulayní
Utaq	Uṭáq	Pers. room, chamber, cabin; chamber furniture ("modern colloquialism")
Utaqih Nizam	Utáqih Nizám	(Otake-Nezam) royal building (the military department)
Utarid	Uṭárid	(the planet) Mercury
Utba	'Utba[h or t]	old Arabic name. 'Utbah ibn Rabí'ah (c. 563–624), prominent pagan leader of the Quraysh during the time of Muḥammad.
Uthman, 'Usman	'Uṭhmán, Pers. 'Usmán	(Usman, Turkish Osman) a young bustard or dragon; a serpent or its young. 'Uṭhmán ibn 'Affán (CE 576–656), companion of Muḥammad, the 3rd caliph; and Osman I (c. 1258–1324 or 1326), ruler of a Turkmen principality in north-western Anatolia who is regarded as the founder of the Ottoman Turkish state.
Uthmani, Uthmaniyun (Uthmaniyan)	'Uṭhmání, pl. 'Uṭhmáníyún	descended from 'Uṭhmán, Ottoman, Turkish (adj. and n. Osmanlı, pl. Osmanlılar). Originally also referred to the tribal followers of Osman ('Uṭhmán) in the 14th century. Subsequently used to refer to the Ottoman Empire's military-administrative elite. Pers. 'Uṭhmáníyya, pl. 'Uṭhmáníyyán. Dawlati 'uṭhmáníya, the Ottoman Empire.
Uways (Uwais)	Uways	a wolf. Uways ibn 'Ámir ibn Jaz' ibn Málík al-Qaraní (594–657), was a Muslim from Yemen. He is known as <u>Khayr</u> at-Tábi'ín (literally "The best of the Tábi'ún") and Sayyid at-Tábi'ín fí Zamánahu (literally. "Leader of the Tábi'ún of his Era").
Uwaysi (Uwaisi), Uwaysiyan	Uwaysí, pl. Uwaysíyán	is a form of spiritual transmission in the vocabulary of Islamic mysticism, named after Uways al-Qaraní. The transmission of spiritual knowledge between two individuals without the need for direct interaction between them. Uwaysíyán refers to those Sufis who have gained the Sufi spiritual chain from another Sufi without physically meeting them in this world.
Uzayr (Uzair)	'Uzayr	identified with the biblical Ezra (Hebrew) or Esdras (Greek-Latin). Qur'án 9:30 states that he was revered by the Jews as "the son of God".
Uzm, 'Azam, 'Azam, 'Uzma	'Uzm, 'Azm, 'Azam, fem. 'Uzmá	the principal or larger part of anything. 'Uzmá greater, most supreme.
Uzum	'Uzúm	Turkish grape [uzum]
Uzun-Kupri	Uzún-Kupri	Uzunköprü, Türkiye. 50 km SSE of Edirne
Uzza, Allat and Manat	al-'Uzzá, Allát (al-Lát) & Manát[t]	three chief goddesses of Arabian religion in pre-Islamic times. al-'Uzzá "The Mighty One", the Goddess of the Morning Star (Venus); al-Lát, the Mother, whose name is a contraction of al-Iláhat "The Goddess", since al-Láh simply means "The God"; and Manát, Crone-goddess of Fate or Time. Lát and 'Uzzá (Qur'án 53:19), Manát (Qur'án 53:20).
<b>V</b>		
Vahdat-i-Bashar	Vaḥdat-i-Bašhar	
Vahdat-i-Haqq	Vaḥdat-i-Ḥaqq	
Vahdatu'sh-shuhud	Vaḥdatu'sh-Shuhúd	"unity of vision"
Vahhab-i-Khurasani	Vaḥḥáb-i-Kḥurásání	
Vakilu'd-Dawlih	Vakílu'd-Dawlih	Pers. "Representative of the Government". Mírzá Muḥammad Taqí, cousin of the Báb and builder of the 'Ishqábád temple. See Wakil
Vakilu'l-Haqq	Vakílu'l-Ḥaqq	Pers. Representative of the True One, i.e. God
Valiy-i-Amru'llah	Váliy-i-Amru'llah	Pers. Defender of the Faith, Leader, Commander-in-Chief. Bahá'í usage: "Guardian of the Cause of God" or the weaker, shortened form, as "Guardian"
Valiyyih	Váliyiyih	daughter of Fath-'Alí Sháh (MF)
Vanners	Vanners	Vanners Farm house (51.337947, -0.473281) on the corner of High Road and Brewery Lane, was demolished in the early 1960s. It was on the old royal manor in Byfleet, a village about 32 km SW of London. It was visited by 'Abdu'l-Bahá in September 1911.
Varjavandi	Varjávandí	Rustam Varjávandí (1917–1984). Mythical warrior-king



Varqa	Varqá	Wahrám Warjáwand. See Bahrám Pers. dove (Ar. Ḥamám). Mírzá ‘Alí-Muḥammad-i-Varqá (d. 1896), first wife, Núríyyih, had four sons: ‘Azízu’lláh (c. 1881–?), Rúḥu’lláh (c. 1883–1896), Valíyu’lláh (1884–1955) and Badí’u’lláh (died in childhood). For second wife, see Liqá’íya. Valíyu’lláh Varqá (see Walí’u’lláh entry) and his eldest son, Dr ‘Alí-Muḥammad Varqá (1912–2007), were both Hands of the Cause of God and Trustees of the Institution of Ḥuqúqu’lláh. Many years later Núríyyih became a devoted Bahá’í and was given the title Amatu’l-Ḥaqq (“maidservant of God”) by ‘Abdu’l-Bahá. (Vazír Mokarram of Iṣfahán)
Vazir-i-Mukarram Vazir-i-Yalrudi Vazir-Nizam Visi Pasha	Vazír-i-Mukarram Vazír-i-Yálrúdí Vazír-Nízám Visí Páshá	
<b>W</b>		
Wa (Va)	Wa (Pers. also Va)	1. and; and also, and .... too;—2. (with following accusative) with; —3. introducing circumstantial (ḥál) clauses: while, as, when, whereas;—4. (with following genitive) by (in oaths);—5. (with following genitive) many a, how many
Wa’iz (Va’iz), Wu’az (Vu’az)	Wá’iz, pl. Wu’áz	preacher. Persian may use Vá’iz, pl. Vu’áz. PDC p. 91 error vu’azz or vu’ázz.
Wa’l-‘Asr, Va’l-‘Asr	Wa’l-‘Aṣr, Pers. also Va’l-‘Aṣr	by afternoon. This expression is the first part of Qur’án 103:1: I swear by the declining day [also interpreted as: by the passage of time, by the afternoon prayer or, by the time of the Prophet]
Wabar or Ubar	Wabár or Ubár	“Ubar the lost city”, fabled capital of the ‘Ád, also known as “Iram of the Pillars” from the Arabic Iram <u>dhát</u> al-‘Imád in Qur’án 89:7. Located at 18.255047, 53.649036 on the SE side of the village of ash-Shiṣr.
Wabash, Awbash	Wabaṣh, pl. Awbásh	trash, rubbish;—pl. rabble, ruffraff. The criminal elements of poor areas of any town or city. See lúṭígarí.
Wad, Widan Wada’, Wida’ Wadad, Widad (Vidad), Wudad Wadd, Widd, Wudd, Awdad	Wád, pl. Wídán Wadá’, Wídá’ Wadád, Wídád, Wudád Wadd, Widd, Wudd	river farewell, leave-taking, adieu, valediction love, friendship, affection pl. awdád, awudd, awidd. loving; affectionate, tender; fond, attached, devoted; lover. ‘Amr (‘Amú) bin ‘Abdiwudd, ‘Amr bin ‘Abdiwadd, ‘Amr bin ‘Abduwadd, or ‘Amr bin ‘Abd al-Wudd, was among the best warriors (a very large and strong man) of the Quraysh who was killed in the battle of Aḥzáb (also called <u>Khandaq</u> , “trench”) by Imám ‘Alí.
Wadi al-Qamar Wadi al-Qura’ (Wadi al-‘Ula)	Wádí al-Qamar Wádí al-Qurá’ (Wádí al-‘Ulá)	The Valley of the Moon, see Wádí ar-Rum ruins of ancient city (26.614539, 37.911779) 1 km NW of the town of al-‘Ulá and 170 km NW Khaybar. One of three oases (Fadak, Taymá’) owned by Jews during Muḥammad’s time.
Wadi ar-Rum (Wadi Rum)	Wádí ar-Rum	the Sand Valley. A valley cut into the sandstone and granite rock in southern Jordan 60 km to the east of Aqaba; it is the largest wadi in Jordan. Also known as Wádí al-Qamar.
Wadi, Awdiya Wadi’	Wádí, pl. Awdiya[h or t] Wadí’	valley. See Wádin. MCI 112, 139 calm, peaceable, gentle-hearted, mild-tempered, meek. “Wadie Bistani”, a young Christian (Balyuzi, ‘Abdu’l-Bahá, p. 470)
Wadi’, Wida’ Wadih	Wadí’, pl. Wiḍá’ Wáḍih	pure, clean; neat clear, lucid; plain, distinct; obvious, patent, manifest; visible, conspicuous; evident, apparent, ostensible
Wadin, Awdiya (Audiya), Widyán	Wádin, pl. Awdiya, Widyán	valley; river valley, river bed, ravine, gorge, wadi; river; (newspaper) column
Wadq	Wadq	dropping, distilling (as the heavens), falling (rain); approaching, drawing near; finding repose; rain, especially incessant; face, aspect, side
Wadqayn (Wadqain) Wadud Wafa (Vafa), Waffa (Vaffa), Yafi	Wadqayn Wadúd Wafá, Yafí	double calamity favourably disposed, attached, devoted, fond, friendly to be perfect, integral, complete, unabridged. Form II: Waffá to bring up to standard, complete, round out (something); to give (someone something) to the full extent, let someone have his full share of something; to

		present or treat exhaustively (a topic). Mrs Carrie Kinney (1878–1959) named Wafá (certitude, fidelity) by ‘Abdu’l-Bahá. See Safa
Wafa’ (Vafa’)	Wafá’	Ar. & Pers. keeping, fulfilment, redemption (e.g., of a promise); meeting, discharge (of an obligation); payment (of a debt); counterbalance, setoff, compensation; faithfulness fidelity; good faith; loyalty, allegiance; fulfilment, accomplishment, realization, completion
Wafa’i (Vafa’i)	Wafá’í	Pers. fidelity, sincerity
Wafd, Wufud, Awfad	Wafd, pl. Wufúd, Awfád	arrival, coming (as an ambassador to a king);—pl. a delegation, a deputation
Wafi	Wafí	(P. or A. origin uncertain) entire, whole, complete; just (weight); full (measure); faithful to an engagement; much
Wafi, Wafiya	Wáfí, fem. Wáfíya[h or t]	sincere, honourable, faithful to promises or engagements; complete, perfect, entire, full (weight), just (measure); plentiful, copious, numerous, many
Wafiy, Afiya	Wafíy, pl. Afiyá’	true to ones word; faithful (lover); reliable, trustworthy; entire, whole, total, full, complete, integral, perfect
Waha, Wahat	Wáha[h or t], pl. Wáhát	oasis
Wahaba (Vahaba), Wahb	Wahaba, (Wahb, verbal noun)	to give, donate; to grant, accord; to present; to endow
Wahada, Yahida, Wahda, Hida, Wahuda	Wahada, Yaḥidu (Wahda[h], Hida[h])	and Wahuda to be alone, unique, singular, unmatched, without equal, incomparable
Wahb	Wahb	excelling in a contest concerning liberality; giving, bestowing; pardoning, forgiving
Wahd, Wahda, Wahdat	Wahd, fem. Wahda[h or t]	(fem. pl. Wahdát) being single, alone, or incomparable; sole, alone, separate; solitary; (a person) of an unknown tribe or family; solitude. Feminine: oneness, singleness, unity; solitariness, isolation, seclusion, privacy, solitude, loneliness; self-containment, independence; union;—fem. pl. military unit; crew; single group
Wahdat al-Wujud, Vahdatu’l-Vujud	Wahdat al-Wujúd, Pers. Vahdatu’l-Vujúd	unity/oneness of being/existence. Mystical doctrine associated with the Sufi school of Muḥyí ad-Dín bin ‘Arabí, criticized as entailing pantheism (ḥulúl) by its opponents. The existence of all things is one and that existence itself is Alláh. Can be translated as “existential monism”.
Wahdat fi’l-Kathrat, Vahdat dar Kathrat	Wahdat fi’l-Kathrat	“unity in diversity”; seeing God (unity) in many forms of the world. Pers. wahdat dar kathrat or vahdat dar kathrat
Wahhab, Vahhab	Wahháb (Pers. also Vahháb)	a giver, one who bestows; liberal, munificent; an epithet of God. Muḥammad ibn Abd al-Wahháb (1703–1792) was a religious leader and theologian born in the village of al-‘Uyaynah, 45 km NW Riyáḍ. He founded the movement now called Wahhabism
Wahhabi, Vahhabi	Wahhábí (Pers. also Vahhábí)	Wahabite, Wahhabi. A follower of the sect now called Wahhabism (al-Wahhábíyah, a very puritanical body of Muslims). See salafíya
Wahid (unique), Wahida, Wuhidun	Wahíd, fem. Wahída[h or t], pl. Wuḥídún	(Pers. also vahíd (“vahid”)) alone; solitary, lonely; single, separate, individual, sporadic, isolated; sole, only, exclusive; singular, unique; matchless, unequalled, incomparable. Superlative form of ‘wahada’, to be alone. Numerical value of 28. Fem. pl. Wahídát. See Sayyid Yahyá Dárábí.
Wahid (unity), Wahida, Wuhidun	Wáhid, fem. Wáhida[h or t], pl. Wuḥídún	(Pers. also wáhid (“vahid”)) unity, a unit, one numerical (Abjad value 6+1+8+4 = 19); someone, somebody, a certain person; sole, only. A ‘unit’ or section of the Bayán, the Book of the Báb. Unity. Symbolizes the unity of God. Fem. pl. Wáhídát.
Wahy, Vahy	Wahy, Pers. also Vahy	inspiration; revelation (theology). Persian definition: indicating; suggesting; revealing; writing; revelation, anything (divine) suggested, inspired, or revealed (by vision or otherwise); a book, writing, epistle (especially of a sacred character)
Waj	‘Waj	crooked
Wajd (Wujd)	Wajd	strong emotion, emotional upset; passion, ardor; ecstasy of love
Wajh, Wujuh, Awjuh (Aujuh)	Wajh, pl. Wujúh, Awjuh	face, countenance; front, face, façade; outside; surface; right side of a fabric; dial (of a clock or watch); face, obverse (of a coin); prominent personality; exterior, look(s), appearance, guise, semblance; side; direction; intention, intent, design, purpose, aim, goal, objective, end; course, policy, guiding principle, precept; way,

Wajhahu	Wajhahú	manner, mode, procedure, method; lesson, cause; sense, meaning, signification, purport; beginning, start, outset, first part of a given period of time;—(pl. wujúh and awjuh) aspect; approach, point of view; viewpoint, standpoint;—(pl. aujuh) phase (of the moon; also electricity)
Wajh-u-llah	Wajh-u-lláh, Wajh'u'lláh	to turn ones face toward something
Wajib (Vajib), Wajibat, Waja'ib	Wájib, pl. Wájibát, Wajá'ib	The face or countenance of God. necessary, requisite, essential, indispensable, inevitable, unavoidable, inescapable; incumbent, imperative, binding, obligatory; proper, adequate, fair;—pl. duty, obligation; incumbency; requirement, exigency, necessity; task, assignment
Wajib al-Wujud (Vajibu'l-Vujud)	Wajib al-Wujud	necessary being or existence (God)
Wajid (Vajid), Wujdan (Vujdan)	Wajíd, pl. Wujdán	Pers. level, plain ground.
Wajid	Wájid	finding; finder; agitated, excited, upset, worried (about); in love (with)
Wajih, Wajiha, Wujaha', Wajihat	Wajíh, pl. Wujahá'	notable, noted, eminent, distinguished; eminent man, person of note, notable; leader; excellent, outstanding; acceptable, well-founded, sound. Plural princes, chiefs. Fem. wajíha[h or t], pl. wajíhát: lady of high social standing; lady of society, socialite.
Wajihu'llah	Wajíhu'lláh	Beneficence of God. Has been used as a name.
Wakala, Yakilu, Waki, Wukul	Wakala, Yakilu, Waki, Wukúl	to entrust, assign, commission, charge (with), put in charge (of); to authorize, empower, appoint as representative or agent, etc.
Wakil ad-Dawla, Wakilu'd-Dawla	Wakíl ad-Dawla, Wakílu'd-Dawla	attorney-general of the state
Wakil, Wukala, Vakil	Wakíl (Vakíl), pl. Wukalá (Vukalá)	authorized representative, attorney in fact, proxy; (business) manager; head clerk; deputy, representative, vice-agent; trustee; mandatory, defence counsel; attorney, lawyer; (Syrian military) approx. technical sergeant. Narayenrao Rangnath Shethji is believed to be the first Hindu Bahá'í—better known as N. R. Vakil—served as Chairman Indian NSA for many years.
Walad, Awlad (Aulad), Wuld	Walad, pl. Aulád, Wuld	descendant, offspring, scion; child; son; boy; young animal, young one; (collective) progeny, offspring, children
Walaya	Waláya[h or t]	(noun) guardianship, curatorship; legal power; friendship. The range of meanings include: "vicegerency", "guardianship", "protectorship" and "successorship".
Walaya, Wilaya	Waláya[h or t], Wiláya[h], Pers. Viláya[t]	(verb) to be in charge, run, administer, govern, have power, authority
Wali (Vali), Wulat (Waliyan)	Wáli, pl. Wulát or Wuláh	a prince, governor of a province; one who exercises jurisdiction or authority, a chief magistrate; a friend, a near relation; Turkish administrative title;—pl. governors, presidents; judges; lords. Pers. singular/plural also Váli/Wáliyán.
Wali al-'Ahd (Vali-'Ahd)	Walí al-'Ahd (Pers. Valí-'Ahd)	designated heir of a ruler, or crown prince
Wali al-Amr	Walí al-Amr	the "guardian of the cause [of God]", a <u>Shí'a</u> expression used for the twelfth Imam
Wali'u'llah, Valiyu'llah	Walí'u'lláh, Pers. also Valíyu'lláh	"friend, custodian, guardian of God". Mírzá Valíyu'lláh <u>Khán-i-Varqá</u> (1884–1955) was a prominent Persian Bahá'í, and appointed a Hand of the Cause by Shoghi Effendi. He was the son of Varqá, the martyr-poet, and the father of 'Alí-Muḥammad Varqá, the longest surviving Hand of the Cause of God for the Bahá'í Faith. He married Bahíyyih <u>Khánum</u> , daughter of the late Saní's-Sultán, surnamed Saní Illáhí. They had ten children—seven survived childhood: 'Alí Muḥammad; Mihdí; Malḥíh (Ms Qubád); Munríh (Mrs Farzád); Parvín (Mrs Muvaffiq); Maḥmúd; Lámi' (Mrs Níkanpúr). See walíy.
Walid, Walida, Walidan	Walíd, fem. Walída[h], dual m. Wildán	pl. fem. Walá'id new-born child, baby; boy/girl, son/daughter; young, new; (with following genitive) the product of, the result of, occasioned by, engendered by, sprung from
Walid, Walida, Walidat, Walidan	Wálid, fem. Wávida[h], dual m. Wálidán	pl. fem. Wálidát procreator, progenitor; father/mother, parent; al-wálidán the parents, father and mother
Waliy al-Amru'llah	Walíy al-Amru'lláh (Walíy-i-Amru'lláh)	"Guardian of the Cause of God", title given to Shoghi Effendi by 'Abdu'l-Bahá
Waliy, Waliya, Awliya' (Auliya')	Walíy, fem. Walíya[t], pl. Awliyá'	near, nearby; neighbouring, adjacent; close;—pl. helper,

		supporter, benefactor, sponsor; friend, close associate; relative; patron, protector; legal guardian; curator, tutor; a man close to God, holy man, saint (in Islam); master; proprietor, possessor, owner. Persian also <i>walí</i> and <i>awlíyá'</i> . <i>Walíya</i> can also mean woman, lady. The plural (as used by Bahá'u'lláh) is usually understood as 'saints', in Bahá'í usage it refers to all Bahá'ís regardless of rank. Shoghi Effendi translated it as 'friends' or 'believers'.
Waliyan, Valian, Valiyan, Veleyan, Velian	Waliyán	two villages in Iran (Alborz (36.020788, 50.842931) and Lorestan (33.721065, 48.884754) provinces)
Waqf, (Vaqf), Awqaf (Auqaf)	Waqf, pl. Awqáf	stopping, stop; halting, halt; discontinuation, suspension (of judgement), stay, standstill; pausing, resting; stagnation, dullness, listlessness (of the market); pause (grammar); checking, restraining, prevention; interruption, hitch, impediment, obstacle, obstruction; suspension from duty, removal from office, discharge, dismissal; blocking (of all account), stoppage (of salaries); religious endowment, wakf (English), "habous" (Islamic Law); endowment (in general), endowment fund; unalienable property. Pers. pronounced as <i>vaqf</i> . Sometimes written as <i>vagf</i> . In Persia, the landed property of the expected Imám.
Waqí'a, Waqa'í'	Waqí'a[h], pl. Waqá'í'	incident, event, occurrence, happening; encounter, battle;—pl. events, happenings, goings on, developments; factual findings, factual evidence, facts (of a legal case); proceedings (of an assembly); facts. <i>Waqá'í'</i> -Nigár (Pers.) chronicler, a person who gathers intelligence, a government reporter.
Waqif Waqifa, Waqifiyya Wara'	Wáqif Wáqifa or Wáqifiyya Wara'	standing still, motionless, at rest those who hesitate or stop piety, piousness, godliness, god-fearing; caution, cautiousness, carefulness; timorousness, timidity, shyness, reserve, refraining from anything doubtful (in religious points), being scrupulous and apprehensive of doing wrong; being modest, chaste, and temperate
Waraq, Waraqun, Waraqa, Awraq	Waraq, fem. Waraqa[h or t]	(dual <i>Waraqún</i> , pl. <i>Awraq</i> , fem. <i>Waraqát</i> ) foliage, leafage, leaves; paper; paper money, banknotes; thin sheet metal, laminated metal. Feminine <i>waraqa[h or t]</i> , pl. <i>waraqát</i> . Pers. also <i>waraqih</i> , and forms with <i>v</i> instead of <i>w</i> . Bahá'u'lláh referred to His female descendants as <i>Waraqih/Waraqát</i> ("leaf/leaves"). See <i>warqa</i> .
Waraqatu'l-'Ulya, Waraqatu'l-'Ulya	Waraqatu'l-'Ulyá	(also <i>Varaqiy-i-'Ulyá</i> ) "highest leaf". Title first bestowed on Ásíyih <i>Khánum</i> (the "Most Exalted Leaf") and after her passing on Bahíyyih <i>Khánum</i> (the "Greatest Holy Leaf"). Translations used by Shoghi Effendi to distinguish between them.
Waraqatu'l-Firdaws, Waraqatu'l-Firdaws Waraqatu'r-Ridvan, Waraqatu'r-Ridvan Ward, Warda, Wurud	Waraqatu'l-Firdaws Waraqatu'r-Riḍván Ward, fem. Warda[h or t], pl. Wurúd	"The Leaf of Paradise" "The Leaf of Delight", "The Leaf of Paradise" (collective; nomen unitatis ē) rose(s); blossoms, flowers, bloom; fem. rose; rosette; cockade; rosebush
Wardat Abyad, Wardu'l-Abyad	Wardat Abyaḍ, Wardu'l-Abyaḍ	white rose. A favourite flower of Bahá'u'lláh's was a particular white rose from His home in Ṭíhrán. This rose, single with golden centre, brownish stalks, shiny leaves, and a peculiarly delightful scent, is now flourishing in the Riḍván Garden near 'Akká. Martha Root relates the story that after the martyrdoms of 'Alí Muḥammad Varqá and his son Rúḥu'lláh, a "new white rose began to be cultivated" in Iran, a "rose whose perfume will be more heralded than all the 'aṭṭár of Írán, for this is the rose of 'tolerance in religion'. For more than a thousand years Persia had not known this rose."
Wardaward (Vardavard, Vard Avard)	Wardáward	village (35.737152, 51.129433) that is now a suburb on the west side of Teheran
Wardi (Vardi, Verdi), Wardiya	Wardí, fem. Wardíya[h or t]	roseate, rose-coloured, rosy; pink. 'Alí al-Wardí, author of <i>Lamḥát ijtimá'iyya min ta'ríkh al-'Iráq al-ḥadíth</i> (tr. as "Social Glimpses in Modern Iraqi History"). Mírzá Buzurg Núrí, Bahá'u'lláh's father, was Vazír of Imám Wardí Mírzá (1797–1868), governor of Ṭíhrán.
Warid, Wurrad, Waridat	Wárid, pl. Wurrád, Wáridát	arriving; found, mentioned; newcomer, arrival;—pl. <i>wáridát</i> imports; receipts, incomings, returns, proceeds,

Wariq	Wariq, Wáriq	takings
Warith	Wári <u>th</u> , pl. Wara <u>th</u> a, Wurrá <u>th</u>	leafy, green, verdant
Warq	Warq	inheriting; heir, inheritor
Warqa, Varqa, Warqat	Warqa[h or t], pl. Warqát	stripping (a tree) of its leaves; coming into leaf (a tree)
		a derivative of w-r-q and fem. form of warq that was used by Bahá'u'lláh. leaf or leaves, but Shoghi Effendi uses a metonymy, "nightingale", in the Tablet of Aḥmad: "nightingale of Paradise' (warqat al-Firdaws) singeth upon the twigs of the Tree of Eternity"; and "bird of Heaven" in <i>Tablets of Bahá'u'lláh</i> .
Warqa'	Warqá', Pers. Varqá	brown, tawny, dusky-coloured (she-wolf or pigeon); a she-wolf; a female pigeon. Mírzá 'Alí Muḥammad was surnamed Varqá by Bahá'u'lláh (Shoghi Effendi uses a metonymy, "Dove").
Warqa'i	Warqá'í, Pers. Varqá'í	of or belonging to the pigeon/dove
Warqa'íya	Warqá'íya, Pers. Varqá'íyya	pigeon/dove/nightingale song
Was	Wás	Pers. an ear of wheat or barley
Wasat	Waṣát	Pers. a command, charge, will, testament; counsel, advice, exhortation.
Wasat, Ausat, Wasatin	Wasat, pl. Ausat	middle; centre, heart; waist; milieu, environment, surroundings, sphere; means, instrument, agent, medium; mediocrity, medium quality, average;—pl. circles, quarters, classes, strata (of the population). wasatín or wasatán: in the middle or midst of, within
Wash (Vush). Wush (Vush)	Wash	Pers. good, excellent, choice, beautiful, fair; the end of a turban-sash hanging loose; a rich kind of satin. A particle of similitude added to nouns, as: qamarwash, moon-like.
Washshash (Vashshash)	al-Washshásh	neighbourhood of Baghdád—once a farm where Bahá'u'lláh celebrated Riḍván (1863). See Manṣúr
Wasi, Vasi', Wasa'	Wasí' (Pers. Vasi'), pl. Wisá'	wide, vast; roomy, spacious, large; capacious
Wasi', Vasi'	Wási'	wide; broad; large, roomy, spacious, vast, sweeping, extensive; far-reaching
Wasil, Wasila, Wasilat	Wáṣil, fem. Wáṣila[h or t]	one who joins, meets, or arrives; arrived, met; joined, connected, coupled; name of a man. Fem. a woman who joins false hair to her own.—pl. fem. wáṣilát, the total collected under every description (a revenue-form in India).
Wasiy (Wasi, "Vasi"), Awsiya' (Ausiya')	Waṣíy (Waṣí), pl. Awṣiyá'	plenipotentiary, mandatory, authorized agent, commissioner; executor; legal guardian, curator, tutor; administrator, caretaker, trustee; regent; testator; client, principal. In Persian Bayan 6:14 "regarding titles, in this Dispensation no one is called by the name viceregent (waṣíy) or prophet (nabí)", instead all should only be called "believers" ... <i>Gate of the Heart</i> , 348. This also applies to Mírzá Yaḥyá.
Wasiya (Wasayat), Wasaya	Waṣíya[t], pl. Waṣáyá	direction, directive, instruction, injunction, order, command, commandment; recommendation advice, counsel, admonition, exhortation; will, testament, testamentary disposition; bequest, legacy
Wasiyat-Nama (Wasiyat-Namah)	Waṣíyat-Náma	Pers. last will, testament; name of a work of Farídu'd-dín 'Attár.
Wasiyya	Waṣíyya	will or trusteeship
Was-Kas (Vas-Kas)	Wás-Kas	Pers. a small village (36.414954, 52.867229) 5 km south of Qá'im Shahr
Waskas, Vaskas, Vas-Kas	Wáskas, Pers. Váskas, Vás-Kas	village (5 km south of Qá'im Shahr, 36.415021, 52.867400), Mazandaran Province
Waswas, Wasawis	Waswás, pl. Wasáwis	devilish insinuation, temptation; wicked thoughts; doubt, misgiving, suspicion; delusion, fixed idea; uneasiness, anxiety, concern; melancholy; al-Waswás the Tempter, Satan. See Qur'án 114:4.
Waswasi	Waswási	doubtful, distracting; apprehensive; melancholy, morbid
Watad, Watid, Awtad	Watad, Watid, pl. Awtád	peg, pin; tent pin, tent peg; stake, pole
Watan (Vatan), Autan	Waṭan, pl. Auṭán	hometown, home country, fatherland; home. Modern meaning nation. Bahrám Kaykhusraw Waṭankháh, an Indian Bahá'í.
Watani, Wataniyun	Waṭaní, pl. Waṭaníyún	home; native; indigenous, domestic; patriotic; national; nationalistic;—pl. nationalist, patriot
Wathiqa, Yathiqu, Thiqa, Wuthuq	Wathíqa, Yathíqu (Thíqa, Wuthúq)	to place one's confidence, put faith (in) rely, depend (on)
Waw, Vav	Wáw, Pers. Váv	letter of alphabet
Wayl (Wail)	Wayl	affliction, distress, woe

Waz, Vaz	Wáz, (Váz)	Pers. a desisting, giving over, suspending, relinquishing, letting alone, abandoning, deserting, renouncing, taking no care of. Small villages (lower and upper): 1. Wáz-i-'Ulyá, also known as Váz-i-Bálá or Váz Bálá (upper Váz), 26 km SW of Ámul (36.326665, 52.123731). 2. Váz-i-Suflá; also known as Váz, Váz-i-Pá'ín, Váz Pá'ín, and Wáz (lower Váz) is a village 2 km NW of Váz-i-'Ulyá (36.342218, 52.108247).
Wazara, Yaziru	Wazara, Yaziru	(wizr) to take upon oneself, carry (a burden)
Wazír (Vazir), Wuzara'	Wazír (Pers. also Vazír), pl. Wuzará'	(cabinet) minister; vizier; queen (in chess). From wazara (to carry a heavy burden).
Wazír-i-A'zam	Wazír-i-A'zam	"the Grand Vizier" or "the Prime Minister". A high-ranking political position in the Ottoman Empire and other Islamic states. The Grand Vizier was the chief minister of the Sulṭán and was responsible for the administration of the state. The position was abolished following the dissolution of the Ottoman Empire in 1923. See aṣ-Ṣadr al-A'zam.
Wijdan (Vijdan, Wajdan)	Wijdán	passionate excitement; ecstasy; emotional life, psychic forces; feeling, sentiment
Wijdani (Wujdani, Vijdani)	Wijdání	emotional; psychic, mental; sentimental. Mírzá Yúsuf Khán-i-Thábit Vujdání.
Wilashahr (Vilashahr), Wila Shahr	Wiláshahr or Wílá Shahr	Pers. (Viláshahr or Wílá Shahr) a small town in Iran, located in the rural area of Iṣfahán (city) and in 5 km NE of Najafábád.
Wilaya, Vilayat, Wilayat	Wiláya[t], pl. Wiláyát	sovereign power, sovereignty; rule, government;—pl. administrative district headed by a walí (formerly, under the Ottoman Empire), province; state. The range of meanings include: "vicegerency", "guardianship", "protectorship" and "successorship".
Wilayat al-Faqih, Vilayat-i-Faqih	Wiláyat al-Faqíh (Pers. Viláyat-i-Faqíh)	The "Guardianship of the Islamic Jurist" or the "Governance of the Jurist", is a theory in Shí'a Islam that believes Islam gives a faqíh (Islamic jurist) custodianship over people, i.e. that government belongs by right to those who are learned in jurisprudence. The constitution of Iran calls for a faqíh or wiláyat al-faqíh (Guardian Jurist) to serve as the Supreme Leader of the government. In the context of Iran, wiláyat al-faqíh is often referred to as "rule by the jurisprudent" or "rule of the Islamic jurist".
Wilhelm	Wilhelm	Roy C. Wilhelm (1875–1951) He initiated and sustained one of the earliest efforts (early 1900s) to make printed compilations of sacred texts more widely available—tiny blue 'No. 9' pamphlets.
Wird (Vird), Aurad	Wird, pl. Aurád	watering place; animals coming to the water; (pl.) specified time of day or night devoted to private worship (in addition to the five prescribed prayers); a section of the Qur'án recited on this occasion
Wirdi (Virdi)	Wirdí (Virdí)	Pers. given, bestowed
Wisal (Visal)	Wiṣál	reunion, being together (of lovers); communion (in love); being united in friendship, society, or confederacy; doing (anything) without interruption; meeting, interview, conjunction, arrival, attainment, fruition.
Wisaya	Wiṣáya	guardianship, curatorship, tutorship; executorships; tutelage; mandate (politics); trusteeship
Worlds	Worlds	(zamán [world of time having a beginning and end]; dahr [world of duration having a beginning but whose end is not revealed]; sarmad [world of perpetuity whose beginning is not to be seen but which is known to have an end]; and azal [world of eternity where neither the beginning nor end of which is visible]) (Logos and Civilization, p. 96.)
W-R-Q	W-R-Q	root Form II to leaf, burst into leaf, put forth leaves, sprout; to leaf, thumb (a book); to paper (a wall); Form IV to leaf, burst into leaf, put forth leaves, sprout. See waraq.
Wudu'	Wuḍú'	purity, cleanness, cleanliness; ritual ablution before prayer
Wujud (Vujud)	Wujúd	finding, discovery; being; existence; presence; whereabouts; stay, visit. The Imams defined three categories of existence: 1. Necessary existence(wájib al-wújud), which defines the existence of Alláh (God). God

Wujud al-Mumkin Wujudiyah (Wujudiyah)	al-Wujúd al-Mumkin Wujúdfya[h]	exists independently through Himself and His existence is necessary for the existence of all other things. None of His creation share in His existence. This category of being the Sufis describe as “oneness of being” (waḥdat al-wújud). 2. Contingent existence (al-wújud al-mumkin). This defines the existence of created things that may or may not exist. Created things have no independent being and their existence is not necessary. God created them through His will, power and knowledge, and if He willed they would have no existence. 3. Impossible being (mustaḥíl al-wújud), which includes the existence of a co-sharer in God’s entity, attributes or actions. contingent existence Islamic school of mystical philosophy, a form of pantheism: God exists in everything, but not everything is God.
Wuquf, Waqif	Wuqúf, pl. Wáqif	stopping, stop; halting, halt; standing (in adoration); stand, stance; pursuit, occupation (with), search, inquiry (into), investigation, cognizance, knowledge, understanding, comprehension; (Islamic Law) abeyance of rights;—pl. standing
Wus’ (Vus’)	Wus’ (وسع)	ability, capability, faculty; capacity; power, strength; holding capacity.
Wusta, Wusat Wusul, Wusulat	Wustá fem., pl. Wusat Wuşúl, pl. Wuşúlát	middle, central; the middle finger arrival; attainment, obtainment, achievement; receipt; (pl.) receipt. Pers. also voucher; union with, or enjoyment of, a wished-for object; collection acquisition
<b>Y</b>		
Ya	Yá	(vocative and exclamatory particle) O, oh, or “O Thou” in the sense of “O Thou who art”. Land of Yá, Yazd. “O Thou the Exalted of the Exalted!”
Ya ‘Aliyu’l-‘Ala, Ya ‘Aliyyu’l-‘Ala Ya ‘Aliyu’l-A’la, Ya ‘Aliyyu’l-A’la	Yá ‘Alíyu’l-‘Alá, Yá ‘Aliyyu’l-‘Alá Yá ‘Alíyu’l-A’lá, Yá ‘Aliyyu’l-A’lá	“O Thou the Exalted of the Most Exalted!” is an invocation addressed to the Báb. Same as “Yá-‘Alíy-i-A’lá” (Pers.) [Ya-‘Ali-el-Ala]—‘Alí is the first name of the Báb and it means exalted or high. A’lá, which is the title of the Báb, means “the Most High”. The Báb is usually known in Írán as Haḍrat-i-A’lá [Hazrat’e A’la]. Hence, “O Thou the Exalted One who art the Most Exalted” and it refers to the Báb. [Ya Allah El-Mostaghos] (“O God, He Who is invoked” or “O Thou God Who art invoked”, the cycle of every Divine Dispensation, invocation revealed by the Báb. Specifically, the time of Mústagháth is the day of the Latter Resurrection, that is time of Bahá’u’lláh’s Dispensation, See <i>The Kitáb-i-Íqán</i> , pp. 229, 248; <i>God Passes By</i> , p. 27; and <i>The Dawn-Breakers</i> , pp. 304–5. See Yá Iláha’l-Mustagháth. “O Gate of the All-Glorious” “O Glory of Glories”, or “O Glory of the All-Glorious”. “ <b>The Greatest Name</b> ” يَا بَهَاءَ الْاِیْهَا *
Ya Allahu’l-Mustaghath	Yá Alláhu’l-Mustagháth	“O Bahá’u’lláh of the All-Glorious” يَا بَهَاءَ اللّٰهِ الْاِیْهَا (alternative genitive transcription for Yá Alláhu’l-Mustagháth) “O Lord of the time of Mustagháth”, invocation by the Báb, to be recited in times of trouble and difficulty. “O my God” “O thou the Most Exalted Lord” [Ya-Rabb-el-Aala!] “O Thou my Lord, the Most Glorious” “O Thou the Lord of the Age” “O Thou the Healer” (MF 44)
Ya Baba’l-Abha Ya Baha’u’l-Abha	Yá Bába’l-Abhá Yá Bahá’u’l-Abhá	
Ya Baha’u’llahu’l-Abha Ya Ilaha’l-Mustaghath	Yá Bahá’u’lláhu’l-Abhá Yá Iláha’l-Mustagháth	
Ya Ilahi Ya Rabb-i-A’la or Ya Rabbu’l-Ala Ya Rabbiya’l-Abha Ya Sahibu’z-Zaman Ya Shafi Ya Sin, Yasin (Yaseen), Yassin	Yá Iláhí Yá Rabb-i-A’lá or Yá Rabbu’l-Álá Yá Rabbiya’l-Abhá Yá Şáhibu’z-Zamán Yá Şháfí’ or Yá Şháfí’ Yá Sín, Yásín	name of Súra 36 Yá’ Sín of the Qur’án, after the isolated letters Yá’ Sín. Various interpreted as an epithet of the Prophet Muḥammad, a vocative sentence consisting of particle yá plus sín meaning ‘humankind’, a borrowing from Ethiopic meaning “O Humankind!”, or single letters opening the súra.
Ya’ Ya’fur, Ya’afir	Yá’ Ya’fúr, pl. Ya’áfír	name of the letter ي (y/i) earth coloured gazelle; the name of a donkey gifted to

\* Note: the Arabic letters are right-to-left text.

Ya'juj, Yajuj	Ya'júj, Yá'júj, Yájúj	Muḥammad by al-Muqawqis, probably the governor of Egypt. See <i>duldul</i> . one who kindles a fire; a mover of sedition; Gog. Qur'án 18:93: 'Verily, Gog and Magog waste this land ...' The rampart here described was of iron and molten brass, so that Gog and Magog could neither scale it nor dig under it. <i>Bahá'íyyih Khánum</i> , p. 131. See Ma'júj (Magog) and Mu'zam O God!
Ya'llah, Ya Allah	Yá'lláh, Yá Alláh	Jacob, James; (plural) male mountain quail
Ya'qub (Yaqub, Yakub), Ya'aqib	Ya'qúb, pl. Ya'áqíb	Ya'qúb-i-Muttaḥidih, Mírzá
Ya'qub-i-Muttaḥidih	Ya'qúb-i-Muttaḥidih	the son (or grandson) of Qaḥṭān
Ya'rab (Ya'rub)	Ya'rab	dryness
Yabs, Yubs, Yabas	Yabs, Yubs, Yabas	Pers. remembrance, recollection, memory; watching, watchfulness; a picture, painting, figure, image
Yad	Yád	pl. Aydin, Ayádín, Ayádí. hand; foreleg; handle; power, control, influence, authority; assistance, help, aid; (Islamic Law) (personal) possession, actual control; benefit; favour
Yad, Yadan, Aydin (Aidin), Ayadin, Ayadi	Yad fem., dual Yadán	remember
Yadhkuruna	Yadhkurúna	"Hand of the Cause of God", sometimes shortened to "Hand of the Cause". Pers. Ayádíy-i-Amru'lláh.
Yadi Amru'llah, Ayadi Amru'llah	Yád Amru'lláh, pl. Ayádí Amru'lláh	Pers. anything given as a memorial, a valuable present to a mistress or friend; a souvenir, keepsake; a monument, anything memorable, worthy of remembrance, or which recalls a person or thing to memory. Yádgár is the name of a Persian journal of history and literature.
Yad-kar, Yad-kard, Yad-gar (Yadgar)	Yád-kár, Yád-kard, Yád-gár	God's hand
Yadu'llah (Yadollah)	Yadu'lláh	Jaffa, seaport in Israel, now part of Tel Aviv
Yafa	Yáfá	Japheth, a son of Noah
Yafith (Yafis, Yafes)	Yáfith	now (35.666036, 51.318646) part of District 18 in SW Tíhrán
Yaft-Abad (Yaftabad)	Yaft-Ábád (Yaftábád)	Pers. one, single, alone, only; singular; incomparable, peerless; orthodox, Unitarians
Yagan	Yagán	Pers. singularity, unity; excellence, anything incomparable; union, conjunction; solitude; victory; concord, unanimity. Family name.
Yaganagi (Yaganegi)	Yagánagí	Man Lá Yaḥḍuruhú al-Faqíh (literally, "For Him Who is Not in the Presence of a Jurisprudent" or "When No Theologian is Present"), ḥadíth collection by the Twelver Shí'a ḥadíth scholar Abú Ja'far Muḥammad ibn 'Alí ibn Bábawayh al-Qummí (c. 923–991), commonly referred to as Ibn Bábawayh or aṣh-Shaykh aṣ-Ṣadúq (the truthful scholar) was a Persian Shi'ite Islamic scholar
Yahduruhu al-Faqih	Yaḥḍuruhú al-Faqíh	Jehovah; Moses; adieu
Yahu	Yáhú	the Jews; Jewry. Descendants of Yahúdá
Yahud	al-Yahúd	Jewish; Jew
Yahudi, Yahudiyán	Yahúdí, Pers. pl. Yahúdíyán	(word ends with an alif maqṣúra, ى) John. St. John the Baptist (Yahyá ibn Zakariya). His Islamic title is Yahyá al-Ḥaṣúr (John the chaste, Qur'án 3:39), contrast with Mírzá Yahyá the unchaste (ghayr ḥaṣúr). See Yúḥanná.
Yahya	Yahyá (يحيى)	Mírzá Yahyá Núrí (c. 1831–1912) a younger half-brother of Bahá'u'lláh, nominee (trustee) of the Báb ( <i>God Passes By</i> , p. 112). His mother was the concubine Kúchik Khánum. The Báb never named a successor or vicegerent (see waṣíy) according to Shoghi Effendi, GPB, p. 28. Yahyá was given the titles of Ḥaḍrat-i-Azal ("Holiness of Eternity"), Ismu'l-Azal ("Name of Eternity"), Mir'atu'l-Azalíyyih ("Everlasting Mirror"), Ṣubḥ-i-Azal ("Morning of Eternity", a self-assumed title) and Ṭamaratu'l-Azalíyya ("Everlasting fruit"). 'Abdu'l-Bahá stated Mírzá Yahyá's appointment as leader of the Bábís was a stratagem that Bahá'u'lláh, His brother Mírzá Músá, and Mullá 'Abdu'l-Karím Qazvíní, one of the Báb's secretaries, devised, with the Báb's approval, to divert attention onto a little-known figurehead and away from Bahá'u'lláh, "though He was known and seen". ( <i>A Traveller's Narrative</i> , p. 37). Refer to the messages between Bahá'u'lláh and the Báb that were misconstrued in <i>The Dawn-Breakers</i> , p. 433. See Haiyiya.
Yahya, Mirza	Yahyá, Mírzá	Yahyá'í (i.e. Azalí) Bábís. Yahyá'í is a follower of Azal, in particular of Yahyá Azal, all of whom were Covenant Breakers of the Bahá'í Dispensation.
Yahya'i, Yahya'iyun	Yahyá'í, pl. Yahyá'iyún	Surnamed Waḥíd (Waḥíd)
Yahya-i-Darabi or Yahyay-i-Darabi	Yahyá-i-Dárábí or Yahyáy-i-Dárábí	



Yakun	Yakún	Pers. (Ar. influence), it will be; sum total
Yalda	Yaldá	Pers. the longest night of winter; name of one of Jesus' attendants
Yalda'i	Yaldá'í	
Yali, Yalli (also Yallali, Yalali)	Yalí, Yallí, (variation Yallalí, Yalalí)	Pers. exclamation uttered in a state of intoxication or on receiving good news
Yalrud (Yalrood)	Yálrúd	Yál (name of a stream) and rúd (river) A village (36.140257, 51.843697) 16 km SW of Tákur and 62 km NE of the centre of Tíhrán. It is in the Mazandaran Province. This is the birthplace of Ásíyih, wife of Bahá'u'lláh.
Yamama, Yamamat	Yamáma[h or t]	a single pigeon; intention, design; name of a large ancient district in Arabia (lying to the east of the plateau of Najd in modern-day Saudi Arabia) very fruitful in palm-trees. Yamámí, of the province of Yamámah. The Battle of Yamáma was fought in December 632 between the forces of Abú Bakr and Musaylimah in the region of al-Yamáma. See Maslama.
Yaman, Yamna, Yamin, Ayman (Aiman)	Yaman, Yamna, fem. Yamín, pl. Aymán	right side, right hand; an oath (because, in swearing, one man touched the other upon the right hand); strength, power; blessing, felicity, plenty; happy, prosperous, fortunate. al-Yaman, Yemen (English), Teman (Hebrew).
Yamin ad-Dawla	Yamín ad-Dawla	right hand of the Government
Yamm, Yumum	Yamm, pl. Yumúm	open sea; (in Syria) side
Yanbu', Yanabi'	Yanbú', pl. Yanábí'	spring, source, fountain, well. <i>Yanbú' an-Nuṣḥúr</i> ("Spring of Resurrection"; Nuṣḥúr or <i>an-Núr</i> ) a compilation of Shí'ih traditions from Ṣádiq (the sixth Imám) by Ibn al-Junayd al-Iskáfí (see <i>Kitáb-i-Íqán</i> , p. 243). Yanbu' is a port city on the Red Sea east coast, 290 km NNW of Jeddah (Jiddah).
Yaqin	Yaqín	certainty, certitude (about), conviction (of). See "Traditional ṣúfí concepts" section below.
Yaqtin	Yaqtín	(noun yaqtún) a variety of squash
Yaqut, Yawaqit	Yáqút (collective; noun Yáqútun)	hyacinth (botanical); hyacinth, sapphire.—pl. yawáqít. Yáqút ibn-'Abdu'llaá ar-Rúmí al-Hamawí (1179–1229) an Arab biographer and geographer of Greek origin renowned for his encyclopedic writings on the Muslim world. Yáqút aḥmar red ruby.
Yar, Yaran	Yár, pl. Yárán	Pers. a friend, lover, companion, comrade; an assistant, defender; a mistress; equal; strength, power; a pestle;—pl. friends; followers, clients. See Arabic Sadiq.
Yarbu', Yarabi'	Yarbú', pl. Yarábí'	jerboa (desert rodent, <i>Jaculus jaculus</i> ; zoological.)
Yari	Yarí	Pers. friendship, intimacy; assistance, aid; favour; power; the wives of two brothers; two women engaged to the same man; a rival wife
Yarka, Yerka, Yirkih	Yarká, Yirká (unofficial)	Druze village (32.953473, 35.211996) (Heb. Yarka), 11 km east of Bahjí, 4 km east of Abú Sinán; northern Israel
Yarkand, Yarqand	Yarkand	city in Chinese Turkestan 155 km SE Kashgar
Yarmuk	Yarmúk	("Yarmouk") Nahr al-Yarmúk (Yarmuk River) in NW Jordan, the largest tributary of the Jordan River. The Battle of Yarmúk was a major battle between the army of the Byzantine Empire and the Muslim Arab forces of the Ráshidún Caliphate in August 636, near the Yarmúk River, along the present borders of Syria–Jordan and Syria–Israel, east of the Sea of Galilee. The result of the battle was a complete Muslim victory that ended Byzantine rule in Syria.
Yasa'	al-Yasa'	Elisha, mentioned in Qur'án 6:86 and 38:48
Yashmaq, Yashmak	Yashmaq and Yashmak	(Turkish yaşmak) face veil worn by women
Yasu	Yasú'	Arabic for Jesus. See 'Ísá
Yatadhakkaruna	Yatadhakkarúna	those who reflect. See fakara
Yatafakkaruna	Yatafakkarúna	those who think. See fakara
Yathrib	Yathrib	he blames or censures (see tathrīb and tharaba). The ancient name for Medina, the City of the Prophet—al-Madínat an-Nabí (shortened to al-Madínah)
Yawar (Yavar)	Yáwar (Yávar)	Pers. an assistant, co-adjutor; a friend, companion; aide-de-camp (possibly captain)
Yawm (Yaum), Ayyam	Yawm, pl. Ayyám	day;—pl. also: age, era, time. Pers. pl. days, times, seasons; weather; space of time, period; duration, term. The day is commonly believed to start at sunset, but the Qur'án indicates the day starts at dawn (see 2:238, 11:114,

		69:7, 91:1-4). The Great Day (al-Yawmu'l-'Azím); The Day of Resurrection (Yawmu'l-Qiyámah); The Day of Decision (Yawmu'l-Faşl); The Day when the Hour shall come to pass (Yawmu'l-Sá'ah); The Day of Judgement (Yawmu'l-Dín); The Day of Disillusion (Yawmu't-Taghabún); The Day of Reckoning (Yawmu'l-Hisáb). See yúm
Yawm 'Arafah	Yawm 'Arafah	Day of 'Arafah, 10th day of <u>Dhu</u> 'l-Hijjah (celebrates Muḥammad's farewell and full pilgrimage, Friday 10 <u>Dhu</u> 'l-Hijjah or Tuesday 10 March 632), the day when Islam was perfected (Qur'án 5:3), the day of repentance, the day of the festival of Immolation of 'Ídu'l-Aḏhá (vigil of the Feast of Sacrifice of Abraham of son Ishmael) when Meccan pilgrims proceed to Mount 'Arafát).
Yawm ad-Din, Yawmu'd-Din	Yawm ad-Dín, Pers. Yawmu'd-Dín	Day of Judgement. Believed to be the day of God's final assessment of humanity. See Yawm al-Qiyámah.
Yawm al-'Ahd	Yawm al-'Ahd	Day of the Covenant
Yawm al-Hashr	Yawm al-Ḥašhr	the day of congregation (of the dead), the Day of Resurrection. The Advent of Muḥammad was a Day of gathering.
Yawm al-Hisab	Yawm al-Ḥisáb	the Day of Reckoning, Judgement Day
Yawm al-Qiyamah, Yawmu'l-Qiyamah	Yawm al-Qiyámah, Yawmu'l-Qiyámah	Day of Resurrection
Yawm an-Nahr, Yawm-i-Nahr	Yawm an-Naḥr, Pers. Yawm-i-Naḥr	Day of sacrifice or immolation (third day of Muslim pilgrimage)
Yawm at-Taghabun	Yawm at-Taghábun	Day of Resurrection, the Day of Judgement (a day when expected gains turn into losses, and <i>vice versa</i> ). Pers. Yawmu'l-Taghábun
Yawm at-Talaq, Yawm-i-Talaq	Yawm at-Ṭaláq, Pers. Yawm-i-Ṭaláq	the day of separation or parting of the truth from the error initiated by the appearance of a Manifestation of God
Yawm li muddat 'ám	Yawm li muddat 'ám	"a day for a period of a year", the day-year principle. Hebrew yom l'shanah ("day to year"). See Num. 14:3; Ezek. 4:6; SAQ, pp. 50, 53-4.
Yawmu'l-Alast, Yawm-i-Alast	Yawmu'l-Alast, Pers. Yawm-i-Alast	is that not the day. SDC p. 44, fn. 25. Qur'án 7:172 or Rodwell 7:171. See rúz-i-alast.
Yawmu'l-Haqq	Yawmu'l-Ḥaqq	day of truth or day of happening. Day of the Advent of the Messenger
Yawmu'l-Ittihad, Yawm-i-Ittihad	Yawmu'l-Ittiḥád, Pers. Yawm-i-Ittiḥad	"Unitarian Day"
Yawmu'l-Khuruĵ	Yawmu'l-Khurúj	Day of Exodus, the day of the Advent of a Manifestation
Yawmu'llah, Ayyamu'llah	Yawmu'lláh, pl. Ayyámu'lláh	Day of God/days of God
Yazd	Yazd	"pure", "holy" (One, i.e. (God). A province and city in central Írán, notable as the primary centre of the Persian Zoroastrian population.
Yazdan, Yuzdan	Yazdán or Yúzdán	Pers. God; omnipotence; name of the spirit who is the principle of good, opposite to Ahriman, the originator of evil. Yazdán is a very small village (106 km SE Shiraz; 29°04'26" N 53°30'05" E) in Fars Province.
Yazdani	Yazdání	Pers. divine. Of or from Yazdán.
Yazdi	Yazdí	Pers. of or belonging to, or native or inhabitant of, Yazd; cloth produced in that city.
Yazdigird	Yazdigird	name of several Sassanian Persian kings
Yazid	Yazíd	wicked, cruel, cursed, execrable. Name of 2, 9, and 12th Umayyad Caliphs
Yazidi	Yazídí	Yazidi, belonging to the Yazidi sect
Yaziji (Yazigi or Yazji)	Yázijí (Turkish Yazici)	Arabic surname (al- is often added) of Turkish origin, "clerk" or "writer"
Yila (Yaila), Yilaq	Yílá, Yíláq (Yayláq)	(Yailaq, Yaylaq, Yilak, Yilagh) Pers. from Turkish yazlık. Summer-quarters, summer house, summer highland pasture. A place in the highlands where summer is spent. See Qışhláq.
Yildiz	Yildiz	Turkish "star". Yildiz Palace in Istanbul.
Yuhanna al-Ma'madan	Yúḥanná al-Ma'madán	John the Baptist. See 'amada
Yuhanna, Yuhannah	Yúḥanná (يحيى), "Pers." Yúḥannah	John. From shortened form of Hebrew Yəhōḥánán, meaning "Yahweh is gracious". Yúḥanná is an alternative form of Yaḥyá (يحيى).
Yum	al-Yúm	today
Yuman	Yumán	a native of Yaman. Ḥudhayfah ibn al-Yumán was one of the Ṣaḥába (companions) of Muḥammad.
Yunan	Yúnán	Ionia, Greece; the Greek nation. al-yúnán, the Greeks; Greece. ḥukamá'i yúnán, the Greek sages or philosophers.
Yunani, Yunaniyun	Yúnání, pl. Yúnáníyún	Greek;—pl. a Greek; yúnáníya[h] Greek language. as-

Yunis Khan-i-Afrukhtih	Yúnis <u>Khán</u> -i-Afrú <u>kh</u> tih, Dr	<u>shaykh</u> al-yúnání (the “Greek sage”) could refer to Plato, Aristotle or even Plotinus. (Younes Khan Afroukhteh), titled Jináb-i- <u>Khán</u> by ‘Abdu’l-Bahá. see Afrú <u>kh</u> ta
Yunis, Yunus	Yúnis, Yúnus ulláh	Jonah
Yusayr (Yusair)	Yusayr	see yusr
Yusr	Yusr	ease, easiness, facility; easy, pleasant circumstances; *prosperity, affluence, wealth, abundance, luxury
Yusuf ‘Ala’ud-Dawlih	Yúsuf ‘Alá’úd-Dawlih	
Yusuf, Yusif	Yúsuf (Yúsif)	Joseph
Yusuf-i-Ardibili	Yúsuf-i-Ardibílí	
Yusuf-i-Sidihi	Yúsuf-i-Sidihí	GDM ii
Yuz	Yúz	Ottoman Turkish “hundred”. ‘Alí Big Yúz-Báshí. Yúz-Báshí (Turkish Yüzbaşı) rank of centurian or captain.
Yuzbak (Öz Beg, Uzbek, Uzbek, Uzbeg)	Yúzbak	Pers. member of Turkic people from Uzbekistan and neighbouring areas
Ywamu’l-Akhirah	Ywamu’l-Á <u>kh</u> irah	The Last Day, the appearance of Bahá’u’lláh
<b>Z</b>		
Za, Ze, Zal	Zá’, Z or Ze, Zál	Pers. letters transcribed as z, z and <u>dh</u>
Za’faran (Zaaferan)	Za’farán	saffron “ <i>The Blessed Tree in the land of Za’farán referreth to the land which is flourishing, blessed, holy and all-perfumed, where that Tree hath been planted.</i> ” (Tablets of Bahá’u’lláh, p. 137). A village (36.104670, 50.117758) in Qazvin Province.
Za’im al-Dawla, Za’imu’d-Dawla	Za’ím al-Dawla, Za’ímu’d-Dawla	“leader of the state”
Za’im, Zu’ama’	Za’ím, pl. Zu’amá’	leader; ringleader; colonel (Iran 1922); brigadier general (military; formerly Syrian); guarantor (of)
Za’ir, Za’run, Zuwwar	Zá’ir, pl. Zá’irún, Zuwwár	visitor, caller, guest
Za’ira, Za’irat, Zuwwar	Zá’ira, pl. Zá’irát, Zuwwar	fem. visitor, caller, guest
Za’irpur	Zá’irpúr	Ṭúbá Zá’irpúr (MUHJ 573)
Zabadani	Zabádání	(Pers. “Zabadanih”, “Zabadaneh”) az-Zabádání is a city and popular hill station in southwestern Syria in the Rif Dimashq Governorate (Muḥáfazat Ríf Dimashq, “Governorate of the Countryside of Damascus”), close to the border with Lebanon. 30 km NW of the centre of Damascus.
Zabihu’llah (Gabi’u’llah)	Zabíḥu’lláh	Pers. (see Ar. <u>Dh</u> abíḥu’lláh) “Sacrifice of God”
Zabul	Zábul	(Zabol) is a city in and the capital of Zabol County, Sistan and Baluchestan Province, Iran. Zabol lies on the border with Afghanistan. Referred to as Sístán until the late 1920s, the city was renamed Zabol by Riḍá <u>Sh</u> áh Pahlaví.
Zabur	Zabúr	(Book of) Psalms, Psalter
Zad, Zada (Zadih, Zadeh), Zadagan	Zád, Záda, pl. Zádagán	Pers. born, a son; offspring, generation; born of, descendant of (as a suffix). As a suffix, زادا (záda or zádah) is not specifically feminine or masculine. It is used as part of titles or nicknames for members of royalty, and it is also used to form surnames.
Zada-zad (Zadihzad)	Záda-zád (suffix, also záda)	Pers. born of, son of, offspring of
Zafar	Záfar	victory, triumph
Zafir	Záfir	victorious, triumphant; successful; victor, conqueror
Zafira	Záfira	to be successful, succeed, be victorious, be triumphant; conquer, vanquish, defeat, overcome, surmount
Zagh va Bulbul	Zágh va Bulbul	Tablet of (the Raven and the Nightingale) In Persian literature the raven’s coarse croak is symbolic of evil while the owl is a symbol of doom and ruin.
Zagh	Zágh	Pers. a crow, raven, rook; a sort of pigeon; vitriol; sedition, mutiny; bias, inclination; name of a note in music; a name for a created being
Zaghrus (Zagros)	Zághrús	Pers. the Zagros Mountains (Jibál Zághrús, Pers. Kúh háy-i-Zágrus) are a long mountain range in Iran, northern Iraq, and SE Türkiye
Zahara, Zuhur	Záhara, Żuhúr	to be or become visible, perceptible, distinct, manifest, clear, apparent, evident, obvious (to someone), come to light, appear, manifest itself, come into view, show, emerge, crop up; to appear, seem. Żuhúr is a term used by Bahá’u’lláh for “Manifestation” or “advent”) instead of Rasúl or Nabíl; and a new term: “Manifestation of God” (Żuhúr Alláh). In Shi’ite messianic terminology, the Advent of the Imam of the Age and the events associated with his Return. In a broader sense, any prophetic

Zahid, Zuhhad, Zahidan	Záhíd, pl. Zuhhád, Pers. also Záhidán	revelation. See mazhar and manzar. religious, devout, abstemious, abstinent, continent, self-denying; ascetic; a monk, hermit; a zealot. Záhidán (Zahedan, Zaidan, Zaydan; 29.490350, 60.860346) formerly known as Duzdáb and renamed by Riḏá Sháh Pahlaví in the late 1920s, is a city and capital of Sistan and Baluchestan Province, Iran (near the SE border).
Zahir Zahir, Zawahir	Záhir Záhir, fem. Záhira[h or t], pl. Zawáhir	shining, luminous, radiant, brilliant; bright (of God) mastering, knowing (something); visible, perceptible, distinct, manifest, obvious (literal), conspicuous, clear, patent, evident, apparent; external, exterior, outward; seeming, presumed, ostensible, alleged; outside, exterior, surface; outskirts, periphery (of a city); (grammar) substantive;—pl. external sense, literal meaning (specifically of Qur'án and Prophetic Tradition). Zahr ad-Dín Muḥammad, was the founder of the Mughal Empire and first Emperor of the Mughal dynasty (r. 1526–1530) in the Indian subcontinent. Nicknamed Babr. See Babrí.
Zahiran	Záhiran	externally, outwardly; seemingly, presumably, ostensibly, allegedly. See Báṭin, ta'wíl
Zahiri	Záhiri	external or literal outer, outside, exterior, outward; superficial; Zahiritic, interpreting the Qur'án according to its literal meaning
Zahiriya	Záhiriya[h or t]	manifestation, externality. “Literalists”, followers of an Islamic legal and theological school that insisted on strict adherence to the literal text (záhir) of the Qur'án and Hadíth as the only source of Muslim law. It rejected practices in law (fiqh) such as analogical reasoning (qiyás) and pure reason (ra'y) as sources of jurisprudence and looked askance at consensus (ijmá').
Zahiru'l-'Umar	Záhiru'l-'Umar	Recognized by Turkish authorities as Governor of 'Akká from about 1750 to 1775.
Zahr, Zuhur, Azhur, Azhar, Azahir	Zahr, pl. Zuhúr, Azhur, Azhár	(collective) flowers; blossoms;—other plurals: Azáhir (“Azahir”), Azáhir. fem. Zahra[h or t] (zara sometimes used), pl. Zahrát (“Zahrat”)—flower (especially a yellow one); the freshness and bloom of a plant; flower, blossom; splendour; beauty, grace, loveliness.
Zahr, Zuhur, Azhur, Zuhurat	Zahr, pl. Zuhúr, Azhur	back; rear, rear part, rear aide, reverse; flyleaf; deck (of a steamer); upper part, top, surface. Zuhúrá (as a genitive; for example) pro tempore, provisional, temporary.
Zahrawi Zahru'l-Kufah, Zahru'l-Kufih Zajra Zaka	Zahráwí Zahru'l-Kúfah Zajra[h or t] Zaká	gay, merry, cheerful (person). 'Abdu'l-Hádíy-i-Zahráwí a description of Baghdád and Najaf in Islamic traditions a shout, trumpet blast to thrive; to grow, increase; to be pure in heart, be just, righteous, good; to be fit, suitable (for someone), befit (someone)
Zakah, Zakat, Zakan, Zakawat	Zakáh (or Zakát), pl. Zakan, Zakawát	purity; justness, integrity, honesty; justification, vindication. Zakáh does not refer to an obligatory tithe (10%) but to the general principle of helping the poor, and this is achieved, according to Muslim law, by the giving ('ámil) of alms as a means of purifying or securing a blessing to the rest of one's possessions. Hence, zakáh is understood to mean alms-giving, alms, charity. Later evolved as an alms tax (Islamic law)
Zakariya, Zakaria or Zakari	Zakaríya, Zakaríá or Zakarí	Zacharias (prophet Zechariah), which is of Hebrew origin, meaning “God has remembered”
Zakariyyay-i-Qadi-Kala'i Zakawa (Zikawa) Zakhu	Zakaríyyáy-i-Qáđí-Kalá'í Zakáwa[h or t] Zákhú	a cousin of Khúswar-i-Qáđí-Kalá'í, and his successor purity, probity, innocence; quickness of parts, ingenuity (Zakho) a city in northern Iraq, at the centre of the eponymous Zakho District of the Dohuk Governorate of Iraqi Kurdistan, located a few kilometers from the Iraqi-Turkish border. 97 km NNW of Mosul.
Zakiy (Zaki), Zakiya, Azkiya	Zakíy (Zakí), fem. Zakíya[h or t]	(pl. Azkiyá) pure; chaste; virtuous; guiltless, blameless, sinless. Pers. Bah'í fem. also Zakiyyih or “Zakíyyih”.
Zalam	Zalám	evildoer, villain, malefactor, rogue, scoundrel, tyrant, oppressor
Zalamina Zalamun	Zalamína Zalámún	unjust, Qur'án 26:209 oppressors, wrongdoers (Qur'án 5:45, 4:75; <i>Making the crooked straight</i> p. 45)

Zalim, Zalimun, Zullam, Zalama	Ẓálim pl. Ẓálimún, Ẓullám, Ẓalama	unjust, unfair, iniquitous, tyrannical, oppressing; tyrant, oppressor; offender, transgressor, sinner. Názimu' <u>sh-Sharí'</u> ah was known as Ẓálim, the Tyrant.
Zalum	Ẓalúm	one who puts a thing not in its proper place; most cruel, unjust, tyrannical. Part of Qur'án 33:72 is often translated as "... but man ( <i>al-insánu</i> , usually translated as "the Perfect Man") undertook it ( <i>al-amánata</i> , "the trust" or "the faith in God")—he was indeed unjust ( <i>ẓalúman</i> ) and foolish ( <i>jahúla</i> ). However, this must be incorrect when applied to the Prophet. The Báb stated " <i>Man, this 'Alí</i> " was the " <i>Wronged One</i> " ( <i>ẓalúm</i> ) and He was indeed " <i>been entitled 'the Unknown' (jahúl)</i> " (See SWB, p. 70). 'Abdu'l-Bahá (Má'idiy-i-Ásmání, vol. 2, p. 50): "... <i>the Bearer of the most weighty Trust as 'ẓalúm and jahúl', these words do not mean unjust and ignorant; ... their meaning is the one wronged and unknown ... the Bearer of the Supreme Trust is oppressed ... the people disdainfully deny Him, and His station is not known; they do not appreciate Him.</i> " See jahúl.
Zalzal, Zilzal Zalzala, Zalazil	Zalzál, Zilzál Zalzala[h or t] (fem.), pl. Zalzál	concussion, shock, convulsion; earthquake affliction, misfortune; to shake, rock, convulse, cause to tremble; earthquake
Zaman, Azman Zaman, Azmina	Zaman, pl. Azmán Zamán, pl. Azmina	time; period, stretch of time; duration time, era; duration; fortune, late, destiny. World of time or age. In the Hidden Words: "hallowed precincts of Zamán" or the "blessed locale of Time" ( <i>buq'a mubáraka zamán</i> ). See Šáhib az-Zamán.
Zamani, Zamaniyan Zamin	Zamání, pl. Zamáníyán Zamín	Pers. temporal; worldly; frail.—pl. people of the world. Pers. Earth, ground; floor; land, soil; a region, country; the pavement at the bottom of a pond or cistern; the ground of a picture; (adv.) on the ground or floor
Zamzam	Zamzam	copious, abundant (especially water). Sacred well (also called Hagar's well) within the precincts of the Great Mosque at Mecca (it is about 25 m east of the Ka'ba).
Zan, Zanan	Zan, pl. Zanán	Pers. a woman; a lady; a bride, a wife; effeminate, timid, cowardly; one who assumes a bold and animated air in walking
Zana, Zinan, Zina Zanana (Zenana)	Zaná, Zinan, Ziná' Zanána	to commit adultery, fornicate, whore Pers. women's apartments; feminine; womanly. The inner apartments of a house in which the women of the family live. See mardána.
Zand, Zinad, Zunud	Zand m. & f., pl. Zinád, Zunúd	stick of a fire drill, a primitive device for kindling fire; by extension, the whole fire drill;—zand, zind, pl. zunúd, ulna (anatomy); forearm. Pers. Book of Zand written in Zand dialect and Zand dynasty.
Zandaqa	Zandaqa[t]	a belief in the two principles of light and darkness; impiety, heresy; atheism. See zindíq
Zangi	Zangí	Pers. Egyptian, Ethiopian, Moor, Negro; a savage; a fool; name of the founder of a dynasty
Zanj, Zinj, Zunuĵ Zanjan	Zanj, Zinj (colloquial), pl. Zunúĵ Zanján	Negro. Arabic form of Zangí city (36.683110, 48.509688) between Qazvín and Tabríz, formerly Zangán. Home of Ĥujjat.
Zanjani, Zanjaniyun Zann, Zunun	Zanjání, pl. Zanjáníyún Ẓann, pl. Ẓunún	of or from Zanján opinion, idea, assumption, view, belief, supposition; doubt, uncertainty
Zaqqum	Zaqqúm	an infernal tree with exceedingly bitter fruit, the fruit of which is supposed to be the heads of devils; a thorny tree, cactus. <u>Shajaratu'</u> z-zaqqúm is mentioned in Qur'án 37:62, 44:43. It is said 44:43 ("bitter tree") can refer to Ĥájí Mírzá Karím <u>Khán</u> , who was also a heavy smoker.
Zar	Zar	Pers. gold; money, riches, wealth; an old man or woman; an old man, grey and ruddy
Zaradusht, Zardusht (Zardosht) Zarand	Zarádusht, Zardusht Zarand	Pers. Zoroaster a city (76 km NW Kerman) and capital of Zarand County, Kerman Province, Iran
Zard Zard, Zara, Zirih, Zarud Zardastan	Zard Zard, (Pers. Zara, Zirih), pl. Zarúd Zardastán	Pers. yellow, saffron-coloured; pale, pallid, wan; saffron chain mail, coat of mail. (Zar + dastán?) <i>Eminent Bahá'ís in the Time of Bahá'u'lláh</i> , p. 291
Zar-duz	Zar-Dúz (Zar-Doz)	Pers. an embroiderer; embroidered; fastened with golden

Zar-duzi Zargandih (Zargandeh, Zarkandih)	Zar-Dúzí (Zar-Dozí) Zargandih	nails (a coffin). Pers. embroidery, often with gold and silver thread Pers. (zar = gold) (Zarkandih “struck or filled with gold”). Former small village (35.773149, 51.432725) in the <i>Shimírán</i> division of Teheran, site of the Russian legation in 1852. Now a quarter (8 km north of the city centre) in Sector 3.
Zargar Zari', Zurra' Zarin, Zarrin (Zarrinoh or Zarrineh) Zarqan	Zargár, Zargar Zári', pl. Zurrá' Zarín, Zarrín Zarqán	Pers. goldsmith seedsman, sower; peasant; farmer; planter Pers. golden (from <i>zarghún</i> , “lush”) (Zarghan, Zarghanak). City (29.765310, 52.710449) in Fars Province; 20 km ENE of Shiraz.
Zarqani	Zarqání	Mírzá Maḥmúd Zarqání (c. 1875–1924), travel teacher and secretary for Shoghi Effendi. <i>Maḥmúd's Diary: The Diary of Mírzá Maḥmúd-i-Zarqání Chronicling 'Abdu'l-Bahá's Journey to America</i> , is a translation of vol. 1 of his <i>Kitáb-i-Badá'í' al-Áthár</i> (“Book of Wondrous Impressions” in two vols).
Zarrin-Taj	Zarrín-Táj	“Crown of Gold”, one of the titles given to Ṭáhirih by her family
Zartusht, Zardusht	Zartu <u>sh</u> t, Zardu <u>sh</u> t	Pers. supreme intelligence; divine light; the rational soul; the first created; the planet Mercury; a truth-speaker; Zoroaster or Zarathustra. Founder of the Zoroastrian religion.
Zatuna, Zaytunat Zawal (Zaval)	Zaytúna[h or t], pl. Zaytúnát Zawál	olive tree, olive end, passage, extinction, disappearance, vanishing, cessation; setting (of the sun); noon (or zenith)
Zawar, Zawara, Zawarih, Zavarih	Zawár, Zawára, Pers. Zawárih	Pers. (Zavareh) an under jailer; a servant; the brother of Rustam; a city in Persian 'Iráq founded by him. A city in and the capital of Zavareh District, in Ardestan County, Isfahan Province, Iran. 14 km NE of Ardestan and 115 km NE of Isfahan.
Zawar, Zuwar Zawj (Zauj), Azwaj	Zawár, pl. Zúwár Zawj, pl. Azwáj	a visitor; a stranger, pilgrim to pair, couple, mate, join in pairs or couples (something); to double, geminate (something); to employ parallelism (rhetoric)
Zawra	Zawrá'	western side of Baghdád (split by Tigris River) was also known (by Persians) as <i>az-Zawrá'</i> (the bent or the crooked). See <i>ar-Rawhá</i>
Zayanda Zayandih-Rud	Záyanda Záyandih-Rúd	Pers. bringing forth; a mother Pers. from Záyandih “life giver” and Rúd “river”, is the largest river of the Iranian Plateau in central Iran.
Zayd (Zaid)	Zayd	Pers. being augmented; increasing, augmenting, adding; proper name of a man, frequently used in a fictitious manner
Zaydan (Zaidan) Zaydi (Zaidi)	Zaydán Zaydí	Jurjí Zaydán. See <i>Zahidan</i> followers of the Zaydi Islamic jurisprudence (named after Zayd ibn 'Alí, the grandson of Ḥusayn ibn 'Alí and the son of their fourth Imám 'Alí ibn Ḥusayn) are called Zaydí and make up about 35–42% of Muslims in Yemen, with the vast majority of <i>Shí'a</i> Muslims in the country being Zaydí. The followers dismiss religious dissimulation ( <i>taqíya</i> ). They are a <i>Shí'ih</i> breakaway group.
Zaydiyya (Zaidiyya)	Zaydiyya[h]	Zaidism (Arabic: <i>az-zaydiyya</i> , adjective form <i>zaydí</i> ) is one of the <i>Shí'a</i> sects closest in terms of theology to Ḥanafí Sunní Islam.
Zayn (Zain, Zine), Zina, Zinat	Zayn, fem. Zína[h or t], pl. Zínát	beauty; beautiful, nice, pretty;—fem. embellishment, adornment, ornament, decoration; cloth, attire, finery; toilette
Zaynab	Zaynab	Ar. fem. (many spelling variations) “a father's precious jewel” or “the one who glorifies a father”. It is derived from the Arabic root words “zína” (meaning precious jewel, what glorifies someone, source of beauty) and “ab” (meaning father). It can also mean “fragrant flower”. Daughter, wives and granddaughter (Zaynab ibnat 'Alíy) of Muḥammad. Believed to be a modification of Zenobia. Also a girl from a village near Zanján who disguised herself as a man to join others at the fort at Zanján.
Zaynu'l-'Abidun	Zaynu'l-'Ábidún	“The ornament of the worshippers” or the “Prince of Worshippers”. Title of the fourth Imám, 'Alí Ibn Ḥusayn,

Zaynu'l-Mukhlisun	Zaynu'l-Mukhlisun	and of a distinguished Bahá'í, Fawzī Zaynu'l-Ábidín, Knight of Bahá'u'lláh. "the adorning of the sincere ones", surname given by 'Abdu'l-Bahá to Zaynu'l-Ábidín Ismá'íl, father of Fawzī Zaynu'l-Ábidín.
Zaynu'l-Muqarrabin	Zaynu'l-Muqarrabín	"the Ornament of the Near Ones" or "the Ornament of the favoured"
Zayta (Zaita)	Zaytá	transcription from Hebrew, זית, olive. Mount Zaytá (Mount of Olives). See Tíiná and Zaytún.
Zaytun (Zaitun, Zaytoun)	Zaytún, fem. Zaytúna[h or t]	(pl. fem. Zaytúnát) (collective noun) olive tree; olive(s). az-Zaytún, a district of Cairo that 'Abdu'l-Bahá resided in. Jabal az-Zaytún (Mount of Olives, Jerusalem). See Tíiná and Zaytá.
Zayya, Tazayya	Zayyá	to dress, clothe, costume (someone in). Form V tazayyá to dress, put on a dress or costume; to dress up, smarten oneself up, to be dressed, be clad (in), wear (something).
<b>Zh</b>		
Zhinus	Zhínús	Zhínús Muḥmúdí
Zib (Zeb)	Zíb	Pers. ornament, elegance, beauty; lovely, graceful
Ziba (Zeba)	Zíbá	Pers. beautiful, elegant; adorned, arranged; consistent. Zíbá <u>Khán</u> um (d. 1932), African slave owned by Fath-'Alí <u>Sháh</u> . Son <u>Ghulám</u> -'Alí Siyáh (1871–1949) became a Bahá'í.
Zihar	Zihár	pre-Islamic form of divorce, consisting in the words of repudiation: you are to me like my mother's back. It is an insult proffered by a husband upon his wife that likens the wife to some prohibited female relation of his, and exposes the husband to divorce. See muḥallil
Zihtab	Zihtáb	Ismá'íl Zihtáb
Zij	Zíj	leveling line (used by masons); ephemeris, astronomical almanac. Zíj as-Sindhind ("astronomical tables of Siddhanta") by al- <u>Khárazmí</u> .
Zill, Zilal, Zulul, Azlal	Zíll, pl. Zílál, Zúlúl, Azlál	shadow, shade, umbra; shelter, protection, patronage; shading, hub; slightest indication, semblance, trace, glimpse (of something); tangent (geometry). See <u>Shabaḥ</u>
Zillu'llah	Zíllu'lláh	"Shadow of God" DB xxxviii
Zillu's-Sultan	Zíllu's-Sulṭán	"Shadow of the King", Mas'úd Mírzá, eldest son of Náṣir ad-Dín <u>Sháh</u> .
Zin	Zín	Pers. a saddle
Zina (Zyna), Zinat (Zynat and Zeenat)	Zína[h or t], pl. Zínát	embellishment, adornment, ornament, decoration; cloth, attire, finery. Zínat <u>Khán</u> um (Zínat Baghdádí), wife of Dr Baghdádí.
Zina	Ziná'	adultery; fornication
Zinda, Zindagan	Zinda, pl. Zindagán	Pers. alive, living; life; a match, or anything similar catching fire; poor, needy; great, huge, terrible; proud, haughty;—pl. the living
Zindagani	Zindagání	Pers. life; sustenance, food
Zindan	Zindán	Pers. a prison, jail; pound, pin fold
Zindan-i-Awin	Zindán-i-Áwín	Pers. Evin Prison (35.795085, 51.385770) in the Evin neighbourhood of Tehran, Iran
Zindiq, pl. Zanadiq, Zanadiqa	Zindíq, pl. Zanádíq, Zanádiqa[h or t]	Pers. one who maintains the doctrine of two principles (light and darkness); a "fire-worshipper"; an atheist, a disbeliever in God and a future state; a heretic; impious; hypocritical.—pl. Sadducees; infidels; atheists; "fire-worshippers"; pagans, heretics. See zandaqa
Zinjir, Zanjir	Zinjír, Zanjír	Pers. a chain; the rippling surface of water; a harrow; a ploughshare, coultter
Zira'a	Zirá'a[h or t]	agriculture; tilling, tillage; cultivation (of land); growing, raising (of crops); farming
Zira'i	Zirá'í	agricultural, agrarian, farm- (in compounds)
Zirak	Zírak	Pers. ingenious, intelligent, prudent, penetrating, sagacious, smart, quick in understanding or at manual labour. A very small village (33.811111, 57.306944, just north of the village of Murdistán and 13 km WSW of Boshruyeh) in Boshruyeh County, South Khorasan Province, Iran. Named <u>Khayru</u> 'l-Qurá by Bahá'u'lláh.
Zirih-Kinari	Zirih-Kinárí	Mullá Sa'íd-i-Zirih-Kinárí (Zira may be a form of Zahra?)
Ziyada (Ziyad)	Ziyáda[h], Pers. Ziyád	increase, increment, accretion, growth; surplus, excess; increase, augmentation, raising, stepping up; enhancement, elevation, intensification; extra pay, allowance (in addition to the salary). Easier to pronounce

Ziyara, Ziyarat	Ziyára[h or t], pl. Ziyárát	as Zíyád (H. M. Balyuzi). ‘Ubayd Alláh ibn Ziyád was the Umayyad governor of Baṣra, Kúfa and <u>Khurásán</u> during the reigns of caliphs Mu‘áwíya I and Yazíd I, and the leading general of the Umayyad army under caliphs Marwán I and ‘Abdu’l-Malik. ‘Ubayd Alláh is primarily remembered for his role in the killings of members of ‘Alí ibn Abí Tálíb’s family including Ḥusayn ibn ‘Alí, and he has become infamous in Muslim tradition.
Ziyarah al-Jami’ah	az-Ziyárah al-Jámi’ah	visit; call (social, of a doctor). A pilgrimage (“visitation”) made to the shrines of the Imams, Sufi saints. etc. “Pers.” Ziyárih.
Ziyarat	Zíyárat	Comprehensive Pilgrimage, attributed to the tenth Imam, ‘Alí al-Hádí
Ziyarat-i-Shah-‘Abdu’l-‘Azim	Zíyárat-i- <u>Sháh</u> -‘Abdu’l-‘Azím	visiting; a visit (especially to a sacred tomb, etc.), a religious visitation, a pilgrimage. Visiting Tablet revealed by Imám ‘Alí.
Ziyarat-Nama-Ha	Zíyárat-Náma-Há	Tablet written while in vicinity of the <u>Sháh</u> -‘Abdu’l-‘Azím Shrine (35.585668, 51.435394) in Rey, about 12 km south of the centre of Tíhrán by the Báb
Ziyarat-Namiy-i-Awliya’	Zíyárat-Námiy-i-Awliyá’	Pers. letters (or epistles) of visitation
Ziyarat-Namiy-i-Bab wa Baha’u’llah	Zíyárat-Námiy-i-Báb wa Bahá’u’lláh	“Tablet of visitation for the exalted ones” by Bahá’u’lláh
Ziyarat-Namiy-i-Babu’l-Bab	Zíyárat-Námiy-i-Bábu’l-Báb wa Quddús	“Tablet of visitation for the Báb and Bahá’u’lláh” by Bahá’u’lláh
Ziyarat-Namiy-i-Bayt	Zíyárat-Námiy-i-Bayt	“Tablet of visitation for Mullá Husayn and Quddús” by Bahá’u’lláh
Ziyarat-Namiy-i-Maryam	Zíyárat-Námiy-i-Maryam	“Tablet of visitation of the House” by Bahá’u’lláh
Ziyarat-Namiy-i-Mulla Muhammad	Zíyárat-Námiy-i-Mullá Muḥammad	“Tablet of visitation for Maryam” by Bahá’u’lláh
Ziyarat-Namiy-i-Siyyidu’sh-Shuhada’	Zíyárat-Námiy-i-Siyyidu’ <u>sh</u> - <u>Shuhadá</u> ’	Zíyárat-Námiy-i-Mullá Muḥammad ‘Alí-i-Bárfurú <u>sh</u> í (Tablet of visitation for Quddús) by the Báb
Zubayda (Zubaida)	Zubayda[h or t]	“Tablet of visitation for the Prince of the Martyrs” by Bahá’u’lláh
Zubda, Zubad	Zubda[h], pl. Zubad	marigold. Zubayda bint Ja’far ibn Manṣúr, a wife of Caliph Hárúnu’r-Ra <u>sh</u> íd.
Zubur	Zubúr	(fresh) butter (as opposed to samn); cream;—pl. choicest part, prime, cream, flower, elite; extract, quintessence; essence, substance; gist, main point
Zuhal	Zuḥal	(Book of) Psalms, Psalter
Zuhayr (Zuhair), Zuhayra (Zuhaira)	Zuhayr, fem. Zuhayra[h]	the planet Saturn
Zuhd	Zuhd	little flower, blossom. Zuhayr bin Abí Sulmá (c. 520–c. 609), one of the greatest Arab poets of pre-Islamic times
Zuhr, Azhar	Zuhr, pl. Azhár	(voluntary) renunciation (of something); indifference (to, especially to worldly things); abstemiousness, abstinence; asceticism; ad-dunyá fí az-zuhd asceticism. A Muslim is permitted to enjoy the pleasures bestowed on him by God, but Islam encourages and praises those who shun luxury in favour of a simple and pious life. However, Islam rejects excessive deliberate asceticism, poverty, passivism and monasticism. Shoghi Effendi stated “... that the maintenance of such a high standard of moral conduct is not to be associated or confused with any form of asceticism, or of excessive and bigoted puritanism. The standard ... seeks, under no circumstances, to deny anyone the legitimate right and privilege to derive the fullest advantage and benefit from the manifold joys, beauties, and pleasures with which the world has been so plentifully enriched by an All-Loving Creator.” ADJ, p. 33
Zuhra (Zohrah, Zohrih, Zohreh)	Zuhra[h or t]	noon, midday; (feminine) midday prayer (Islamic Law)
Zuhur-i-Ilahi	Zuhúr-i-Iláhí	brilliance, light, brightness, whiteness; beauty; Banú Zuharah clan of the Quray <u>sh</u> tribe; a flower, blossom. az-Zuhara the planet Venus.
Zukhruf	Zuk <u>h</u> ruf, pl. Zuk <u>h</u> rúf	(“Manifestation of God”) See Nabíyu’lláh and Rasúlu’lláh
Zulaykha (Zulaikha)	Zulay <u>khá</u>	gold; beauty, elegance, ornament; a speech embellished with fine imagery and romantic fiction; adorned falsehood; exaggeration. Qur’án 43:35, 53 uses the plural form; chapter uses the singular form.
Zulma, Zulmat, Zulumat, Zulamat, Zulum	Zulma[t], pl. Zulmát, Zulumát, Zulamát	the wife of Potiphar (possibly captain of Egyptian palace guard), whose passion for Yúsuf (Joseph) is much celebrated in the East, particularly in the elegant Persian poems by Nizámí and Jámí.
		darkness, duskiness, gloom, murkiness.—pl. also Zulum.



Zumra, Zumar	Zumra, pl. Zumar
Zunuz	Zunúz
Zunuzi	Zunúzí
Zur (Zor)	Zúr
Zur-Khana (Zur-Khanih)	Zúr- <u>Khána</u> (Zúr- <u>Kháni</u> h)

baḥr az-ẓulumát. the Atlantic Ocean. In the Qur'án, "light" (an-núr) is only ever used in the singular, because "light" refers to truth, which can only ever be one. In contrast, "darknesses" (az-ẓulumát) is used to refer to untruth or error, which can come in many forms.

troop; group (of people); crowd

The capital of Marand

of or from Zunúz. Sayyid 'Alí Zunúzí, step-father of Anís. Sayyid Ḥasan Zunúzí, relative of both, prominent Bábí and amanuense of the Báb.

Pers. strength, power, vigour; violence, strong effort, force; weight

Pers. "house of strength". The traditional gymnasium of urban Persia and adjacent lands, a place for professional athletes to perform traditional exercises.

## Arabic and Persian

### Letters, transcription & abjad values

The Arabic alphabet is written from right to left using 28 consonants (28 abjad values; Persian includes four additional letters (g, zh, ch, p; پ (چ ز گ)) and there is no distinction between upper- and lowercase. Both printed and written Arabic are cursive, with most letters within a word changing shape so they are directly joined to adjacent letters.

Modern dictionaries and other reference books do not use the old abjadí letter order to sort alphabetically; instead, the newer hijá'í letter order is used (as in the table below) wherein letters are partially grouped together by similarity of shape. The hijá'í order is never used as numerals.

Ar.	Name	Trans. <sup>1</sup>	Abjad	Ar.	Name	Trans.	Abjad	Ar.	Name	Trans.	Abjad
ا	Alif	á	1	س	Sín	s	60	ك	Káf	k	20
ب	Bá'	b	2	ش	Shín	sh	300	ل	Lám	l	30
ت	Tá'	t	400	ص	Ṣád	ṣ	90	م	Mím	m	40
ث	Thá'	th	500	ض	Ḍad	ḍ	800	ن	Nún	n	50
ج	Jím	j	3	ط	Tá'	ṭ	9	ه	Há'	h	5
ح	Há'	ḥ	8	ظ	Zá'	ẓ	900	و	Wáw	w	6
خ	Khá'	kh	600	ع	'Ayn	' (left) or `	70	ُ	Ḍamma wáw	ú	6
د	Dál	d	4	غ	Ghayn	gh	1,000	ى	Alif maqṣúra	y	10
ذ	Dhál	dh	700	ف	Fá'	f	80	ي	Kasra Yá'	í	10
ر	Rá'	r	200	ق	Qáf	q	100	ء	Hamza	' (right)	1 <sup>2</sup>
ز	Záy	z	7								

Some grammarians regard alif (ا) and hamza (ء) as two distinct letters, while others regard them as two realizations of the same letter. They are a problematic aspect of Arabic writing and are often confusing to native and non-native speakers alike.

The Arabic letters are divided into 14 sun (حروف شمسية ḥurúf shamsíyah, red in the above table) and 14 moon letters (حروف قمرية ḥurúf qamaríyah). This classification is based on the way these letters affect the pronunciation of the definite article (ال) at the beginning of words. The definite article is assimilated into the sun letters and loses its distinctive sound. As a result, the sound at the beginning of the word is doubled. The definite article retains its distinctive sound when it occurs before one of the moon letters.

Examples of changes to the definite article when placed in front of words beginning with a sun letter:

at-taj	the crown	adh-dhikr	the remembrance	aṣh-shams	the sun	az-zafar	the victory
ath-thalj	the ice	ar-rajul	the man	aṣ-Ṣaláh	the prayer	al-lawḥ	the tablet
ad-dub	the bear	az-zamán	the time	at-tá'am	the food	an-nabát	the vegetable

### 'Ayn & hamza consonants

These Arabic consonant letters for 'ayn and hamza are represented by **left** and **right** curly apostrophes respectively—they are NOT quote marks nor are they interchangeable. The alternative plain text characters are ` and ' respectively.<sup>3</sup>

Always include any initial 'Ayn, and ending Hamza or 'Ayn. It is important not to confuse any quote marks used in the text together with an 'Ayn or a Hamza.

An 'Ayn in the middle or at the end of a word/name can be entered by inserting a space, an apostrophe, and then removing the leading space. Alternatively, use the appended Word macro to insert the left curly apostrophe.

### Capitalisation

There are capital letters in Arabic and Persian script. When transcribed, capital letters should only be used for proper Names and attributes of God, otherwise, lowercase letters should be used. This document uses capital letters for all words/names as if they were proper names—these should be converted to lower case for other uses.

<sup>1</sup> Transcription

<sup>2</sup> The isolated hamza (ء) is treated as if it were placed on an alif where it would have an abjad value of 1.

<sup>3</sup> Searching in Word: use ^39 for single straight quote, ^34 for double straight quote and ^013 for paragraph or carriage return mark.

**Elative word forms**

In some languages such as Arabic, the concepts of *comparative* and *superlative* degree of an adjective are merged into a single form, the *elative*. How this form is understood or translated depends upon context and definiteness. In the absence of comparison, the elative conveys the notion of “greatest”, “supreme”. The elative of kabár (big) is ‘akbar (bigger/biggest, greater/greatest).

**Hybrid words/names**

Most words (there are some commonly accepted exceptions, e.g. Bahá’ís) that have an English suffix should NOT be transcribed (e.g. Islamic, Qur’anic, Shi’ite, Shi’ism). Adding an ‘s’ to many words to represent the plural form is more recognizable to the English reader (*bábs*) than the often very different transcribed Arabic plural word (*abwáb*). These and some other words are often better replaced by an English equivalent, e.g. Gate-hood for *Bábíyyat* instead of the incorrect hybrid forms: “Bábhood” or “Babhood”, etc.

**Numbers**

Arabic numerals are written from left to right.

	· (0)	١ (1)	٢ (2)	٣ (3)	٤ (4)	٥ (5)	٦ (6)	٧ (7)	٨ (8)	٩ (9)	١٠ (10)
Ar. m./f.	ṣifr	wáḥid	ithnáni ithnatáni	Thalátha[h] thalát	arba’a arba’	khamisa khams	sita sitt	sab’a sab’	thamániya thamánin	tis’a tis’a	‘ashara ‘ashar
Pers. m./f.	ṣifr	yak	du	sih	chahár	panj khams	shash sitt	haft sab’	hasht	nuh tis’a	dah

**Plurals****Arabic**

Regular plurals for masculine nouns, add the suffix -ún (for the nominative) or -ín (for the accusative and genitive); for feminine nouns, add the suffix -át. However, not all plurals follow these simple rules. One class of nouns in both spoken and written Arabic produce plurals by changing the pattern of vowels inside the word, sometimes also with the addition of a prefix or suffix. This system is not fully regular, and it is used mainly for masculine non-human nouns; human nouns are pluralized regularly or irregularly.

**Persian**

The most common and productive form of pluralization for Persian nouns is with the suffix -há (not joined in formal Persian). This is typically used for non-human nouns. Another productive plural suffix is án, used for human nouns (with alternative forms gán after the short vowel “i” and “yán” after other vowels). Many nouns borrowed from Arabic feminine forms pluralize using the át suffix. Nouns borrowed from Arabic human forms often pluralize using the ín suffix. The most challenging type of noun pluralization is for Arabic broken plurals, which are formed through internal vowel alternation. These nouns pluralize in Persian like their counterparts in Arabic.

**Underdots**

There are three methods of adding letters with underdots:

- Use the Microsoft Word EQ field. The disadvantages of this method are that it increases the line spacing (it can be fixed to some extent using “Exact” line spacing), it makes searching for sequences of letters very difficult, and it cannot be converted for use in other file formats.
- Use combining dot (U+0323) or diaeresis (U+0324) below. [In Word, type in the letter, Insert | Symbol, More Symbols, scroll down to the Combining Diacritical Marks subset and select the combining character.]
- The best option is to use the underdotted letters from an extended open type font character set (not all fonts contain these letters in their character set).

**Underscores**

The line placed under ‘ch’, ‘dh’, ‘kh’, ‘sh’, ‘th’ and ‘zh’ indicates that these combinations of two letters in Roman script represent the sound of a single letter in the original script.

**Vowel sounds**

The following information is provided merely as a very simple introduction to pronunciation.<sup>1</sup>

Accenting provides a guide to the pronunciation of vowel sounds in standard Arabic. Any attempt to show how vowels are pronounced using English word examples is limited by the fact that English words themselves are pronounced differently in different English speaking regions. The sound of short Arabic vowels is also affected by which Arabic consonant precedes them.

á	a long a as in ‘ah’, ‘arm’ or ‘father’
a	a short a as in ‘band’, ‘account’ or ‘ran’
í	the vowel sound ‘ee’ as in ‘meet’ or ‘feet’
i	a simple ‘i’ sound as in ‘hit’, ‘bit’ or ‘sit’
ú	a ‘oo’ sound as in ‘boot’, ‘moon’ or ‘root’
u	a ‘o’ sound as in ‘put’
aw	as ‘ow’ sound in ‘vowel’

**Bahá’í****Apostles of Bahá’u’lláh**

1	Mírzá Músá (Kalím), the brother of Bahá’u’lláh	11	Mírzá Muḥammad-Taqí (Ibn-i-Abhar)
---	--	----	-----------------------------------

<sup>1</sup> Further information can be found at <https://pronunciation-guide-ll4k9v1xc.now.sh/>

2	Mírzá Buzurg (Badí')	12	Mullá Muḥammad (Nabíl-i-A'zam)
3	Siyyid Ḥasan (Sultánu'sh-Shuhadá')	13	Shaykh Kázim (Samandarí)
4	Mullá Abu'l-Ḥasan (Amín)	14	Mírzá Muḥammad Muṣṭafá
5	Mírzá Abu'l-Faql-i-Gulpáygání	15	Mírzá Ḥusayn (Mishkín-Qalam)
6	Mírzá 'Alí-Muḥammad (Varqá, Dove)	16	Mírzá Ḥasan (Adíb)
7	Mírzá Maḥmúd Furúghí	17	Shaykh Muḥammad-'Alí
8	Mullá 'Alí-Akbar (Ḥájí Ákhúnd)	18	Mullá Zaynu'l-'Ábidín (Zaynu'l-Muqarrabín)
9	Mullá Muḥammad (Nabíl-i-Akbar)	19	Mírzá Alí-Muḥammad (Ibn-i-Aṣdaq)
10	Ḥájí Mírzá Muḥammad-Taquí (Vakílu'd-Dawlih) (cousin of the Báb & one of the twenty-four elders)		

### Bearers of the throne of God (8)

And the angels shall be on its sides, and over them on that day eight shall bear up the throne of thy Lord.<sup>1</sup>

Islamic traditions state the bearers are four angels, but the Prophet Muḥammad prophesied that the number would be two-fold on the Day of Resurrection, i.e. eight. This two-fold number of bearers corresponds with references in the Qur'án to not just one trumpet blast but to two—the first trump denoting the end of an era and the second trump denoting the beginning of a new era. (Qur'án 39:60) Angels are the spiritual Messengers of God and can represent the earlier Prophets (Noah, Abraham, Moses and Jesus) and the later "angels": Muḥammad, 'Alí Ṭálib, Ḥasan ibn 'Alí and Ḥusayn ibn 'Alí.<sup>2</sup>

Qur'án 69:13 speaks of a single trumpet blast and the following verses speak of the calamities that accompany the Day of Resurrection in the context of the number "8". Therefore, this is a clear reference to the Báb, Who is the eighth Arch-Messenger of God of the main world religions—including Sabeanism about which there remains some record in the Qur'án—Hinduism, Judaism, Zoroastrianism, Buddhism, Christianity and Islám.<sup>3</sup>

Thus, it is no mere coincidence that the number 8 is an important element in the construction of the Shrine of the Báb with its octagonal-shaped superstructure, its 8 minarets and the 8-point star shaped flowerbeds of its surrounding gardens. Referring to Qur'án 69:17, Ugo Giachery records the following conversation with Shoghi Effendi:

Speaking one evening of the importance of the minarets in Islamic architecture, Shoghi Effendi said: "The mosque of Medina has seven minarets, the one of Sultan Ahmad in Constantinople has six, but the Qur'án mentions eight." Furthermore, the eight slender minaret-like spires symbolize the bearers of the 'throne of God' ....<sup>4</sup>

The abjad numerical value of *Bahá'* (بهاء, "Glory") is 9 ("B" (ب, *Bá'*) = 2, "h" (ه, *Há'*) = 5 and á (ا, *Alif*) = 1, totalling 8. However, *Bahá'* ends with a *Hamza* (ء)—an independent consonant with no English equivalent, and, when not seated on a long vowel, also equals 1. So the numerical value of the first three elements of *Bahá'*, equalling 8, are the bearers of the enthroned *Hamza*.<sup>5</sup> This brings the total numerical value of *Bahá'* to 9, which is of great significance in the Bahá'í Faith.<sup>6</sup>

The verse [Qur'án 69:17] thus means [according to 'Abdu'l-Bahá]: "on that day Bahá will bear up the throne (the body) of thy Lord. On that day eight will bear up one."<sup>7</sup>

All things proceed from the Primal Unity, which in turn proceeds from the Point. The unity of the Báb and His 18 Letters of the Living comprise the Primal Unity of 19 figures (*wáhid*, abjad 19, "one" or "unity"). This Primal Unity gives rise to "all things" (*kullu shay'*, abjad 361). It is the perfect manifestation of the attributes of God as the First and the Last.

In the Arabic Bayán, the Báb speaks of Quddús as the realization of the Last—the return of the Islamic station of gatehood, or the station of magnification (*takbír*). Quddús is thus a mirror of the First—the Báb—and indeed Quddús' own name, Muḥammad-'Alí, is the mirror image of the Báb's name, 'Alí-Muḥammad. Then the Báb calls Quddús the reality that is above eight unities of mirrors. Elsewhere, the Báb refers to Quddús as the one around whom eight unities revolve.<sup>8</sup>

The Báb describes the Primal Unity as consisting of the First and the Last. The First is of course the Báb, representing *Huva* (He), equal to 11. The remaining eight Letters represent the station of Quddús as the Last. Since the "all things" of the Bábí community (19 × 19 = 361)—each member of which is a "mirror"—can also be considered as reflections of the First and the Last, the first eleven unities (11 × 19 = 209) are created through the Báb and the remaining eight (8 × 19 = 152) through Quddús. Quddús is thus above "eight unities of mirrors" or the one around whom eight unities revolve. And 152 mirrors thus fall beneath the station of Quddús. According to the Qur'án, eight angels will carry the Throne of God on the Day of Judgment. Quddús in this sense represents the station of magnification (*takbír*) and gatehood, which "carries the throne of God", that is, the Báb or the Point of glorification.<sup>9</sup>

Shoghi Effendi always referred to the Shrine of the Báb as the "Throne of the Lord".<sup>10</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Qur'án 69:17 (Rodwell).

<sup>2</sup> *Majma' al-Bayan*, vol. 10, p. 346. See [www.al-islam.org/enlightening-commentary-light-holy-quran-vol-18/surah-al-haqqa-chapter-69](http://www.al-islam.org/enlightening-commentary-light-holy-quran-vol-18/surah-al-haqqa-chapter-69). See Frank Ayers, *Studying the Holy Qur'án*, vol. 2, p. 35.

<sup>3</sup> Shoghi Effendi, *Directives of the Guardian*, pp. 51–2.

<sup>4</sup> Ugo Giachery, *Shoghi Effendi*, p. 89.

<sup>5</sup> See Muḥammad Muṣṭafá, *Bahá'u'lláh the Great Announcement of the Qur'án*, pp. 102–103.

<sup>6</sup> See Frank Ayers, *Studying the Holy Qur'án*, vol. 6, pp. 205–6.

<sup>7</sup> Marzieh Gail, *Summon up remembrance*, p. 128.

<sup>8</sup> The Báb, Persian Bayán 4:18.

<sup>9</sup> See Nader Saiedi, *Gate of the Heart*, p. 285.

<sup>10</sup> Shoghi Effendi in Ugo Giachery, *Shoghi Effendi: recollections*, p. 83.

*Hands of the Cause of God*

Appointed by	Details
<b>Bahá'u'lláh</b>	Hájí Mullá 'Alí-Akbar-i-Shahmírzádí (Hájí Ákhúnd) (1842–1910) Mírzá Muḥammad-Taqí (Ibn-i-Abhar) (d. 1917) Mírzá Ḥasan-i-Adíb (Adíb) (1848–1919) Mírzá 'Alí-Muḥammad (Ibn-i-Aṣdaq) (1850–1928)
<b>'Abdu'l-Bahá</b>	None. Five named in <i>Memorials of the Faithful</i> , p. 7 (one, Hájí Ákhúnd, was appointed by Bahá'u'lláh) Áqá Muḥammad-i-Qá'iní (Nabíl-i-Akbar) (1829–1892) Mírzá 'Alí-Muḥammad-i-Varqá (d. 1896) Mullá Šádiq-i-Muqaddas (Ismu'lláhu'l-Aṣdaq) (d. 1889) Shaykh Muḥammad Riḍáy-i-Yazdí (believed to be Mullá Muḥammad-i-Riḍáy-i-Muḥammad-Ábádí (1814–1897))
<b>Shoghi Effendi</b>  [Posthumous appointments]	Hájí Abu'l-Ḥasan (Hájí Amín) (1831–1928) [1928] John Ebenezer Esslemont (1874–1925) [1925] Martha Root (1872–1939) [3 October 1939] Keith Bean Ransom-Kehler (1876–1933) [30 October 1933] John Henry Hyde Dunn (1855–1941) [27 April 1951] Siyyid Muṣṭafá Rúmí (d. 1942) [14 July 1945] 'Abdu'l-Jalíl Bey Sa'd (d. 1942) Muḥammad Taqíy-i-Iṣfahání (1860–1946) Roy C. Wilhelm (1875–1951) [1952] Louis George Gregory (1874–1951) [1951]
<b>Shoghi Effendi</b>  24–12–1951 (twelve)	<i>Holy Land</i> : William Sutherland Maxwell (1874–1951), Charles Mason Remey (1874–1974) (until 1960), Amelia Engekder Collins (1873–1962), President, Vice-President, International Baha'i Council <i>Iran</i> : Valiyu'lláh Varqá (1884–1955), Tarázu'lláh Samandarí (1874–1968), 'Alí-Akbar Furútan (1905–2003) <i>American continent</i> : Horace Hotchkiss Holley (1867–1960), Dorothy Beecher Baker (1898–1954), Leroy C. Ioas (1896–1965) <i>European continent</i> : George Townshend (1876–1957), <sup>1</sup> Hermann Grossmann (1899–1968), Ugo Giachery (1896–1989)
<b>Shoghi Effendi</b>  29–02–1952 (seven)	<i>Canada and United States</i> : Siegfried Schopflocher (1877–1953) and Corinne Knight True (1961–1961) (resp.) <i>Iran</i> : Dhikru'lláh Khádím (1904–1986), Shu'á'u'lláh 'Alá'í (1889–1984) <i>Germany, Africa, Australia</i> : Adelbert Mühlischlegel (1897–1980), Músá Banání (1886–1971), Clara Dunn (1869–1960) (resp.)
<b>Shoghi Effendi</b>  [date] (five)	Amatu'l-Bahá Rúhíyyih Khánúm (1910–2000) [March 1952] Jalál Khádih (Jalal Khazeh) (1897–1990) [December 1953] Paul Haney (1909–1982) [March 1954] 'Alí Muḥammad Varqá (1911–2007) [November 1955] Agnes Baldwin Alexander (1875–1971) [March 1957]
<b>Shoghi Effendi</b>  2–10–1957 (eight)	<i>Uganda</i> : Enoch Olinga (1926–1979) <i>West and South Africa</i> : William Sears (1911–1992), and John Aldham Robarts (1901–1992) <i>British Isles</i> : Ḥasan Muvaqqar Balyuzi (1908–1980) and John Graham Ferraby (1914–1973) <i>Pacific</i> : Harold Collis Featherstone (1913–1990) and Raḥmátu'lláh Muhájir (1923–1979) <i>Arabia</i> : Abu'l-Qásim Faydí (Faizi) (1906–1980)

*Letters of the Living (18×)*

1	Mullá Muḥammad-Ḥusayn-i-Buṣhrú'í, entitled Bábu'l-Báb	11	Mullá Jalíl-i-Urúmí
2	Mírzá Muḥammad Ḥasan-i-Buṣhrú'í, brother of Mullá Ḥusayn	12	Mullá Aḥmad-i-Ibdál-i-Marághí'í
3	Mírzá Muḥammad-Báqir-i-Buṣhrú'í, nephew of Mullá Ḥusayn	13	Mullá Báqir-i-Tabrízí
4	Mullá 'Alíy-i-Baṣṭámí (first martyr of the Bábi Dispensation)	14	Mullá Yúsuf-i-Ardibílí
5	Mullá Khudá-Bakhsh-i-Qúchání, later known as Mullá 'Alíy-i-Rází. His son Mashíyyatu'lláh later martyred in his youth.	15	Mírzá Hádíy-i-Qazvíní, son of Hájí Mírzá 'Abdu'l-Vahháb & brother of Mírzá Muḥammad-'Alí
6	Mullá Ḥasan-i-Bajistání	16	Mírzá Muḥammad-'Alíy-i-Qazvíní brother-in-law of Táhirih
7	Siyyid Ḥusayn-i-Yazdí known as Kátib (the Amanuensis)	17	Qurratu'l-'Ayn Táhirih (title of Umm-i-Salamih)
8	Mírzá Muḥammad Rawḍih-Khán-i-Yazdí	18	Hájí Mullá Muḥammad 'Alíy-i-Bárfurúshí (Quddús)
9	Shaykh Sa'id-i-Hindí (the Indian)		Mírzá 'Alí Muḥammad (The Báb) is the Nuṭṭiy-i-Úlá
10	Mullá Maḥmúd-i-Khu'í		("Primal Point") that generated these Letters

*Principles\**

The oneness of mankind, the pivotal principle and fundamental doctrine of the Faith

Religion's obligation to be the cause of unity and harmony  
The accord of religion with science and reason so that harmony exists between them

The independent investigation of truth, unfettered by

The establishment of justice: the glorification of justice as the ruling principle in human society, and of religion as a bulwark for the protection of all peoples and nations

The equality of all men before the law  
The elimination of the extremes of wealth and poverty

World government for the adjudication of disputes between

<sup>1</sup> St. Patrick's Church, Enniskerry, Co. Wicklow (53.189726, -6.168756) with his wife (Anna Sarah ('Nancy') Maxwell (1889–1974)) and son, Brian (1920–1988)—plot 382. Nearby is the grave of his mother (Anna Maria Roberts (1849–1919)).

\* Shoghi Effendi, *God Passes By*, pp. 281–282.

superstition or tradition  
 The equality of men and women, the two wings on which the bird of human kind is able to soar  
 The elimination of all kinds of prejudice, whether religious, racial, class or national  
 World peace: the establishment of a permanent and universal peace as the supreme goal of all mankind  
 A universal auxiliary language

Universal and compulsory education

The common foundation and unity of all religions

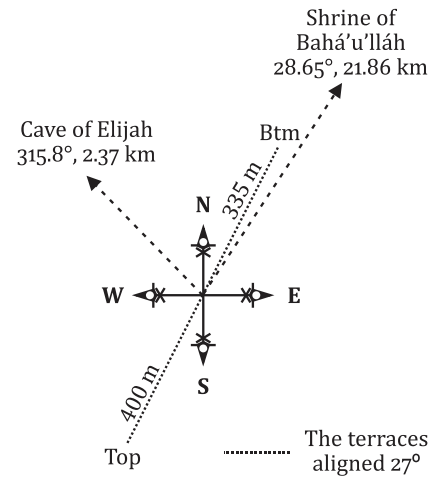
The non-interference of religion with politics

nations  
 An international tribunal for the adjudication of disputes between nations  
 A spiritual solution to economic problems.  
 The exaltation of work, performed in the spirit of service, to the rank of worship.  
 Abrogation of the clergy. Leadership is placed in the hands of assemblies ("the rulers") elected by the believers, and individuals ("the learned") appointed by the Universal House of Justice. The latter "have no legislative, administrative or judicial authority, and are entirely devoid of priestly functions or the right to make authoritative interpretations".<sup>1</sup>  
 Maintenance of a "balance of freedom between the [elected] institution, whether national or local, and the individuals who sustain its existence."<sup>2</sup>  
 Uniform and universal system of currency, of weights and measures  
 "Glorification of justice as the ruling principle in human society, and of religion as a bulwark for the protection of all peoples and nations"

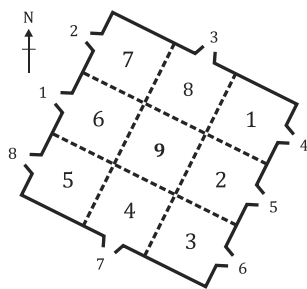
**Shrine of the Báb**

Shoghi Effendi referred to the Shrine of the Báb as the 'Arsh ar-Rabb ("Throne of the Lord") and to the Casket of the Báb also as the "Throne". He stated "... the Báb is the eighth Manifestation of those religions whose followers still exist."<sup>3</sup> Hence, this is the reason that the number eight is incorporated into many details of the Shrine (e.g. there are eight columns on each of the four sides, there are eight pinnacles, one at each corner of the octagon) and the ornamental flower-beds around the Shrine have eight-pointed star shapes.

"The mosque of Medina has seven minarets, the one of Sulṭán Aḥmad in Constantinople has six, but the Qur'án mentions eight."<sup>4</sup> A Tablet of 'Abdu'l-Bahá interprets the throne in Qur'án 69:17 as "... the temple or body of the Manifestation of God, and that the Manifestation is symbolized by the number one. And according to abjad reckoning—the numerical value of the component letters, used everywhere by Persian and Arabic scholars—'Bahá' is eight plus one. (abjad 'B' = 2, the short vowel is not written, 'h' = 5, 'á' = 1, and the hamza (represented by the apostrophe) = 1). The verse thus means: on that day Bahá will bear up the throne (the body) of thy Lord. On that day eight will bear up one."<sup>5</sup> "... the station of magnification and gatehood ... 'carries the throne of God,' that is, the Báb or the Point of glorification."<sup>6</sup>



**Doors and rooms**



**Rooms above tombs**

- 9. The Báb
- 8. 'Abdu'l-Bahá

**First story octagon door**

Named by Shoghi Effendi  
 Báb-i-Ioas (on SW side)

(The Shrine of the Báb faces 26.5° east of north)

**Ground floor colonnade doors**

- a) Named by 'Abdu'l-Bahá
  - 1. Báb-i-Amín
  - 2. Báb-i-Faḍl
  - 3. Báb-i-Ashraf
  - 4. Báb-i-Karím
  - 5. Báb-i-Balá
- b) Added & named by Shoghi Effendi
  - 6. Báb-i-Qaṣṣábchí
  - 7. Báb-i-Maxwell
  - 8. Báb-i-Giachery

**Names of those honoured**

1	Hájí Adu'l-Ḥasan-i-Ardakání (known as Hájí Amín), Irán	6	Hájí Maḥmúd Qaṣṣábchí of 'Iráq
2	Mírzá Abu'l-Faḍl of Gulpáygán, Irán	7	William Sutherland Maxwell, Canada
3	Ustád Áqá 'Alí-Ashraf, Russia, son of Mullá Abú-Ṭálib	8	Ugo Giachery, Italy
4	Ustád 'Abdu'l-Karím, Irán	Upper	Leroy Ioas, USA
5	Ustád Áqá Bálá, Russia, son of Mullá Abú-Ṭálib		

<sup>1</sup> The Universal House of Justice, *Messages 1963 to 1986*, p. 217.  
<sup>2</sup> Universal House of Justice, *Individual Rights and Freedoms*, letter dated 29-12-1988.  
<sup>3</sup> Shoghi Effendi in Ugo Giachery, *Shoghi Effendi: Recollections*, p. 84.  
<sup>4</sup> *ibid.* p. 96. Qur'án 69:17: "And the angels will be on its sides, and eight will, that Day, bear the Throne of thy Lord above them."  
<sup>5</sup> *Summon Up Remembrance*, p. 128.  
<sup>6</sup> Nader Saiedi, *Gate of the heart*, p. 285.

*Travels of Bahá'u'lláh*

The following is based on a list of places from the 1991 *The travels of Bahá'u'lláh* map produced by the NSA of the Hawaiian Islands. The names have been corrected where possible and modern names or variations have been added in parenthesis.

1	Hamlet of Badasht	30	Máhi-Dasht	59	Diyár-Bakr (Diyabakir)
2	Sháh-Rúd	31	Hárún-Ábád (now Islám-Ábád-i-Gharb)	60	Ma'dan-Mis (Maden)
3	Bandar-i-Jaz	32	Karand-i-Gharb (Kerend-e Gharb)	61	Khárpút (Harput castle, 6 km NE of Eláziğ)
4	Níyálá	33	Surkhíh-Dízih (Shorkhah Dizah)	62	Ma'dan-Nuqrih (Keban)
5	Fort Ṭabarsí	34	Sar Púl-i-Dhaháb (Sarpol-e Zahab)	63	Dilík-Tásh (Kangol)
6	Ámul	35	Qaṣr-i-Shírín	64	Sívás
7	Tákur	36	Khusraví (Khozravi)	65	Túqát (Toqat)
8	Ṭihrán	37	Khánaqin-'Iráq	66	Amásiyá (Amasya)
9	Rayy	38	Ghazál-Ribát-i-Máhi Dasht	67	Iláhiyyih (Kovak)
10	Ḥasan-Ábád	39	Sháhrabán (now al-Muqdádiyah)	68	Sámsún (on the Black Sea)
11	Qal'a-i-Muḥammad 'Alí Khán <sup>1</sup>	40	Ba'qúbah	69	Sinope (now Sinop) 14 Aug
12	'Alí-Ábád	41	Baghdád	70	Anyábúlí (Inebolu) 15 Aug
13	Kushk-i-Nuṣrat	42	Najíbíyyih (3–14 of Dhí'l-Qa'dih AH 1279) <sup>2</sup>	71	Constantinople (now Istanbul)
14	Báqir-Ábád	43	Judaydih	72	Kúchik-Chakmachih (Küçükçekmece)
15	Manzariyyih	44	Dilí-'Abbás (Delli Abbas, near al-Muqdádiyah)	73	Búyúk-Chakmachih (Büyükçekmece)
16	Qum	45	Qarih-Tapíh (Qarah Tabbah/Qarah Tapah)	74	Salvarí (Silivri)
17	Taláb (Táyiqán)	46	Sháláhiyyih (Kifrí)	75	Birkás ("Lule Burgas" or Lüleburgaz)
18	Táj-Khátún	47	Dúst-Khurmatú (Tuz Khurmat/Tuz Khurma)	76	Bábá-Ískí (Babaeski)
19	Ráhjird	48	Táwuq	77	Adrianople (Edirne)
20	Siyávishih (Siyáwashán)	49	Karkúk (Kirkuk)	78	Uzún-Kúprú (Uzunköprü)
21	Sárúq	50	Irbíl (Erbil)	79	Káshánih (Keşan)
22	Díz-Ábád	51	By the river Záb (Kalak?)	80	Gallipoli (Gelibolu)
23	Hamadán	52	Barṭallih (Bart Alláh, Bartella)	81	Madelli (Mytilene)
24	Gardánih-i-Ásad-Ábád	53	al-Máwṣil (Mosul)	82	Smyrna
25	Ásad-Ábád	54	Zákhú (Zakho)	83	Alexandria
26	Kangávar	55	Jazíríh (Cizre, Ar. Jazárat ibn 'Umar)	84	Port Said
27	Sháñih	56	Niṣibin (Nusaybin)	85	Jaffa
28	Bísítún	57	Ḥasan-Áqá (Amuda?)	86	Haifa
29	Kirmánsháh	58	Márdín	87	'Akká

## Calendars

*Badí'-Bahá'í calendar*

## Days

Day	English	Arabic	Translation	Day	English	Arabic	Translation
1	Saturday	Jalál	Glory	5	Wednesday	'Idál	Justice
2	Sunday	Jamál	Beauty	6	Thursday	Istijlál	Majesty
3	Monday	Kamál	Perfection	7	Friday	Istiqlál	Independence
4	Tuesday	Fidál	Grace				

## Months

Month	Naw-Rúz first day		Arabic	Translation
	20 March	21 March		
1	20 March	21 March	Bahá	Splendour
2	8 April	9 April	Jalál	Glory
3	27 April	28 April	Jamál	Beauty
4	16 May	17 May	'Azamat	Grandeur
5	4 June	5 June	Núr	Light
6	23 June	24 June	Rahmat	Mercy
7	12 July	13 July	Kalimát	Words
8	31 July	1 August	Kamál	Perfection
9	19 August	20 August	Asmá'	Names
10	7 September	8 September	'Izzat	Might
11	26 September	27 September	Mashíyyat	Will
12	15 October	16 October	'Ilm	Knowledge
13	3 November	4 November	Qudrat	Power
14	22 November	23 November	Qawl	Speech
15	11 December	12 December	Masá'il	Questions
16	30 December	31 December	Sharaf	Honour
17	18 January	19 January	Sultán	Sovereignty

<sup>1</sup> Qal'a—fort or stronghold

<sup>2</sup> The first stop after Najíbíyyih (for seven days) was at Firayját, on the bank of the Tigris River, 5 km to the north.

18 Intercalary days	6 February	7 February	Mulk	Dominion
19	25 February	26 February	Ayyám-i-Há	Days of Há
	1 March	2 March	'Alá'	Loftiness

## Years

Years are grouped into cycles of 19 years starting from the date of the Declaration of the Báb.

1. Alif	A	8. Júd	Generosity	14. Wahnáb	Bountiful
2. Bá'	B	9. Bahá	Splendour	15. Widád	Affection
3. Ab	Father	10. Ḥubb	Love	16. Badí'	Beginning
4. Dál	D	11. Bahháj	Delightful	17. Bahíy	Luminous
5. Báb	Gate	12. Jawáb	Answer	18. Abhá	Most luminous
6. Wáw	W/V	13. Aḥad	Single	19. Wáḥíd	Unity
7. Abad	Eternity				

## Gregorian

English	Arabic	Persian
Sunday	yawm al-aḥad	yak-shanbih
Monday	yawm al-ithnayn	dúshanbih
Tuesday	yawm ath-thalátá'	sih-shanbih
Wednesday	yawm al-arbi'á'	chahár-shanbih
Thursday	yawm al-khamís	panj-shanbih
Friday	yawm al-jum'a	jum'a
Saturday	yawm as-sabt	shanbih

English	Arabic <sup>1</sup>	Foreign <sup>2</sup>	English	Arabic <sup>1</sup>	Foreign <sup>2</sup>
January	kánún ath-thání	yanáyir	July	tammúz	yúliyú & yúliyah
February	shubát	fabráyir	August	áb	'aghustus
March	ádár	márs	September	ailúl	sibtambar
April	nísán	'abril	October	tishrín al-awwal	'uktúbar
May	ayyár	máyú	November	tishrín ath-thání	núfimbar
June	ḥazírán	yúniyú & yúniyah	December	kánún al-awwal	dísembar

## Islamic

Order	Arabic <sup>3</sup>	Meaning	Days
1	al-Muḥarram	Forbidden	30
2	Ṣafar	Departure or void	29
3	Rabí'u'l-Awwal	first month or beginning of spring	30
4	Rabí'u'th-Thání	second/last spring	29
5	Jumádá al-Awwal	the first of parched land	30
6	Jumádá ath-Thání	the second/last of parched land	29
7	Rajab	Respect, honour	30
8	Sha'bán	scattered	29
9	Ramaḍán	burning heat	30
10	Shawwál	lift or carry, raised	29
11	Dhu'l-Qa'da	the one of truce/sitting	30
12	Dhu'l-Hijjah	the one of or possessor of the pilgrimage	29*

## Persian solar

Calendar started in CE 622, and the beginning of the year is the vernal equinox.

Name	Days	Name	Days	Name	Days	Name	Days
1 Farwardín	31	4 Tír	31	7 Mihr	30	10 Day (Dai)	30
2 Urdí (Ardí) bihiṣht	31	5 Murdád	31	8 Ábán	30	11 Bahman	30
3 Khurdád	31	6 Shahríwar	31	9 Ádhar (Ázar)	30	12 Isfand	29/30

## Caliphates (first 28 caliphs)

## The Rightly-guided (al-Khiláfah ar-Ráshidún)

1	Abú-Bakr ibn Abí-Quḥáfah (632-34)	3	'Uthmán ibn 'Affán (644-56)
2	'Umar ibn al-Khaṭṭáb (634-44)	4	'Alí ibn Abí-Ṭálib (656-61)

<sup>1</sup> Syria, Lebanon, Jordan and Iran (from classical Arabic, which are from Syriac).

<sup>2</sup> Egypt, Sudan, Arab countries in the Persian Gulf (phonetic based on old Latin names).

<sup>3</sup> Fifth month also (using fem. of awwal) Jumádá al-Úlá. Alternatives for 4th and 6th months are Rabí' al-Ákhir and Jumádá al-Ákhir respectively.

\* 30 days in leap years

**The Umayyad (al-Khilāfah al-'Umawīyah)**

1	Mu'āwīyah I (Mu'āwīyah ibn Abī-Sufyān) (661–80)	8	'Umar ('Umar ibn 'Abdu'l-'Azīz ibn Marwān) (717–20)
2	Yazīd I (Yazīd ibn Abī-Sufyān) (680–83)	9	Yazīd II (720–24)
3	Mu'āwīyah II (683–84)	10	Hishām (Hishām ibn 'Abdu'l-Malik) (724–43)
4	Marwān I (Marwān ibn al-Ḥakam) (684–85)	11	al-Walīd II (son of Yazīd II) (743–44)
5	'Abdu'l-Malik ('Abdu'l-Malik ibn Marwān) (685–705)	12	Yazīd III (son of al-Walīd I) (744)
6	al-Walīd I (al-Walīd ibn 'Abdu'l-Malik) (705–15)	13	Ibrāhīm (son of al-Walīd I) (744)
7	Sulaymān (715–17)	14	Marwān II (Marwān al-Ḥimār) (744–50)

**The Abbaside (al-Khilāfah al-'Abbāsīyah)**

1	Abu'l-'Abbās 'Abdu'llāh as-Saffāh (750–54)	6	Muḥammad al-Amīn (809–13)
2	Abū-Ja'far al-Manṣūr (754–75)	7	'Abdu'llāh al-Ma'mūn (813–33)
3	Muḥammad al-Mahdī (775–85)	8	Muḥammad al-Mu'taṣim ("al-Mu'taṣim-Bi'llāh"—'He who is steadfast in God') (833–42)
4	Mūsā al-Hādī (785–86)	9	Hārūn al-Wāthiq ("al-Wāthiq-Bi'llāh"—'He who has his trust in God') (842–47)
5	Hārūn ar-Raṣīd (786–809)	10	Ja'far al-Mutawakkil ("al-Mutawakkil 'Alā 'llāh"—'He who puts his reliance in God') (847–61)

**Font information**

Serif Cambria font has been used because it is an OpenType font (a successor of the TrueType fonts) with a large character set containing underdots, and Proportional/Tabular and Lining/Old style numerals. However, the old Times New Roman font has to be used for Arabic text.

Proportional/Old style numbers are used for text paragraphs since they blend better into text with a mix of upper- and lowercase, proportional letters. Tabular/Lining numerals are used in tables (including the Table of Contents).

- **Proportional** width numbers blend better into text with proportionally spaced letters
- **Tabular** numbers (equal width) are used in tables where they can be vertically aligned
- **Lining** numbers are equivalent to capital letters. All capitals text is harder to recognize than lowercase letters due to their lack of ascenders (the portion of lowercase letters above the x-height) and tails (the portion of lowercase letters below the baseline)
- **OldStyle** numbers are equivalent to lowercase letters and blend better into text

	Proportional	Tabular
Lining	0123456789	0123456789
Oldstyle	0123456789	0123456789

**Imams (A'imma) and deputies****The 12 Imams**

1	'Alī ibn Abī Ṭālib (632–661) <sup>1</sup>	7	Mūsā al-Kāẓim ibn Bāqir (765–799)
2	Ḥasan ibn 'Alī (661–669)	8	'Alī III ('Alī ibn Mūsā ar-Riḍā) (799–818)
3	Ḥusayn ibn 'Alī (669–680)	9	Muḥammad ibn 'Alī al-Jawād (818–835)
4	Zaynu'l-'Ābidīn 'Alī II (680–712)	10	'Alī IV ('Alī an-Naqī) (835–868)
5	Muḥammad-Bāqir ibn 'Alī (712–734)	11	Ḥasan II (Ḥasan ibn 'Alī al-'Askarī ibn Naqī) (868–873)
6	Ja'far aṣ-Ṣādiq ibn Bāqir (734–765)	12	Muḥammad al-Mahdī ibn Ḥasan (869–873/AH 260)

**Twelfth Imām**

Shī'ih Muslims believe the Minor Occultation (al-ghayba aṣ-ṣuḡhra) began in AH 260/CE 874 with the "disappearance" at as-Sāmarrā', on the Tigris, of the twelfth Imām as a child. The Hidden Imām was accessible through four successive "Deputies", "Agents" or "Gates" (*Abwāb*) for 69 years. The Major Occultation (al-ghayba al-kubrā) began following the death of the "fourth gate" (AH 329/CE 941) and ended with the return of the twelfth Imām (AH 1260/CE 1844). During this time the twelfth Imām supposedly lived in one of two mysterious cities: Jābulqā and Jābulsā. See *A Traveller's Narrative*, p. 98.

**Deputies of the twelfth Imām**

1. Abū 'Amr 'Uḥmān ibn Sa'īd al-'Amrī
2. Abū Ja'far Muḥammad ibn 'Uḥmān
3. Abū'l-Qāsim Ḥusayn ibn Rūḥ Naw-Bakhtī (917–937)
4. Abū'l-Ḥasan 'Alī ibn Muḥammad as-Sāmarrī (937–941)

**Meccan pilgrim meeting points**

1. *Dhu'l-Hulayfah* (Masjid *ash-Shajarah*, "Mosque of the Tree", 24.413730, 39.542951), 9 km from Medinah, and 435 km by road from Mecca. It is the *mīqāt* for those who live in Madinah, and for those who approach Mecca from the direction of Medinah.
2. *al-Juḥfah* (22.705402, 39.146859) is 191 km by road, to the northwest of Mecca. This is the *mīqāt* for the people who come from the direction of *ash-Shām* (the sun), i.e. those flying or sailing (generally from North America, Europe, Türkiye, Syria, Egypt, Algeria, Sudan and other African countries).
3. *Qarn al-Manāzil* (21.633256, 40.427478), also known as *Mīqāt as-Sayl*, located 83 km by road from Mecca, in a small town of as-Sayl al-Kabīr. It serves pilgrims coming from the Najdi region, which is essentially the middle of Saudi Arabia.
4. *Yalamlam* (20.840153, 40.138544) is a small city 105 km by road southwest of Mecca that serves the *Hujjaj* coming from the direction of Yemen.

<sup>1</sup> Dates are for the time the A'imma held office (imamah).



5. Dhāt 'Irq (21.633216, 40.427497) 83 km by road, northeast of Mecca. It serves pilgrims coming from the direction of Iraq, Iran, and other places en-route

## Qur'án suras

Súra	Súra
1 al-Fátiḥa—The opening	58 al-Mujádilah—The pleading woman
2 al-Baqara—The cow	59 al-Ḥaṣhr—The mustering, The exile or The emigration
3 Ál 'Imrán—The family of Imran	60 al-Mumtaḥinah—She that is to be examined or She who is tried (or tested) <sup>†</sup>
4 an-Nisá'—The women	61 aṣ-Ṣaff—The rank or The battle array
5 al-Má'ida—The table spread	62 al-Jumu'ah—The day of congregation or Friday
6 al-An'ám—The cattle	63 al-Munáfiqún—The hypocrites
7 al-A'ráf—The heights	64 at-Taghábun—The mutual deception or disillusion or The mutual loss and gain
8 al-Anfál—The spoils of war	65 at-Taláq—The divorce
9 at-Tawbah al-Bará'ah—The repentance or The repudiation	66 at-Taḥrím—The prohibition
10 al-Yúnus—Jonah	67 al-Mulk—The dominion or The sovereignty
11 Húd—Húd	68 al-Qalam—The pen or Nún
12 Yúsuf—Joseph	69 al-Ḥáqqah—The reality or The sure reality
13 ar-Ra'd—The thunder	70 al-Ma'árij—The ways of ascent or The ascending stairways
14 al-Ibráhím—Abraham	71 Núḥ—Noah
15 al-Ḥijr—The rock or The rocky tract	72 Jinn—The spirits
16 an-Naḥl—The bees	73 al-Muzzammil—The enfolded one or The enshrouded one
17 al-Isra' or Baní Isrá'íl—The night journey or The children of Israel	74 al-Muddaththir—The one wrapped up or The cloaked one
18 al-Kahf—The cave	75 al-Qiyáma—The resurrection
19 Maryam—Mary	76 al-Insán or ad-Dahr—The man or The time
20 Ṭá' Há'—Ṭá' Há'	77 al-Mursalát—Those sent forth or The emissaries
21 al-Anbiyá'—The Prophets	78 an-Naba'—The great news, The announcement or The tidings
22 al-Ḥájj—The pilgrimage	79 an-Názi'át—Those who tear out or Those who drag forth
23 al-Mu'minún—The believers	80 al-'Abasa—He frowned
24 an-Núr—The light	81 at-Takwír—The folding up or The overthrowing
25 al-Furqán—The criterion	82 al-Infiṭár—The Cleaving or The cleaving asunder
26 aṣh-Shu'ará'—The poets	83 al-Muṭaffifín—The defrauding or The dealers in fraud
27 an-Naml—The ant	84 al-Inshiqáq—The sundering or The rending asunder
28 al-Qaṣaṣ—The story or The narrative	85 al-Burúj—The constellations or The mansions of the stars
29 al-'Ankabút—The spider	86 at-Ṭaríq—The night star or The one who arrives at night
30 ar-Rúm—The Romans	87 al-'Alá—The Most High
31 Luqmán—Luqmán	88 al-Ghášhiya—The overwhelming or The overwhelming event
32 as-Sadjah—The prostration	89 al-Fajr—The dawn
33 al-Aḥzáb—The clans, The confederates or The cohorts	90 al-Balad—The city
34 Saba'—Sheba	91 aṣh-Shams—The sun
35 Fáṭir—Originator or Creator	92 al-Layl—The night
36 Yá Sín—Yá Sín	93 aḍ-Ḍuḥá—The morning hours
37 aṣ-Ṣáffát—Those ranged in ranks	94 aṣh-Sharḥ—The expansion
38 Ṣád—Ṣád	95 at-Tín—The fig
39 Zumar—The troops or The crowds	96 al-'Alaq—The clot
40 Gháfir or al-Mu'min—Forgiver or The believer	97 al-Qadr—The power
41 Fuṣṣilat or Ḥá Mím—Explained in detail or Ḥá Mím	98 al-Bayyinah—The evidence
42 aṣh-Shúrá—The consultation	99 az-Zalzala—The earthquake
43 az-Zukhruf—The gold ornament, The embellishment or The gilding	100 al-'Ádiyát—The chargers or The assaulters
44 ad-Dukhán—The smoke	101 al-Qári'ah—The calamity or The great calamity
45 al-Játhiya—The kneeling one or The crouching one	102 at-Takáthur—The piling up or The worldly gain
46 al-Aḥqáf—The wind-curved sand hills or The winding sand-tracts	103 al-'Aṣr—Time or The afternoon (also wa'l-'Aṣr, "By the Time")
47 Muḥammad—Muḥammad	104 al-Humazah—The slanderer, The backbiter or The scandal-monger

<sup>†</sup> The tests faced by the women who emigrated to Medina.

48	al-Faḥḥ—The victory	105	al-Fīl—The elephant
49	al-Ḥujarát—The chambers or The rooms	106	al-Quraysh—The Quraysh (tribe)
50	Qáf—Qáf	107	al-Ma‘ún—The neighbourly assistance, The small kindnesses or The alms giving
51	adh-Dháriyát—The winds that scatter or The winnowing winds	108	al-Kawthar—The abundance
52	aṭ-Ṭúr—The mountain or The mount	109	al-Káfirún—The disbelievers or Those who reject faith
53	an-Najm—The star	110	an-Naṣr—The help or The divine support
54	al-Qamar—The moon	111	al-Masad or al-Lahab—The palm fibre, The plaited rope or The flame
55	ar-Raḥmán—The Beneficent or The Most Gracious	112	al-Ikhlás—The sincerity or The purity of faith
56	al-Wáqi‘ah—The inevitable	113	al-Falaq—The daybreak or The dawn
57	al-Ḥadíd—The iron	114	an-Nás—Mankind

### Qur’anic “names” of God

The 99 names of God (Alláh) (listed in traditional order in the table), known as the ‘asmá’u’lláhi’l-ḥusná (Beautiful Names of Alláh), are also called the 99 attributes of Alláh.

There is a tradition in Sufism that these names point to a mystical “Most Supreme and Superior Name” (*Ismu’l-A‘zam*).

Bahá’í sources state the Greatest or 100th name is “Bahá’” (“glory, splendour”), which appears in the words Bahá’u’lláh and Bahá’í.

‘Abdu’l-Ḥamíd Ishraq-Khávárí states Bahá’ ad-Dín al-‘Ámilí adopted the Persian poetic pen name “Bahá’” after being inspired by the words of Muḥammad al-Báqir, and the sixth Imám, Ja‘far aṣ-Ṣádiq, who stated that the greatest name of God was included in either the *Du‘á’u’l-Bahá’* (four times in the first verse), a dawn prayer for Ramaḍán or the *‘Amal ‘am Dawúd*.

1	الرَّحْمَانُ	ar-Raḥmán	The All Beneficent
2	الرَّحِيمُ	ar-Raḥím	The Most Merciful
3	الْمَلِكُ	al-Málik	The King, the Sovereign
4	الْقُدُّوسُ	al-Quddús	The Most Holy
5	السَّلَامُ	as-Salám	Peace and Blessing
6	الْمُؤْمِنُ	al-Mu‘min	The Guarantor
7	الْمُهَيِّمِ	al-Muhaymin	The Guardian, the Preserver
8	الْعَزِيزُ	al-‘Azíz	The Almighty, the Self-sufficient
9	الْجَبَّارُ	al-Jabbár	The Powerful, the Irresistible
10	الْمُتَكَبِّرُ	al-Mutakabbir	The Tremendous
11	الْخَالِقُ	al-Kháliq	The Creator
12	الْبَارِئُ	al-Bári‘	The Maker
13	الْمُصَوِّرُ	al-Muṣawwir	The Fashioner of Forms
14	الْعَفَّارُ	al-Ḡhaffár	The Ever Forgiving
15	الْقَهَّارُ	al-Qahhár	The All Compelling Subduer
16	الْوَهَّابُ	al-Wahháb	The Bestower
17	الرَّزَّاقُ	ar-Razzáq	The Ever Providing
18	الْفَتَّاحُ	al-Fattáḥ	The Opener, the Victory Giver
19	الْعَلِيمُ	al-‘Alím	The All Knowing, the Omniscient
20	الْقَابِضُ	al-Qábiḍ	The Restrainer, the Straightener
21	الْبَاسِطُ	al-Básiṭ	The Expander, the Munificent
22	الْخَافِضُ	al-Kháfīḍ	The Abaser
23	الرَّافِعُ	ar-Ráfi‘	The Exalter
24	الْمُعِزُّ	al-Mu‘izz	The Giver of Honour
25	الْمُذِلُّ	al-Mudhill	The Giver of Dishonour
26	السَّمِيعُ	as-Samí‘	The All Hearing
27	الْبَصِيرُ	al-Baṣír	The All Seeing
28	الْحَكَمُ	al-Ḥakam	The Judge, the Arbitrator
29	الْعَدْلُ	al-‘Adl	The Utterly Just
30	اللطيف	al-Latíf	The Subtly Kind
31	الْخَبِيرُ	al-Khabír	The All Aware
32	الْحَلِيمُ	al-Ḥalím	The Forbearing, the Indulgent
33	الْعَظِيمُ	al-‘Azím	The Magnificent, the Infinite

34	الْعَفُورُ	al- <u>G</u> hafúr	The All Forgiving
35	الشَّكُورُ	ash- <u>S</u> hakúr	The Grateful
36	الْعَلِيُّ	al-'Alíy	The Sublimely Exalted
37	الْكَبِيرُ	al-Kabír	The Great
38	الْحَفِيزُ	al-Ḥafíz	The Preserver
39	الْمُقِيتُ	al-Muqít	The Nourisher
40	الْحَسِيبُ	al-Ḥasíb	The Reckoner
41	الْجَلِيلُ	al-Jalíl	The Majestic
42	الْكَرِيمُ	al-Karím	The Bountiful, the Generous
43	الرَّقِيبُ	ar-Raqíb	The Watchful
44	الْمُجِيبُ	al-Mujíb	The Responsive, the Answerer
45	الْوَاسِعُ	al-Wási'	The Vast, the All Encompassing
46	الْحَكِيمُ	al-Ḥakím	The Wise
47	الْوَدُودُ	al-Wadúd	The Loving, the Kind One
48	الْمَجِيدُ	al-Majíd	The All Glorious
49	الْبَاعِثُ	al-Bá'ith	The Raiser of the Dead
50	الشَّهِيدُ	ash- <u>S</u> hahíd	The Witness
51	الْحَقُّ	al-Ḥaqq	The Truth, the Real
52	الْوَكِيلُ	al-Wakíl	The Trustee, the Dependable
53	الْقَوِيُّ	al-Qawíy	The Strong
54	الْمَتِينُ	al-Matín	The Firm, the Steadfast
55	الْوَلِيُّ	al-Walíy	The Friend, Helper
56	الْحَمِيدُ	al-Ḥamíd	The All Praiseworthy
57	الْمُحْصِي	al-Muḥṣí	The Accounter, the Numberer of All
58	الْمُبْدِي	al-Mubdi'	The Producer, Originator, & Initiator of All
59	الْمُعِيدُ	al-Mu'íd	The Reinstater Who Brings Back All
60	الْمُحْيِي	al-Muḥyí	The Giver of Life
61	الْمُمِيتُ	al-Mumít	The Bringer of Death, the Destroyer
62	الْحَيُّ	al-Ḥayy	The Ever Living
63	الْقَيُّومُ	al-Qayyúm	The Self Subsisting Sustainer of All
64	الْوَاجِدُ	al-Wájid	The Perceiver, the Finder, the Unfailing
65	الْمَاجِدُ	al-Májid	The Illustrious, the Magnificent
66	الْوَاحِدُ	al-Wáhid	The One, the All Inclusive, the Indivisible
67	الْأَحَدُ	al-Aḥad	The One, the Indivisible
68	الصَّمَدُ	aṣ-Ṣamad	The Self-Sufficient, the Impregnable, the Eternally Besought of All, the Everlasting
69	الْقَادِرُ	al-Qádir	The All Able
70	الْمُقْتَدِرُ	al-Muqtadir	The All Determiner, the Dominant
71	الْمُقَدِّمُ	al-Muqaddim	The Expediter, He who Brings Forward
72	الْمُؤَخِّرُ	al-Mu'akhkhir	The Delayer, He who Puts Far Away
73	الْأَوَّلُ	al-Awwal	The First, Without Beginning
74	الْآخِرُ	al-Ákhir	The Last
75	الظَّاهِرُ	aẓ-Ẓáhir	The Manifest; the All Victorious
76	الْبَاطِنُ	al-Báṭin	The Hidden; the All Encompassing
77	الْوَالِي	al-Walí	The Patron, The Protecting Friend, The Friendly Lord
78	الْمُنْتَعَالِي	al-Muta'álí	The Self Exalted
79	الْبَرُّ	al-Barr	The Most Kind and Righteous
80	الْتَوَّابُ	at-Tawwáb	The Ever Returning, Ever Relenting
81	الْمُنْتَقِمُ	al-Muntaqim	The Avenger
82	الْعَفُو	al-'Afúw	The Pardoner, the Effacer of Sins
83	الرَّؤُفُ	ar-Ra'úf	The Compassionate, the All Pitying
84	الْمَلِكُ مَالِكُ	Málikul-Mulk	The Owner of All Sovereignty
85	دُو الْجَلَالِ وَالْإِكْرَامِ	Dhu'l-Jalál wa'l-Ikrám	The Lord of Majesty & Generosity

86	المُقْسِطُ	al-Muqsit	The Equitable, the Requirer
87	الْجَامِعُ	al-Jámi'	The Gatherer, the Unifier
88	الْغَنِيُّ	al-Ghání	The All Rich, the Independent
89	الْمَغْنِيُّ	al-Mughni	The Enricher, the Emancipator
90	الْمَانِعُ	al-Máni'	The Withholder, the Shielder, the Defender
91	الضَّارُّ	aḍ-Ḍárr	The Distressor, the Harmer
92	الْتَّافِعُ	an-Náfi'	The Propitious, the Benefactor
93	النُّورُ	an-Núr	The Light
94	الْهَادِي	al-Hádi	The Guide
95	الْبَدِيْعُ	al-Badí'	The Incomparable, the Originator
96	الْبَاقِي	al-Báqí	The Ever Enduring and Immutable
97	الْوَارِثُ	al-Wáriṭh	The Heir, the Inheritor of All
98	الرَّشِيْدُ	ar-Rashíd	The Guide, Infallible Teacher, & Knower
99	الصَّبُوْرُ	aṣ-Ṣabúr	The Patient, the Timeless

## Special characters

### Non-printing characters

Some additional characters in Arabic text documents.

Unicode, search seq.	Description
200C (^u8204)	zero width non-joiner between two characters that otherwise might be joined as a ligature
200E (^u8206)	left-to-right mark
200F (^u8207)	right-to-left mark

Search for the above characters in Word (pressing Alt+X will reveal the Unicode of a character or convert a Unicode to the character) using the search sequences—character strings that are preceded by a ^.

### Unusual characters

Some unusual characters (character, unicode and search sequences are listed) need to be removed from a document when pasting text from other sources. First paste the text into Notepad (or a similar application) to remove all formatting, and then copy and paste the text into Word. Alternatively, paste with the Keep Text Only option (Home | Paste drop down arrow, Keep Text Only).

An ħ ("h with line underneath", 1E96, ^u7830) should be replaced with an underlined "h", and ı (1E6F, ^u7791) with ĩ. The following table lists some other characters that should be replaced with curly left or right single quotes:

Replace				With
`, 60, ^96	`, 02BB, ^u699	`, 02BD, ^u701	`, 02BF, ^u703 <sup>1</sup>	`, 2018, ^u8216
`, 00B4, ^u180	`, 02B9, ^u697	`, 02BC, ^u700	`, 02BE, ^u702	`, 2019, ^u8217

Replace straight quotes (', 27, ^39) and (" , 22, ^34), with their equivalent curly quotes—Word automatically replaces with left and right symbols based on position, so the replace character is the single or double quote entered from the keyboard. The exception is the grave accent or straight 'Ayn (', 60, ^96), this should be replaced using the string ^u8216. It is useful to enter the grave accent during the optical character recognition (OCR) process to ensure an 'Ayn within a word or name remains as a left single quote when replacing all single straight quotes with their curly equivalent. In some cases, insert a right straight quote (', U+00B4; e.g. 'tis) during the OCR process.

Copying or converting (e.g. PDF files) text containing ligatures (two or more *graphemes* or letters joined to form a single *glyph*) will also impede text searches. Search for (Æ, 00C6; æ, 00E6; Œ, 0152; œ, 0153; ff, FB00; fi, FB01; and fl, FB02) and replace them with the corresponding two single letters.

## Traditional Qur'anic/Sufi concepts

Stages of the quest (3)	The <i>sharí'a</i> or obedience to the religious law, is absolutely essential for the spiritual life of the believer. This obedience is destined to lead that believer to a fuller knowledge or awareness, symbolized by <i>ṭaríqa</i> , the 'way' or 'path' and is the standard technical term for a mystical order. <i>Ḥaqíqa</i> , 'ultimate' or 'divine' reality, is used to indicate the highest possible limit (essentially unachievable) of human aspiration.
Modes of being (3)	The <i>muslim</i> is the one who submits to the law or <i>sharí'a</i> , even if he does not fully 'understand' why he should. The <i>mu'min</i> , or secure (or faithful) believer, has through his submission acquired a fuller understanding of obedience and the law. The <i>muḥsin</i> , one made pleasing to God, 'automatically' reflects in his actions and deeds the transformative beauty of this faith and understanding.
Modes of perception (3)	<i>'ilmi yaqín</i> (knowledge of certitude, demonstration; a religious life—Qur'án 102:5); <i>'ainu'l-yaqín</i> (experimental knowledge; truth ascertained by evidence; certainty, Qur'án 102:7); and <i>ḥaqqu ('ilmu) 'l-yaqín</i> (certain truth or knowledge, Qur'án 56:95, 69:51)
Modes of the soul (3)	<i>an-nafs al-'ammára bi'l-sú'</i> (the erring soul, Qur'án 12:53), <i>an-nafs al-lawwáma</i> (the guiding soul, Qur'án 75:2), <i>an-nafs al-muṭma'inna</i> (the soul at peace, Qur'án 89:27) <sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Left and right half ring or half circle.

<sup>2</sup> See "The Báb's epistle on the spiritual journey towards God", Todd Lawson.

**Word transcription macros (Microsoft)**

A number of useful Word macros are provided in this section. Buttons linked to the macros are placed on the Add-in tab on the Word Ribbon that allow the user to insert various transcription characters or to replace a letter with one that has an accent or underdot.

**'Ayn macro**

Use the following macro to insert a left curly apostrophe, even when it follows a letter:

```
Sub Ayn()
' Ayn Macro
  Selection.InsertSymbol CharacterNumber:=8216, Unicode:= _
    True
End Sub
```

**Acute macro**

A macro to replace a letter with its accented form:

```
Public Sub Acute()
' Acute macro
,
  A_ChrSetAcuteUnicode = Array(65, 97, 67, 99, 69, 101, 71, 103, 73, 105, 75, 107, 76, 108, 77, 109, 78, 110, 79, 111, 80, 112, 82, 114, 83, 115, 85, 117,
    87, 119, 89, 121, 90, 122)
  A_ChrSetUnicode = Array(193, 225, 262, 263, 201, 233, 500, 501, 205, 237, 7728, 7729, 313, 314, 7742, 7743, 323, 324, 211, 243, 7764, 7765, 340,
    341, 346, 347, 218, 250, 7810, 7811, 221, 253, 377, 378)
  Call S_ChangeCharacterUnicode(A_ChrSetAcuteUnicode, A_ChrSetUnicode)
End Sub
```

**Underdot macro**

A macro to replace a letter with its equivalent underdotted form:

```
Public Sub Underdot()
' Underdot macro
  W_ChrSetUnderdotUnicode = Array(65, 97, 66, 98, 68, 100, 69, 101, 72, 104, 73, 105, 75, 107, 76, 108, 77, 109, 78, 110, 79, 111, 82, 114, 83, 115, 84,
    116, 85, 117, 86, 118, 87, 119, 89, 121, 90, 122)
  W_ChrSetUnicode = Array(7840, 7841, 7684, 7685, 7692, 7693, 7864, 7865, 7716, 7717, 7882, 7883, 7730, 7731, 7734, 7735, 7746, 7747, 7750,
    7751, 7884, 7885, 7770, 7771, 7778, 7779, 7788, 7789, 7908, 7909, 7806, 7807, 7816, 7817, 7924, 7925, 7826, 7827)

  Call S_ChangeCharacterUnicode(W_ChrSetUnderdotUnicode, W_ChrSetUnicode)
End Sub
```

**Subroutines called by the above macros**

```
Sub S_ChangeCharacterUnicode(A_ChrSet1, A_ChrSet2, Optional V_StringLength, Optional Vb_NoChangeMade)
' Exchange character from CharacterSet1 with equivalent character from CharacterSet2.
' Process characters as Unicode.
,
  If IsMissing(V_StringLength) Then V_StringLength = 1
  If Selection.Type = wdSelectionIP Then Selection.MoveLeft Unit:=wdCharacter, Count:=V_StringLength, Extend:=wdExtend
  V_ToBeChanged = Selection()
,
  Vb_NoChangeMade = True
,
  Call S_CheckAndReplace1Chr(A_ChrSet1, A_ChrSet2, V_ToBeChanged, Vb_NoChangeMade)
  If Vb_NoChangeMade = True Then Call S_CheckAndReplace1Chr(A_ChrSet2, A_ChrSet1, V_ToBeChanged, Vb_NoChangeMade)
  Selection.MoveRight Unit:=wdCharacter, Count:=1
End Sub
```

```
Sub S_CheckAndReplace1Chr(A_ChrCodeSet1, A_ChrCodeSet2, V_ToBeChanged, Vb_NoChangeMade)
' If "ToBeChanged" is found in "ChrCodeSet1", replace selected character with equivalent defined in "ChrCodeSet2",
' expected that "ToBeChanged" is identical with selected character.
,
  V_StToBeChanged = Selection.Style()
  boolVb_Bold = False
  If Selection.Font.Bold = True Then boolVb_Bold = True
  boolVb_Italic = False
  If Selection.Font.Italic = True Then boolVb_Italic = True
  Vb_Size = Selection.Font.Size
  Vn_Counter = 0
  For Each V_Code In A_ChrCodeSet1
    If V_Code = AscW(V_ToBeChanged) And Vb_NoChangeMade = True Then
      tmpOutput = A_ChrCodeSet2(Vn_Counter)
      V_Changed = ChrW(A_ChrCodeSet2(Vn_Counter))
```

```
Selection.Delete
Selection.Text = V_Changed
Selection.Style = V_StToBeChanged
Selection.Font.Size = Vb_Size
Selection.Font.Bold = boolVb_Bold
Selection.Font.Italic = boolVb_Italic
Vb_NoChangeMade = False
End If
Vn_Counter = Vn_Counter + 1
Next V_Code
End Sub
```